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Election and Tenure of International Union Officers

Postwar Swedish Collective Bargaining

Changes in Health and Insurance Plans, 1954-58

Job Pay Levels and Wage Supplements, by Locality

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor-in-Chief*

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Indexes to the Monthly Labor Review

The indexes to Volumes 79 and 80 (1956 and 1957) of the Monthly Labor Review are scheduled to be mailed to subscribers by the end of November. The editors of the Review wish to apologize for whatever inconvenience their readers may have experienced as a result of the long delay.

Hereafter, the December issue of the Review will also contain the annual index. Look for the 1958 index at the back of the next issue.

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Extra copies of the 1956 and 1957 indexes may be ordered from any of the offices listed below. The price of the 1956 index is 20 cents a copy. Any of the following offices will know the price of the 1957 index by the time this issue is available.

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The Labor Month in Review

RIGHT-TO-WORK LEGISLATION with varying provisions was defeated by varying majorities in 5 of the 6 States in which referendums on the issue were held during the November elections. Voters rejected union security limitations in California, Ohio, Idaho, Colorado, and Washington. Kansas became the 19th State to enact such a law.

In a meeting November 6 and 7, the AFL-CIO Executive Council expressed satisfaction with the outcome. It announced its intention to press in the new Congress for repeal of section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which grants State legislation outlawing a union shop precedence over Taft-Hartley Act sanction of this type of provision in a labor-management contract.

The council also ordered a special committee to draft a model Federal law to curb union racketeering, pointing out that its own internal success in this endeavor could not affect unions outside its range of discipline. Its own range of discipline, it said, was having a salutary effect on current cleanup campaigns in the Meat Cutters, in the Operating Engineers, and in the Hotel and Restaurant Workers unions. The council postponed until February its hearing of Maurice Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters and a council member, on his refusal, before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, to explain use of union funds for personal purposes related to his prosecution in an Indiana highway scandal.

WITH THE EXCEPTION of an extended strike of mechanics employed by Capital Airlines, industrial relations in recent weeks were unmarred by lengthy walkouts of national importance.

Seven New York newspapers early in November reached last minute agreements with the American Newspaper Guild, forestalling a strike with 2-year contracts generally providing an immediate \$4-a-week package increase and \$3 additional during the second year; the union failed to win an agency shop whereby nonunion members in

a bargaining unit pay the union the equivalent of dues. Nearly 900,000 railroad workers on November 1 received wage increases totaling 8 cents per hour; 7 cents represented the third and final instalment of the raises agreed to in the contracts negotiated in 1956-57, with 1 cent added under terms of the cost-of-living escalator plan. American Motors and the United Auto Workers, after a strike of almost token duration (7 hours), on October 17 came to terms essentially identical with those agreed to by the major automobile companies. Western Electric and the Communications Workers on October 19 averted a strike affecting more than 16,000 telephone installers throughout the country by agreeing to wage increases of 5 to 9 cents an hour; negotiations covering the second year of a 2-year contract were permissible under a wage reopener. As of mid-November, there was no change in the stalemated negotiations of the International Union of Electrical Workers with General Electric and Westinghouse over employment-security provisions in the contracts currently in force; however, the IUE, along with the Machinists, the Auto Workers, and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which also bargain with the companies, are collaborating on the security issues.

The strike against Capital Airlines—4 weeks old by mid-November—grew out of negotiations which also were being conducted by the Machinists with six other airlines. A presidential emergency factfinding board had recommended wage increases totaling 20 cents an hour over a 2-year period, with some retroactivity to October 1957, the previous contracts' expiration date. Only the airlines agreed to the recommendations. The union had originally asked for increases of 49 (later scaled to 42) cents an hour. Capital's successive offers of 23, 26, 30, and 38 cents (over 3 years) failed to end the deadlock.

Coincidental with the Capital strike and postponed strikes against Trans World and Eastern Airlines was a plan proposed by these three and United, Pan American, and American to remit to a struck firm extra net revenue gained by non-struck lines when strikes against one or more of the signatory companies halted their operations. The compensatory plan, submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Board for approval, would become effective when a union struck after rejecting

the recommendations of a factfinding board or failed to exhaust the procedures of the Railway Labor Act, which governs labor relations of airlines.

SINCE MAY 1956, the United Rubber Workers union has kept a picket line at gates of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corp. in Winchester, Va. where more than a year ago it lost a decertification election. The labor movement generally has pointed to this in its complaint against the Taft-Hartley Act's provision barring replaced economic strikers from a National Labor Relations Board representation election. On October 21, after an unfair labor practice charge by the company, the Board ordered the union to halt its picketing and boycott against the company. The union will contest the matter in court, contending that that such an order is "not authorized by the statute."

Earlier in October, a regional attorney of the Board asked for a ruling to outlaw what he characterized as an effort by the International Typographical Union to maintain a closed shop in the composing and mail rooms of the New York Daily News, the Wall Street Journal, and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin by means of "new contract wordings and devices." Among other items, he charged that foremen, members of the union, discriminated against nonunion workers in hiring and firing.

In Los Angeles, on November 3, the Teamsters and a trucking firm were jointly accused by the National Labor Relations Board of carrying on closed shop hiring practices with respect to casual workers. The Board ordered reimbursement of dues and initiation fees collected from casuales hired during the 6 months preceding filing of charges in the case.

Organization drives appeared to be prime objectives of several unions which held conventions in mid- and late October. For example, the Bricklayers resolved to concentrate in the residential construction filed where most brickwork now is performed; the union currently claims 138,000 members. Both the Distillers and Grain Millers gave convention sendoffs to membership drives; the latter organization increased per capita tax to finance its plans.

New York State AFL and CIO organizations, longtime holdouts, on October 29 finally agreed

to merge; formal ceremonies will take place December 9. The new organization will represent 2 million members. Harold C. Hanover of the AFL will be president, with Louis Hollander of the CIO chairman of the executive council. Only New Jersey remains without plans for unification at the State level.

VOTES OF A Pennsylvania United Steelworkers local union trial board and of the membership rejected charges of dual unionism filed against two members because of their participation in a dues increase protest committee. The international union's convention in September had ordered charges filed against those active in the work of the committee; trials of three others, including Donald C. Rarick, leader of the group, have yet to be arranged in their respective locals. Under the Steelworkers' constitution, either the accuser or the accused may appeal local union verdicts to the international executive board or to the international convention.

A Federal grand jury on November 4 indicted Clyde C. Crosby, Oregon Teamster official, for alleged perjury connected with his testimony before the Senate Select Committee. Also indicted, but on charges of lying to a grand jury, were Frank H. Mykalo and Frank D. Cardone, officials of the Bakery union, expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for failure to end corrupt practices.

Two of the three monitors for the Teamsters union, in a hearing beginning November 5, have asked the Federal judge who appointed them to delay plans of the organization for a convention in Chicago March 16-18. In sworn testimony, Martin F. O'Donohue, chairman of the monitors, contended that the administration of Teamster president James R. Hoffa had generally ignored or procrastinated on recommendations for correcting undemocratic practices in the union and proceeding against officers charged with misuse of funds.

The monitors (one of them nominated by the union) were named as part of a compromise settlement of a suit brought in January by a group of rank-and-file Teamster members to contest Hoffa's election at last year's convention. Unless the court intervenes, the terms of the settlement would allow a convention after February.

Election and Tenure of International Union Officers

HARRY P. COHANY AND IRVING P. PHILLIPS*

PROVISIONS governing the election of union officers, the conduct of these officers, the internal administration of unions, and the democratic rights of union members have recently received widespread public attention. Hearings before congressional committees have disclosed a record of misdeeds on the part of some union officials and have led to legislative proposals designed to curb various abuses and to make union leaders more responsive to membership controls. A related development has been the adoption by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations of Ethical Practices Codes which establish standards for financial responsibility and democratic administration of internal union affairs.

The election and tenure of union officers is the subject of a recently completed Bureau of Labor Statistics report¹ which analyzes the formal rules stipulated in national and international union constitutions² governing the election and tenure of international union officers—the qualifications necessary to hold union office; nomination and election procedures; terms of office, salaries and allowances of international union presidents; and removal procedures. The report, abstracted here, is essentially a summary of union laws in effect in 1958 and does not extend to union practices.

The study covered the constitutions of 111 national and international unions, each with 10,000 or more members.³ These 111 unions accounted for 17,641,000 members, or approximately 96 percent of the total membership of all

national and international unions in the United States. Local union constitutions were not studied.

Qualifications for Office

Union and Industry Experience. Union constitutions frequently required that prospective international union officers must have been union members for a specified number of years, and must have obtained some "on the job" experience in the trades or industries represented by the unions. Such requirements, it is reasonable to assume, were designed to assure a national leadership which has established a record of participation in union affairs and is familiar with the problems of the industry. This prerequisite was further emphasized in a few unions where contenders for top offices must meet longer minimum membership requirements than contenders for lesser national posts. Constitutions which listed trade experience as one of the qualifications usually waived this requirement for members holding union office or employed on the union staff.

Criminal and Other Conviction Bans. As stipulated in a relatively small number of constitutions (23), certain criminal acts and/or keeping the membership in ignorance of such acts or misdeeds against the union, disqualified a member from running for international office. In a few instances, ineligibility could result only from a conviction before a court of law; more frequently mentioned, however, were convictions before a union tribunal. Several unions required a prospective officer to be "free from any delinquency to the union," and a few barred anyone found guilty of "any dishonorable

*Of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Union Constitution Provisions: Election and Tenure of Union Officers, BLS Bull. 1239. This bulletin includes numerous excerpts from union constitutions. Additional tabulations and a brief summary of rules governing the election and tenure of officers of the AFL-CIO are also provided in the bulletin.

² Throughout this article, the terms "national" and "international" are used interchangeably.

³ According to the Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1967 (BLS Bull. 1222), there were 125 national and international unions in the United States with 10,000 or more members. For 14 unions, current constitutions were not available. These 14 unions accounted for 464,000 members; included among these were 5 representing 195,000 Government postal employees.

TABLE 1. *Procedures for nomination and election of, and voting for, international union presidents provided in union constitutions, 1958*

Procedure	Total		Affiliation			
			AFL-CIO		Unaffiliated	
	Unions	Members (thousands)	Unions	Members (thousands)	Unions	Members (thousands)
All constitutions studied.....	111	17,641	96	14,707	15	2,934
NOMINATION AND ELECTION						
Nominated and elected by convention.....	80	11,557	68	9,243	12	2,314
Nominated at convention; elected by membership referendum.....	9	1,176	7	1,006	2	170
Nominated at local union meetings; elected by convention.....	2	58	2	56		
Nominated at local union meetings; elected by membership referendum.....	16	4,291	15	3,841		450
Nominated both at local union meetings and at convention; elected by convention.....	1	49	1	49		
Nominating procedures not given; elected by convention.....	3	512	3	512		
VOTING						
Elected at convention.....	86	12,174	74	9,860	12	2,314
Roll-call vote.....	23	5,678	19	4,006	4	1,670
Secret ballot.....	15	1,571	13	1,464	2	107
Ballot ¹ (no specific reference to secrecy).....	17	1,901	14	1,734	3	167
No provision.....	31	3,026	28	2,656	3	370
Elected by membership referendum.....	25	5,467	22	4,847	3	620
Secret ballot.....	16	2,298	14	2,128	2	170
Ballot ¹ (no specific reference to secrecy).....	9	3,169	8	2,719	1	450

¹ Included a few constitutions which permitted a member to submit his own nomination, either by circulating a petition or by placing his name on the list of candidates.

² The use of ballots, in practice, may involve complete secrecy, a substantial degree of secrecy, or perhaps none. These constitutions provided for use

of ballots, but did not specify a procedure including the word "secret" or its equivalent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

act" or of "any offense against the international." Seven constitutions referred specifically to embezzlement of union funds, and one to accepting bribes from employers, as reasons for ineligibility.

Subversive Bans. To guard against the possibility that trade unions might be utilized for other than legitimate purposes and functions, many constitutions contained provisions which barred from membership and/or office any "member," "supporter," or "advocate" of Communist, Fascist, or "subversive" groups and ideologies.⁴ Most frequently, "catchall" clauses closed the union to any adherent of undemocratic movements.

Although the antisubversive provisions in some constitutions referred to members only, they could be considered as affecting officers as well, because of the general requirement that elected officers must be fully qualified members. Also, it is unlikely that officers would be less subject to such provisions than the rank and file.

Age Limits. Specific age limits at which officers must retire or at which they become indigible to

hold office were rarely established by union constitutions. Only a few constitutions established a definite age limit for candidates for office.

Some of those constitutions which provided for a compulsory retirement age also stipulated that an officer could continue to serve with the approval of the union's governing body. Somewhat more frequent were clauses which established an automatic retirement age, that is, an age beyond which no one could hold a salaried office. A slight variation, provided in several constitutions, permitted officers reaching the age for automatic retirement to complete their term of office.

Election of International Union Officers

Virtually all the union constitutions set forth the procedures by which union members nominate and elect their executive officers.⁵ These procedures were described in varying degrees, ranging from brief references to detailed descriptions of every step in the process.

The union convention was typically the forum where presidents were to be nominated and elected. This method was followed by 80 of the 111 unions studied (table 1). In the next largest number of unions (16), nominations took place at local union meetings, and elections were decided by a mem-

⁴ For the precise nature and general prevalence of such provisions, see *Anti-Communist Provisions in Union Constitutions* (in *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1954, pp. 1097-1100).

⁵ Procedures described in this article applied, in the main, equally to presidents and other international officers.

bership referendum. Nine unions followed the practice of nominating at conventions, but electing by membership referendum.

Nominating Procedures. Eighty-nine of the 111 unions provided for the nomination of candidates for international president by convention and 18 by local unions or individual members. In one union, candidates could be nominated by both the convention and a local union. Nominating procedures were not described in three constitutions. A candidate's chance for nomination may depend on obtaining a given number of endorsements either from a proportion or number of the membership, local unions, or delegates. Such requirements were found in 10 constitutions. Seven other unions narrowed the field further by permitting only a specific number of nominees to compete—usually the two obtaining the highest number of endorsements or votes. Only 1 union among those studied held a membershipwide primary to determine the 2 top nominees for an international office.

Election and Balloting. Union officers were most frequently elected by local union delegates at national conventions. This procedure was stipulated in 86 of the 111 constitutions studied. The remaining 25 constitutions provided that officers were to be elected by direct participation of the membership in a referendum vote.

Of the 86 constitutions providing for election of officers at convention, 23 stipulated a roll-call vote and 15, the secret ballot (table 1). Sixteen of the 25 constitutions requiring a membership referen-

dum specified either voting by secret ballot or, when not using the term "secret," described voting procedures in sufficient detail to convey the intent of secrecy. The provisions of 26 constitutions (17 providing for election by convention and 9 by referendum) referred to "balloting" but did not use the term "secret," nor did the procedure rule out the possibility of open balloting. In this connection, it must again be emphasized that this study was confined to the formal provisions of union constitutions; use of the secret ballot may well be the intent and the practice in many of these unions, especially in those relying upon a referendum.

The constitutions of 31 unions, including a few fairly large organizations (table 2), simply specified that "international officers shall be nominated and elected in convention" without defining the voting procedure to be used. In these instances, precedent may be the determining factor. Constitutions typically provide for a committee (often appointed by the president) to draft convention rules which frequently embody voting procedures. (The convention rules are normally adopted on the first day of the convention.) An examination of convention proceedings for several of these unions revealed a frequent use of the secret ballot in contested elections for international offices. However, the absence of a formal constitutional provision characterized these 31 unions.

Union constitutions which provided for the election of officers by roll-call vote typically referred to this procedure very briefly. Similarly, unions which used the secret ballot in convention voting did not particularize this in their constitutions.

TABLE 2. Voting procedures for electing international union presidents provided in union constitutions, by size of unions, 1958

Size of union	Total	International union president elected by—							
		Convention					Referendum		
		Total	Roll-call vote	Secret ballot	Ballot ¹ (no specific reference to secrecy)	No provision	Total	Secret ballot	Ballot ¹ (no specific reference to secrecy)
All constitutions studied.....	111	86	23	15	17	31	25	16	9
10,000 and under 25,000 members.....	13	14	2	4	—	8	4	3	1
25,000 and under 50,000 members.....	20	14	5	2	3	4	6	4	2
50,000 and under 100,000 members.....	30	24	7	4	8	5	6	5	1
100,000 and under 200,000 members.....	19	17	3	2	4	8	2	1	1
200,000 and under 300,000 members.....	9	9	1	2	1	5	—	—	—
300,000 and under 400,000 members.....	5	2	—	1	—	1	3	2	1
400,000 and under 500,000 members.....	4	3	2	—	1	—	1	—	1
500,000 and under 1,000,000 members.....	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1
1,000,000 members and over.....	3	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

Unions which used the secret ballot in membership referendums frequently described in considerable detail the mechanics of the entire operation, a practice probably explained by the administrative problems which may arise in conducting a poll of this type. Since such elections are conducted by numerous and far-flung local unions, the national constitution, in order to assure uniformity, established precise rules and procedures.

The following clause illustrates provisions which were classified as "ballot, no specific reference to secrecy," taken from union constitutions requiring election by membership referendum:

The elections shall be decided by referendum vote of the entire membership. . . .

Provision must be made whereby all members may have an opportunity to cast their vote within the prescribed time. . . .

. . . the President and Secretary of each local are required to forward to the Secretary of the Referendum Board a complete report of the number of votes cast for each candidate and the number of defective ballots. . . .

Although most unions prefer to elect presidents at a convention rather than by a membership referendum, the specific method is not necessarily determined by a union's size. Both devices were used by unions large and small (table 2). Of the 6 unions with more than 500,000 members, 3 elected at convention, and 3 elected by membership referendum. Generally, larger unions tended to formalize election procedures to a greater extent than did smaller ones. Of the 31 unions which did not establish the method of convention voting, all but 6 had fewer than 200,000 members.

Of the 26 unions not clearly requiring a secret ballot, 21 had a membership of less than 300,000.

The majority concept was most prevalent among the provisions governing votes needed for election of international union presidents. Fifty-seven of the 111 international union constitutions required a majority of all votes cast; 4, a majority of all eligible votes; and 2, votes of a majority of delegates present. Twenty-four required a plurality of all votes. The remaining 24 constitutions did not state the requisite proportion of votes.

Should a candidate fail to achieve a majority on the first ballot, the typical provision required that (1) the two highest candidates were to appear on the next ballot, or (2) the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes was to be eliminated in each subsequent voting, until one of the contestants received a majority.

If only one candidate is running for a specific office, voting procedures and regulations usually do not become effective. Since the absence of any opposition makes the sole candidate's election a foregone conclusion, the presiding (or other union) officer was instructed in some constitutions to cast a unanimous ballot.

Under constitutions which provided for the election of officers by referendum, each eligible union member was to cast his own ballot. Where officers were elected at a convention, a delegate's voting strength was usually scaled to reflect the number of members he represented, although the specific formulas differed considerably. For instance, 1 constitution stipulated that "each local

TABLE 3. *Methods of selecting convention delegates provided in union constitutions, 1958*

Method	Total		International union president elected by—			
			Convention		Referendum	
	Unions	Members (thousands)	Unions	Members (thousands)	Unions	Members (thousands)
All constitutions studied	111	17,641	86	12,174	25	5,467
Secret ballot	9	2,401	5	2,232	4	149
Ballot ¹ (no specific reference to secrecy)	13	2,028	11	1,146	2	882
Elected by local unions but no reference to balloting	70	8,546	55	6,853	15	2,693
Elected either at regular local union meeting or by referendum vote ²	4	1,352	2	32	2	1,320
Elective officers of subordinate bodies to serve as delegates	2	141	2	141		
Other ³	3	1,562	3	1,662		
No provision	10	1,611	8	1,189	2	422

¹ See footnote 2, table 1.

² Two constitutions provided for election either at a regular local union meeting or by a referendum vote of members from each local union; 1 provided for election either at a regular local union meeting or by "mail ballot" of the membership from each local union; 1 provided for election by "ballot" at a regular local union meeting or by "secret" referendum vote of the membership from each local union.

³ One constitution provided its local unions with the choice of incorporating into their bylaws a procedure either for electing or selecting convention dele-

gates; another, for electing delegates or limiting them to local officers. One constitution, without reference to local bylaws, provided each local union with the choice of electing convention delegates at a regular meeting, or of voting on the question of whether or not to delegate that right to its general executive board.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

union shall be entitled to a per capita tax on . . . members; that is, 1 vote for each member in good standing." Under this arrangement, the delegates of a local union with 5,000 members would be entitled to cast a total of 5,000 votes. Since the number of delegates usually increases with local union size, possible split voting may be ruled out under the unit rule. Other unions followed a variant of this arrangement by dividing equally among the delegates the vote a local union may cast.

More frequently, local unions were entitled to 1 delegate for each designated number of members, with each delegate limited to 1 vote. A few constitutions provided for a single delegate to cast all the votes of a local union, with the number of votes determined by a system of proportional representation.

Election of Executive Board Members. In most unions, members of the union's governing body, designated as the "general executive board," "international council," "grand lodge," etc., were to be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the international president, that is, either in convention or membership referendum.⁶ As a rule, each executive board member was to be voted on separately, but in 3 unions the officers were voted on simultaneously and a specified number of candidates receiving the most votes declared elected.

A substantial number of union constitutions provided for election of representatives to the general executive board on a geographic basis, by vote of delegates or members from each area. A few provided for representation by governmental units of the union (e. g., "divisions" or "systems" which are often based on major companies under contract).

Selection of Convention Delegates. In most of the international union constitutions, the rules governing the selection of convention delegates were

⁶ As a rule, governing bodies of unions are composed of the president, secretary-treasurer, and a designated number of vice presidents. Several unions have more than one governing body. Under such arrangements, different procedures may govern the election to specific bodies. This is not to be confused with situations where top executive officers, e. g., the president and the secretary-treasurer, are elected by all convention delegates or the entire membership, while other international officers are elected by district delegates or other designated groups of members.

⁷ Two unions held elections every 4 years for president and every 2 years for other international officers; otherwise, the same frequency of electing applied to other international officers in all the constitutions analyzed.

TABLE 4. Frequency of elections of international union presidents,¹ as provided in union constitutions, 1953

Interval between elections	Total		International union president elected by—			
			Convention		Referendum	
	Unions	Members (thousands)	Unions	Members (thousands)	Unions	Members (thousands)
All constitutions studied.....	111	17,641	86	12,174	25	5,467
1 year.....	6	627	6	627	—	—
2 years.....	42	4,940	26	3,471	16	1,469
3 years.....	14	1,374	14	1,374	—	—
4 years.....	34	7,303	23	3,305	9	3,998
5 years.....	10	2,408	10	2,408	—	—
Other.....	3	608	3	608	—	—
No provision.....	2	320	2	320	—	—

¹ Two unions held elections every 4 years for president and every 2 years for other international officers; otherwise, the same frequency of electing applied to other international officers in all the constitutions analyzed.

² For 3 unions, the frequency of elections was linked to the holding of conventions. An automatic referendum vote was to be taken to determine whether a convention should be held.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

stated quite briefly, if at all. Seventy constitutions stipulated that delegates be "elected," and 10 other constitutions contained no reference to this matter (table 3). In these unions, selection of convention delegates was presumably left to the discretion of the local union. Only nine constitutions directed the use of the secret ballot.

The eligibility requirements for convention delegates were, where defined, similar to those for prospective international officers. Typically, they required that any nominee for delegate must have been a union member for a certain number of years, employed in the trade, etc.

Tenure

The most common term of office for union presidents was 2 years, stipulated in about two-fifths of the 111 constitutions studied (table 4).⁷ The largest number of union members, however, participated in elections every 4 years. Among the major unions which accounted for the nearly 7.5 million total in this category were the United Steelworkers of America, the International Association of Machinists, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Incumbents in all but 15 unions served for terms of 4 years or less. The constitutions of 2 of these 15 unions did not indicate the frequency of elections, but 1 held a convention every year, and the other every 4 years. Since both unions

elect presidents at convention, it may be that the span between conventions coincides with the term of office. Twelve of these 15 unions were affiliated with the AFL-CIO. For 3 unions, the holding of an election was bound up with the outcome of a membership referendum on whether or not to hold a convention. The maximum term among the unions studied was 5 years. No constitution limited the number of terms an officer could serve.

In all but 25 of the unions, the term of office and the interval between union conventions coincided. In 17 of these 25 unions, officers were to be elected for terms which were twice as long as the time between conventions. Thus, in 7 unions, top officers were to be elected for 2-year terms while conventions were to be held yearly; in 1 union, a 3-year term was matched with conventions every 1½ years; and 9 unions designated 4-year terms and biennial conventions. Of the remaining 8 unions, 2 did not indicate the frequency of elections, 3 made elections contingent on the outcome of a membership referendum on the question of holding a convention, 1 elected every 4 years and met annually, 1 elected every 2 years and met every 3 years, and 1 elected every 2 years and met 3 times a year.

A union's size may influence the frequency of convention. For instance, 40 of the 68 unions with fewer than 100,000 members were to hold conventions every year or every 2 years. On the other hand, only 17 of the 43 unions with 100,000 or more members met at such frequent intervals. Of the 10 unions with a membership of 400,000 or more, 5 met every 4 years, 2 biennially, 1 every 3

years, 1 every 5 years, and 1 polled its members every 5 years whether to hold a convention.²

Presidents' Compensation

Virtually all of the union constitutions studied specified the amount of the salaries to be paid to international presidents, or how such amounts were to be determined. A number of constitutions also included information on salaries for the secretary-treasurer or other executive officers, but such provisions for other members of the union's governing body were less frequent. Many constitutions provided for allowances to cover various expenses incurred while performing official business.

Salaries. Seventy-five of the 111 constitutions studied specified the annual salary for the president. In 28 other unions, the president's salary was to be determined by various union bodies, such as the convention, general executive board, or membership referendum.

Four unions which did not indicate specific amounts related the president's salary to the earnings of members. For example:

The salaries of Grand Lodge Officers . . . shall be the rate of pay applicable to such officers August 30, 1954. The per diem allowances of Grand Lodge Officers . . . shall be the per diem applicable to such officers October 1, 1954. Hereafter such salary allowances shall be increased

² The fact that large unions hold conventions less frequently is often attributed to the considerable expense involved in holding such meetings for a thousand or more delegates. For example, the American Federation of Musicians recently decided to hold conventions every 2 years, instead of every year. At that time, it was reported: "Each convention costs the parent union nearly \$400,000, most of it to cover allowances of \$30 a day, plus hotel expense, for the 1,200 delegates." (New York Times, June 6, 1958.)

TABLE 5. Annual salaries¹ of international union presidents provided in union constitutions, by size of unions, 1958

Size of union	Total		Unions stipulating salary in constitution		Union presidents receiving annual salaries of—							
	Unions	Members (thousands)	Number	Members (thousands)	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 but less than \$15,000	\$15,000 but less than \$20,000	\$20,000 but less than \$25,000	\$25,000 but less than \$30,000	\$30,000 but less than \$35,000	\$35,000 but less than \$40,000	\$40,000 or more
All constitutions studied.....	111	17,641	75	14,145	13	20	16	10	5	5	3	2
10,000 and under 25,000 members.....	18	270	12	189	3	6	2		1			
25,000 and under 50,000 members.....	20	700	12	425	4	4	4					
50,000 and under 100,000 members.....	30	2,056	17	1,138	4	5	3	3	1	1		
100,000 and under 200,000 members.....	19	2,600	17	2,311	2	5	5	1	2	1	1	
200,000 and under 300,000 members.....	9	2,052	4	920			2	1		1		
300,000 and under 400,000 members.....	5	1,742	4	1,392				3				
400,000 and under 500,000 members.....	4	1,806	3	1,357						2		1
500,000 and under 1,000,000 members.....	3	2,475	3	2,475				1	1		1	
1,000,000 members and over.....	3	3,939	3	3,939				1				2

¹ Excludes allowances.

² Each of these 3 unions provided a salary of \$30,000 to their presidents.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

or decreased in the same manner, that is, as determined by general increases or decreases in the pay of members employed in train and yard service in the United States as of the effective date of such changes in rates of pay. . . .

The salary of the president, . . . during [his] term of office shall be computed as follows:

For the president, for services rendered as president of the International Typographical Union and as president of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home, three (3) times the average full-time weekly wages of the membership per week. . . .

The amount of yearly salary received by presidents varied from a low of \$650 to a high of \$50,000, according to the union constitutions. The most common salary bracket was \$10,000 but less than \$15,000, and included 20 presidents (table 5). Of the remainder, 13 received less than \$10,000, and 42, \$15,000 or more. The 3 highest paid union presidents received a salary of \$50,000.

In general, the amount of salary a president received tended to vary with the size of the union. All of the 33 unions which paid their presidents less than \$15,000, for example, had fewer than 200,000 members. There were a few notable exceptions to this general tendency, as shown in the table.

Expense Allowances. A number of constitutions described the types of supplementary payments intended to cover various expenses a president might incur in the performance of his duties. A majority of such constitutions stipulated that the president was to be reimbursed for "expenses away from home," "legitimate expenses," "hotel meals, traveling and other necessary expenses when away from headquarters," or used similar statements. Several specifically required the president to submit itemized expense vouchers or provided that payments would be subject to approval by the international's governing body.

A smaller number of constitutions designated fixed per diem allowances, ranging from \$8 to \$35. Generally, these amounts were intended to cover hotels, meals, and other incidental expenses. Virtually all of these unions provided for additional reimbursement for transportation costs.

* This discussion is limited to disciplinary provisions relating specifically to officers and their conduct in office.

Removal proceedings against a president and other international officers were identical in all but one union studied. See footnote 1, table 6.

TABLE 6. *Types of provisions for removal of international union officers¹ stipulated in union constitutions, 1958*

Type of provision	Unions	Members (thousands)
All constitutions studied.....	111	17,641
Impeachment.....	54	12,500
Recall.....	17	3,502
Impeachment and recall.....	9	1,529
No provision.....	1	50

¹ Removal proceedings against a president and other international officers were identical in all but 1 union which provided for recall procedures against the president and impeachment procedures against other international officers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

Removal of International Officers

Practically all of the 111 international union constitutions contained provisions under which international union presidents and other officers could be disciplined for infractions of constitutional provisions or union regulations.⁹ Penalties could take the form of reprimand, fine, suspension, or removal from office and expulsion.

The process of removing an officer involved impeachment or recall procedures, or a combination of both types. Three-fourths of the constitutions contained impeachment clauses, about 15 percent contained recall provisions, and both types of removal machinery were found in 8 percent of the constitutions (table 6). Impeachment proceedings resembled, in some measure, proceedings before a court of law, and generally took the form of a trial before the union's governing body. Usually, these proceedings allowed a final appeal to the union's convention. In recall cases, the members were more directly involved. Typically, charges against officers were to be initiated by petitions, which, without exception, required the endorsement of a given number or proportion of members or local unions. Although a few of these constitutions provided for trial bodies, these functioned primarily as factfinding boards or administrative agencies for the conduct of a membership referendum. The final decision whether to retain an officer rested with the membership.

In many constitutions, the specific violations for which an international officer could be disciplined were stated very briefly, if at all. For instance, "neglect of duty or violation of the laws," "violating the constitution or the general welfare of the organization," or "any act calculated to

TABLE 7. Agency empowered to remove international union presidents under recall and impeachment provisions in union constitutions, 1958

Agency	Unions with recall proceedings		Unions with impeachment proceedings	
	Number	Members (thousands)	Number	Members (thousands)
All constitutions studied ¹ ...	26	5,031	93	14,089
General executive board.....				
Membership referendum.....	24	4,761	74	10,434
Trial committee or special board.....			17	1,154
Regular convention.....			6	2,043
Other.....	2	270	4	186
			2	273

¹ Includes 9 constitutions with both recall and impeachment procedures.

² The recall proceedings in 2 unions and impeachment proceedings in 1 union had the characteristics of a membership referendum in that the membership voted in the local unions, but the vote of each local was cast as a unit.

³ In these unions, power to remove was by membership referendum or convention.

⁴ In one union, final power to remove was by referendum or convention; in the other, it was by general executive board or convention.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

impair the dignity of the organization" were the only grounds stated in a number of constitutions. Such general clauses were also found in constitutions which defined removal causes in greater detail. In these instances, the catchall provisions were apparently intended to be used for acts that did not clearly come under any of the specific categories.

Constitutions with impeachment clauses usually listed removal grounds in greater detail than constitutions with recall provisions. Under impeachment proceedings, it would seem that an accused officer could be tried only for having committed certain acts, whereas under the recall device, the membership retained the right to remove an officer for any reason.

Initiation of Charges. Under recall proceedings, the initiation of charges against officers or, more specifically, the filing of petitions listing such charges, was the prerogative of the membership acting through local unions. Constitutions with impeachment provisions varied widely in their identification of initiating agents. A large number of constitutions (34) failed to name a specific initiating agent.¹⁰

¹⁰ The absence of a formal designation of initiating agent should not be construed to mean that members or local affiliates were powerless to initiate charges. A number of unions with such clauses, it should be pointed out, referred in their trial or removal proceedings to an "accuser." These references carried the strong implication of members having the right to initiate charges. More specifically, the entire impeachment provision would be meaningless unless members, subordinate union bodies, or their officers have the right to start such action.

A number of constitutions required that the filing of any charge be accompanied by an itemized statement listing the specific laws violated or other relevant facts. Although such requirements were found in recall and impeachment provisions, the latter tended to describe them in greater detail. Recall clauses, as a rule, treated the matter as follows:

Every petition for a recall must contain a clear, concise statement of the specific charges against such officer or officers upon which the proceeding is based.

Impeachment clauses provided as follows:

Accusations or charges [against international officers] must be made in writing by a member of the union in good standing within 30 days of the time complainant becomes cognizant of the offenses alleged.

In all cases, charges must be signed by the complainant and shall be sufficiently specific as to the provisions of union law violated and of the alleged acts which constitute the basis of the charge to permit the defendant to prepare a proper defense . . .

If the accused international officer is the General President, the charges shall be filed with the General Secretary-Treasurer . . .

Endorsements of Charges. Charge petitions against officers required a specified number of endorsements in all recall cases. Under impeachment proceedings, however, approval of the membership (or local unions) was stipulated in only a small number of constitutions and the number of endorsements necessary was usually smaller than under recall clauses. The absence of endorsement requirements in recall cases would mean that a single member could invoke the referendum machinery for any reason, no matter how frivolous. Such actions, if taken often, could raise havoc with the operation of the union. Thus, the necessity of obtaining endorsements serves as a brake against irresponsible behavior. Under impeachment proceedings, on the other hand, such approval is less needed since trial machinery is relatively easy to organize (in contrast to a membership referendum), the trial itself acts as a bar against frivolous and unfounded charges, and penalties are usually meted out to those making such charges.

Eight unions with recall provisions required a minimum number of local union endorsements, ranging from 1 to 150. In 5 of these, the minimum amounted to less than 10 percent of all local unions; and in the other 3, to between 10 and 15

percent. More stringent requirements were found among 5 unions which demanded endorsements by a designated percentage of local unions. Approval by more than half of all local unions had to be obtained in 3 unions; for the other 2, the requirements were 15 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

Six unions required signatures by the following proportion of membership: 1 union by 15 percent, 2 by 20 percent, 2 by 25 percent, and 1 by 30 percent. In this last category were 2 unions which, in effect, utilized a 2-step endorsement process whereby petitions were sent first to the international executive board and next to the entire membership before holding a final referendum.

Six of the 8 impeachment clauses requiring local union endorsement specified 6 locals; in the remaining 2 clauses, 3 endorsements were needed. In no case did the required number of local unions represent a significant proportion of the total. In 8 other union constitutions, impeachment charges required approval of the executive board before a case could be tried.

Removal Agency. The decision to remove a president from office, under all recall provisions, rested upon a membership referendum (table 7). The vote of the membership was final—there was no appeal from the verdict. Removal of an impeached officer may be automatic, after a finding of guilt, but the precise penalty is generally left to the discretion of the trial body. Typically, constitutions with impeachment clauses provided for a final appeal to the union's convention.

Recall provisions frequently go beyond the statement that a membership referendum shall be held. In some, the rights of the accused to refute charges are mentioned, as are the rules for conducting the referendum.

In some unions, the membership votes on whether or not to retain an officer. In a few unions, however, the vote takes the form of upholding or rejecting the findings of the union's executive board. A further variation was noted in a few constitutions where the recall vote also elects the officer's successor.

Generally, a majority of the members voting was sufficient to recall an officer, although a few unions required a two-thirds vote. One constitution was unique in that it stipulated the minimum proportion of the membership required to participate in a valid referendum, and also stated that a majority of the entire membership was needed to recall an officer.

Under almost all impeachment proceedings, the trial body, usually the union's executive board, was empowered to remove an officer, or to determine a less severe punishment.

In seven constitutions, the question of whether to remove an impeached officer was to be decided by a membership referendum. There were, however, several elements which distinguished such clauses in these seven constitutions from those classified as recall clauses in other constitutions. For example, none of these seven clauses required endorsements of charges by local unions or members. More significantly, however, in six constitutions, a referendum was to be held only if a trial body returned a verdict of guilty. The referendum thus becomes a final avenue of appeal for a convicted officer. Should the trial body hold for the defendant, a referendum could not be held, and the membership could not vote on the issue.

In one union, an officer whose conviction was upheld by a membership referendum retained the right to appeal the verdict to the next national convention. Four constitutions stipulated that the removal issue was to be settled at the union's regular convention.¹¹

Filling Vacancies. If a union president becomes incapacitated or dies while in office, or if he is recalled or impeached before completing his term, his successor would be selected by the union's executive body, according to 64 of the 111 constitutions studied. In a considerably smaller number of unions (22), a designated officer, frequently the first vice president or secretary-treasurer would assume the presidency. Fourteen constitutions required a new president to be elected by the entire membership or by delegates to a special convention. Of the remaining 11 constitutions, 7 stipulated a variety of procedures, and 4 contained no provisions on this matter.

¹¹ This is to be distinguished from cases where officers removed by the executive board, or other trial body, may appeal to the convention.

Centralization of Bargaining in Sweden Since 1939

LENNART LOHSE*

SWEDISH LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS drew wide attention in the 1930's and 1940's. Of special interest abroad was the coordinated effort of Swedish employers and workers to promote labor peace. The chief result of this cooperation was the Basic Agreement (Saltsjobads Agreement), signed in 1938 by the Swedish Employers' Confederation (SAF) and the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions (LO), which was the first of five precedent-setting agreements between the parties. One of these, the 1946 agreement concerning labor-management committees, was also signed by the Central Organization of Salaried Employees (TCO). This early teamwork concerned only general subjects such as negotiation procedures, permissible methods for conducting strikes and lockouts, and safety on the job. Specific matters relating to labor contracts and their terms were not touched upon in these agreements. However, since 1939, Sweden's central employer and employee organizations have been assuming increasing responsibility for wage setting and collective bargaining and for the effects of these activities on the whole economy. This study¹ is concerned with the procedures used by the two sides—both individually and jointly—to obtain a firmer grip on wage trends and to weld their member groups together by coordinating their activities.

The concentration of power in the hands of the central organizations is not regarded as a desirable aim in itself. Both employer and employee groups undoubtedly prefer freer methods of wage setting, based on the specific conditions prevailing in each industry. However, the employers have played an extremely active role in this trend toward centralization. They find centralization a necessary evil if wage trends are to be held in check

during periods of strong inflationary pressure. Employee groups find a policy of restraint easier, when they know that similar agreements are made for all groups.

Background

The SAF is the largest employer organization in Sweden, and this study deals primarily with that sector of the labor market in which it is active. The SAF is made up of 43 associations, which in turn look after the common interests of their 15,400 member companies. These companies employed 634,000 wage earners and 171,000 salaried workers at the end of 1956. In 1955, the wages and salaries paid by SAF employers amounted to about 28 percent of the total paid to all gainfully employed persons. In addition to manufacturing industries, the SAF also covers the construction industry and certain industrial services, such as those employing stevedores and longshoremen.

The SAF covers the whole field of labor relations. It maintains an insurance fund to aid employers involved in work stoppages. Considerable influence is exercised by the SAF over labor relations with wage earners on the company level. It can instruct employers how to proceed in conflict situations and may even order them to call a sympathy lockout against wage earners. Collective agreements for both wage earners and salaried workers may not be concluded without the approval of the SAF Board.

The LO and the TCO are the central federations of employee organizations. The LO embraces 44 national unions with a total of 1,400,000 members—that is, practically all wage earners. The TCO consists of 42 national unions representing 350,000 members, or about three-fourths of all salaried employees. Though not affiliated with the Social Democratic Party, which has been in power since the war, the LO supports this party at the elections. The TCO is politically independent. Both the LO and the TCO organize government as well as private industry employees, which means that they have a wider scope of

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operation than the SAF. They are also less centralized in structure than the SAF. The power of the employee organizations resides mainly in the executive boards of the national unions. The SAF has contact chiefly with the two TCO unions, the Swedish Union of Clerical and Technical Employees in Industry (SIF) and the Swedish Foremen's and Supervisors' Union.

An outstanding characteristic of Swedish labor relations is the independence of salaried employee organizations in relation to the wage earners' unions. There are great differences in bargaining procedures and types of agreements between these two groups. For example, collective agreements for salaried workers do not include pay schedules. There are negotiations on salaries (traditionally on the company level) but they result in unilateral action on the employers' part. Salaried employee organizations include not only white-collar workers but also persons in the higher managerial echelons.

The Central Federations and the Government

The policies of the Government are of the greatest importance to the central federations in determining their courses of action. The Government has had three different roles to play in the labor market, which has not made for clearcut and understandable labor policy. It is the last resort in the country in matters pertaining to labor peace and the national economy. At the same time, however, the Government is the Nation's biggest single employer, and in this capacity its behavior affects the labor market considerably. Finally, the Government stands politically very close to the largest labor organization, the LO.

In Sweden, the Government is acknowledged to have the right and duty to intervene in industrial disputes only if society's most vital interests are threatened. The employer and labor organizations want to be free to resolve their conflicts by strikes, lockouts, and other forms of direct action. The desirability of avoiding any sort of compulsory arbitration is generally recognized. Nor has the Government, unlike those of the other Scandinavian countries, intervened by special legislation to handle a particular situation, except in a police wage dispute in 1947. On a few occasions, however, it has brought pressure on contending parties by a mere threat of legislation.

The Government has avoided resorting to compulsion by seeking to influence the central organizations through other measures. In 1955, just as bargaining reached its climax, the Government tightened its economic policy by initiating new taxes and other measures in a way that seemed to penalize the organizations for the kind of agreements that had been reached. Thus, one motive for the organizations' willingness to negotiate centrally in certain years may be to forestall Government intervention during periods of "over full" employment.

In recent years, the division of responsibility between the Government and the central organizations has been the subject of considerable debate. Government spokesmen have been inclined to place the responsibility for wage trends on the employer and employee organizations. The management point of view has been typically expressed by SAF's managing director, who, in 1956, said ". . . the primary responsibility for preserving the value of our currency devolves upon the Government, which alone controls the instruments of economic policy. If, however, the Government brings supply and demand into balance, it becomes naturally incumbent upon the parties in the labor market to comport themselves with such discretion and moderation that new inflationary impulses are not set off by too hasty wage increases." Employee spokesmen have often formulated their views in a somewhat similar way. Only in exceptional cases, according to the LO, can the unions be expected to curb their natural desire to seek big wage increases in order to assist the Government in its effort to maintain a stable currency.

Conciliation of industrial disputes is a professional service, usually performed by permanent mediators who are selected by the Government but do not seek to impose the Government's or their own preconceived views on contract provisions. The service has flexibly adapted itself to the new and more centralized forms of collective bargaining, but it has not played an independent role in this development.

Bargaining Prior to 1945

Before 1939, collective bargaining was rather decentralized. Negotiations took place at different times of the year. Practically all agreements ran for 2-year periods, and wage increases granted in

1938, for example, ranged from 1 to 10 percent, depending on the financial position of the industry.

When war broke out in 1939, the wage earners were unwilling to commit themselves to long contracts. In this situation, the LO and the SAF stepped in for the first time to negotiate on wages and agreed on an escalator clause that would partially compensate wage earners for rising prices. This clause was added to the individual industry agreements, and was the first important step toward centralization of collective bargaining. In 1944, the LO demanded a repeal of the provision for downward adjustments in the event of falling prices. The SAF agreed on condition that collective agreements for the most important industries be concluded at the same time as the revision of the escalator clause in order to keep wage demands under control. The LO accepted the proposal, and thus another step toward centralization was taken.

The first collective agreements for white-collar workers were concluded in 1935, for supervisors employed in the SAF industries. In the early forties, the Swedish Union of Clerical and Technical Employees in Industry (SIF) reached its first agreements with certain industries. The metal products industry, with its large number of clerical and technical personnel, has taken the lead in building up relations with the SIF; on the other hand, the more locally rooted steel and logging industries, with their far smaller staffs, have been rather unwilling to do so.

During the war, salaried employees were compensated for higher living costs on the same basis as wage earners (the first instance in which the SAF and its associations negotiated on salaries).

Postwar Collective Bargaining

Collective Bargaining Season. Negotiations usually begin in the fall and may last until the following spring. For example, the "collective bargaining season" of 1952 refers to wage negotiations that began in the previous fall and ended in the spring of 1952.

Though Sweden, since the end of the war, has enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity and the highest standard of living in Europe, fluctuations in the price level, the pattern of foreign trade, and the degree of "full" employment have been sufficiently pronounced to cause feelings of uncer-

tainty and to preclude wage agreements from lasting longer than 1 year. With agreements subject to annual revision, both sides have become increasingly aware of the essential interdependence of contracts in various industries, a fact accentuated by the economic situation. As a result, the annual wage renegotiations within the SAF's jurisdiction (and some outside the SAF as well) are nowadays regarded as a unit. This in turn presupposes a greater uniformity of contract periods, and agreements for practically all wage earners now expire between January 31 and March 31.

At the beginning of each January, the Government announces its plans for the coming fiscal year. By stalling for time, the contract negotiators are in a better position to grasp the significance of changes in Government policies, their effects on price trends, and on other economic factors. This has slowed up collective bargaining procedure considerably. By the time all agreements are renegotiated, several months may have elapsed since the previous agreements should have expired. For this reason, it was decided in 1957 that contracts due to expire on December 31 should in future expire on January 31. The first major wage settlement usually occurs in the fabricated metal products industry and affects about 150,000 workers.

4-Year Cycles and Trend Toward Centralization. The postwar labor market in Sweden shows a pronounced cyclical trend, with peaks appearing every 4 years. While this fact encourages incautious theorizing, the subdivision of events into 4-year periods facilitates analysis of centralization tendencies. The years 1945 and 1946 formed a transitional bridge between wartime wage restraint and postwar active wage negotiations. The years 1947, 1951, and 1955 were marked by an enormous demand for manpower and by vigorous negotiations resulting in high wage increases. Conversely, in 1948, 1952, and 1956, one or both sides felt a strong need for caution and moderation, which it was felt would be exercised best through some form of centralized negotiations. Each of the 4-year periods also contains 2 years of more stabilized conditions in the economy and on the labor market. Although 1957 and 1958 could be included in the latter category, certain new

developments which will be discussed later occurred in the negotiations for these years.

The key to understanding postwar development is found in the events during the years 1947, 1951, and 1955, when, for different reasons, economic activity and the demand for manpower were at their highest. In these years, the central organizations were not able to exert any effective influence on the wage agreements of their affiliates. Negotiations were drawn out over long periods of time, and the agreements reached were quite different in content. Wage increases were high. The 1951 wage increases, for example, were the highest ever obtained, averaging 15 percent. However, the year 1955 diverged somewhat from this picture, as the SAF was partly successful in resisting the demands from labor and also threatened lockouts in the greater part of its jurisdiction. Consequently, it was outside the SAF jurisdiction that labor gained the greatest wage increases during this year.

Salary negotiations during the 3 peak years had an almost entirely local character. In the 1950's, a gradual adjustment along lines similar to that obtained by the wage earners has taken place. In 1955, the SIF asked for a general increase, but this was rejected by the SAF. A guideline for salaries was at last established when Government conciliators mediated a strike threat by the SIF in a large metal-products factory.

The tendency toward centralized bargaining on wage questions during 1948, 1952, and 1956 must be considered in connection with the wish to counteract developments occurring during 1947, 1951, and 1955, which brought enormous strain on price levels. It was also feared that rising production costs within the country would lead to export difficulties. In 1948, it was the employers who tried to attain centralization, and they partially succeeded. The SAF declared openly that it wanted status quo, and that one Government mediating commission ought to direct the negotiations for all the major agreements. The Government declined, in response to labor's protest that the LO could not conclude agreements on behalf of its members. The SAF then went ahead on its own to reach preliminary agreements for the 8 biggest industries at about the same time, and the respective employer associations had to defer final approval until the provisions of all the 8

settlements were agreed upon. Some SAF associations reacted against these tactics as being too centralized. In the end, bargaining for 1948 led to an average wage increase of 3 percent.

The problem in 1952 was that the wage earners wanted not only new wage increases but also central negotiations on compensation for that part of the previous year's increases that had been offset by the rising cost of living. The employers wanted an opportunity to discover whether their consenting to cost-of-living adjustments would affect other wage demands and said that in such case all negotiations must be centralized. At first, the LO claimed it could not consent to such a procedure. Finally, both sides agreed on a joint recommendation to their affiliates which proposed: Full compensation for higher prices in cases where wage increases during 1951 did not equal the rise in living costs; a general increase of 8 percent for men and 10 percent for women; and protection against future price rises. The effect on the cost-of-living index of the price rises expected to result from the agreement was estimated and deducted before setting the index figure on which possible adjustments would be based.

This recommendation was passed on to member unions for approval, with the understanding that any disagreements regarding its application could be referred to the LO and the SAF for arbitration. A few trade unions, in certain highly profitable industries such as pulp and paper, did not comply with the joint recommendation and sought instead to negotiate for bigger increases. Even here, however, the central federations were able to bring pressure to bear to secure an agreement within the spirit of the recommendation.

The 1952 collective bargaining period was remarkable in that the LO and the SAF, for the first time, worked out joint methods for guiding and coordinating negotiations without formally encroaching on the bargaining rights of member unions and employer associations. United employer support for a general increase was strengthened by a tendency, even in industries of weaker economic position, to prefer higher production costs to qualitative and quantitative loss of manpower. Negotiations for salaried employees were also significant in 1952. The SAF and the Swedish Foremen's Union on the one hand, and the SAF and the SIF on the other, issued joint recom-

recommendations on salaries for the first time (except during the war period). They agreed that general salary increases should conform to those for wage earners. However, a great deal of negotiation on the association and company level was required to implement these recommendations.

In 1956, it was the two employee organizations, the LO and the TCO, which took the initiative to coordinate negotiations, which differed in two essential respects from their 1952 prototype. First, the wage earners' and white-collar workers' representatives argued their claims jointly, with a view to securing common provisions for both groups. Second, it was assumed from the beginning that the negotiations would set a definite pattern for all sectors of the labor force, public as well as private. The SAF, as the largest federation of employers in Sweden, represented *de facto* all of management. These new factors vastly complicated the negotiation procedure, which came close to breaking down on several occasions. The recommendation that was worked out, and its formal relationship to the separate industrywide agreements, was similar to the one that was made in 1952. The LO, TCO, and the SAF undertook to have the principles of this settlement applied outside their common jurisdiction as well. The wage increase amounted to 4 percent, but was applied slightly differently in the salaried-worker and wage-earner groups. In addition, the SAF and the TCO promised not to authorize work stoppages over local negotiations on pay problems associated with promotions.

So far, the centralized bargaining for salaried employees had taken place on salaries only. But the nonwage provisions of the collective agreements for salaried employees could also have economic implications and so had to be brought into line with the common recommendation. These agreements were not up for revision, but that difficulty was overcome when the SAF and the TCO agreed beforehand upon what changes would be permitted at the negotiations due to take place later that year.

Six of the remaining years in the 4-year cycles—1945 and 1946, 1949 and 1950, as well as 1953 and 1954—were distinguished by a more balanced economic activity. During these years, employers were anxious to avoid wage increases and this they generally achieved without deviating from the usual negotiation patterns. Had any labor group

demanding an especially advantageous settlement, the employers were prepared to resist. It is no coincidence that the only conflicts of any importance during the postwar period arose in 1945 and 1953. In 1945, the failure of the Metal Workers' strike, which lasted half a year, put an end to Communist influence which did exist in spots in the trade unions. During 1949 and 1950, the agreements were extended and there were no wage increases. The initiative in extending the agreements was taken by the Government with regard to its own employees in order to decrease the pressure on the foreign currency reserve.

New Negotiation Pattern. 1957 and 1958, which could be looked upon as calm years of a new cycle, developed a new negotiation pattern. In spite of the complete centralization of bargaining in 1956, wage developments created new tensions, and there was reason for preventing completely free wage bargaining in 1957. The TCO was rather negative about renewing the 1956 approach to negotiations; the cooperation between the TCO and the LO had not been quite smooth. The LO took a wait-and-see attitude, but initiated a 5-percent wage demand for all of its affiliates. The SAF's position was for a status quo settlement, presumably with central negotiations.

After negotiations between the separate national unions and the employer associations had failed totally, despite repeated efforts, the LO agreed to top-level negotiations with the SAF. Agreement on a central recommendation was reached fairly quickly in February 1957. The recommendation was unique for the postwar era in that it covers a 2-year period, regulating wages for both 1957 and 1958. The desirability of agreements of longer duration than 1 year had long been discussed, but the 1957 recommendation came nonetheless as a surprise. For 1957, the recommendation was for an average wage increase of 2 percent (or not less than 10 öre or 2 cents an hour), and for 1958, average increases of 2 percent in piece rates and 3.5 percent in hourly rates. The parties to the subsequent wage agreements retained full freedom to apportion the wage increases. The terms for 1958 were formulated with regard to a new law which will progressively shorten maximum working hours in Swedish industry by 3 hours per week in 3 years, beginning in 1958. Also, the 1958 agreement was made dependent on the price level

remaining within certain limits, which it has thus far done.

As the TCO did not want to take part in central negotiations with the LO and the SAF in 1957, the latter afterwards negotiated directly with the SIF and the Swedish Foremen's Union. The result was a recommendation by the SAF to its member associations on salaries and other terms of employment to be negotiated with the white-collar national unions. Like the agreements for the wage earners, the white-collar settlements were to be effective for 2 years. The general salary increases (from 3 to 4.75 percent for 1957, and 3.5 percent for 1958) were actually somewhat greater than the increases for wage earners to compensate for the smaller "wage drift" applicable to salary employees. (See description of wage drift which follows.)

Members of the SAF have been considering giving that organization greater powers, comparable to those it has in relation to the wage earners' unions, for coping with disputes with the white-collar workers. In December 1957, the SAF and the SIF signed a basic agreement patterned after the 1938 agreement between the SAF and the LO. Among other things, this pact set more definite rules for dealing with salary disputes and established a common board, to which cases of termination of employment can be referred for investigation and possible settlement. The relative independence of action of the national unions, as illustrated by this SIF agreement with the SAF, has been the subject of an internal dispute within the TCO.

Wage Drift. Within recent years, a new set of compensation problems has emerged in connection with the "wage drift," a term used by the SAF for the first time in its annual report of 1948, though the phenomenon was not new. Wage drift is the term for the difference between the general wage increases stipulated in a collective bargaining agreement and the actual increase in average earnings in an industry. Because of the pressure of full employment and labor shortages, local management tends to pay more than is prescribed by the relevant agreement in order to keep the employees they have or to get new ones. This tendency exists in varying degrees over the whole field—in industries with piece rates as well as in industries with hourly rates. However, the piece-rate system facilitates this development and makes it more "automatic," in cases when piece rates are not (sufficiently) reduced in cases of technical improvement. Under normal conditions, the wage drift usually stays within the range of 2 to 3 percent per year, though it went up as high as 8 percent in 1951 and 5 percent in 1955. It has added to the difficulties of collective bargaining and tends to counteract the central employer and employee organizations' influence on wages. During the postwar period, about one-half the average wage increase of men industrial workers was the result of the wage drift. Salaried employees and wage earners in the less favored industries insist on being compensated for other groups' wage drift. If and when such compensation is given, the squirrel-wheel starts another round.

1958 Congressional Action to Improve UI Benefits

OLGA HALSEY*

SOME 40 BILLS, designed to improve the adequacy of benefits under the Federal-State unemployment insurance program, were introduced in the 85th Congress during its 2d session. This unprecedented activity was sparked by the rise in unemployment which began in late 1957 and accelerated in early 1958. By April 1958, unemployment among workers eligible for benefits under the Federal-State program had reached 3.3 million—a rise of 123 percent over April 1957.¹ The number of these unemployed who had exhausted their unemployment benefits mounted month by month; during April 1958, it reached 230,900—a 100-percent rise over the previous April. Exhaustions continued to rise during the congressional consideration of these bills; by June, they were 175 percent above the June 1957 level.

The congressional proposals of 1958, designed to improve the benefits under the Federal-State program, fall into two major groups.

The first group of some 18 bills were either identical with or closely paralleled S. 3244 and H. R. 10570.² These bills, which failed to pass, sought a permanent change in the benefit provisions of State unemployment insurance laws through an amendment of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.³ This amendment would have required that all State laws, in order to be approved for the 90-percent credit against the Federal unemployment tax,⁴ conform to certain minimum benefit standards. These standards specified the maximum weekly benefit, the relation

of an individual's weekly benefit to his average weekly wage, the minimum weeks of benefit payable in a year, maximum eligibility requirements, the grounds for temporarily disqualifying an otherwise eligible claimant from benefit, and the maximum period of this postponement.⁵ Pending the effective date of the proposed standards, federally financed supplementary benefits were to be payable substantially in accordance with the proposed standards. In addition, these bills contained many other provisions which did not directly affect benefit rights: some were designed to alter the financing of the Federal-State system; others, to extend coverage, and so on.

A second group of some 22 bills were concerned wholly with an immediate and temporary federally financed increase in benefits payable. The majority of these bills sought to increase the

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¹ This figure does not include unemployed railroad workers eligible for benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act nor unemployed veterans who are covered by the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

² For convenience, this group of bills will hereafter be called "S. 3244 and similar bills."

³ The Federal Unemployment Tax Act (originally Title IX of the Social Security Act of 1935) imposes on employers a tax of 3 percent of the wages paid each employee up to \$3,000 a year. It applies only to employers who employ 4 or more workers during each of 20 weeks in a calendar year in employments not specifically exempted from the tax, such as agriculture. State laws require contributions from a generally similar group of employers, although many require contributions from smaller employers.

⁴ The Federal law authorizes a credit against the Federal tax of 90 percent for contributions paid by employers under any State unemployment insurance law which meets a few specified Federal requirements and is, therefore, "approved" by the Secretary of Labor. Since this Federal tax of 3 percent, which makes no provision for benefit payments, is payable in its entirety to the United States Treasury in the absence of an approved State unemployment insurance law, all 49 States, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, currently have enacted approvable laws in order that their workers may derive some advantage from the Federal tax.

⁵ These standards were designed to overcome the present disparity in the benefit provisions contained in State unemployment insurance laws by providing minimum benefit standards which all State laws must meet in order to be approved for the 90-percent credit against the Federal payroll tax. For example, the maximum basic weekly benefit (exclusive of additional allowances for dependents in 11 States) currently varies from \$26 in Arkansas and South Carolina to \$46 in Alaska and New York. The weeks of benefits payable during a 1-year period vary from 5-16 weeks in Florida to 30 weeks for all eligible claimants in Pennsylvania. Disqualification provisions, which generally postpone benefits payable when unemployment is due to specified conditions, differ not only as to the precise reasons for their imposition but also as to their severity.

The Federal Government had previously recommended that the States increase their maximum weekly benefit amounts so that payments to the great majority of workers would equal at least half of their regular earnings (in April 1958, no State met this criterion) and provide at least 26 weeks of benefits to all eligible claimants (only 7 States did so in April 1958).

number of weeks for which benefits would be payable to beneficiaries who had exhausted their normal benefits. A few, however, also sought a temporary increase in the weekly benefit.

A third small group of bills sought to provide assistance to uninsured unemployed workers—some as a temporary measure and others as a permanent addition to the public assistance provided under the Social Security Act. These bills, however, are not discussed further in this article.

The most significant result of this congressional activity was the approval on June 4, 1958, of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-441), which authorizes a federally financed temporary increase in the duration of benefits payable under the Federal-State program. In States which agree to participate in this temporary program, the additional weeks of benefits are payable to persons who have exhausted their benefits under the regular program.

Objectives in Federal Supplementation

Although bills providing for supplementary benefits generally are limited to a temporary increase in the weekly benefit amount and/or duration, drafters of these bills are confronted by conflicting objectives. The humanitarian objective of meeting more adequately the needs of unemployed workers during a temporary emergency must be weighed against other considerations, such as the minimum interference with provisions of State laws in view of their existing differences and the administrative ease with which the supplementary benefits may be paid.

The last named consideration can be illustrated by considering the effects of a proposal for Federal supplementation which specified a different formula for determining weekly benefit amounts from that used by many States. Such a proposal would, if enacted, require in such States two determinations of the weekly benefit of each claimant—one under the formula required for the supplementary benefit and another under the State's own formula. The latter determination would be needed in order to determine the additional cost of the supplementary payment which would be reimbursed to the State

by the Federal Government. Differences of this kind between supplementary and State benefits might discourage States from making voluntary agreements with the Federal Government for paying the supplementary benefits and thus defeat the goal of supplementing State benefits. The alternative to State administration under voluntary agreements would be direct Federal administration—a proposal which Congress deleted from the 1958 bill it passed.

Other considerations involve the impact of Federal supplementary benefits on the established differences among State laws. For example, proposals to provide in all States the same number of weeks of supplementary benefit would result in proportionately unequal supplementation among the States because of differences in the duration of benefits provided by State laws. Proposals for a specified number of weeks of combined supplementary and State benefits would provide the greatest number of weeks of supplementary benefit in those States with the shortest durations. To make the duration of supplementary benefits proportionate to the duration provided in a State law would give greater absolute Federal supplementation in States with longer durations. Thus, the differences in State laws present the problem of the most equitable basis for Federal supplementation of State benefits.

Proportionately greater supplementation in States with the less adequate benefit provisions would also raise questions as to its possible long-range effect. Might such supplementation encourage those States to hope for Federal supplementation in any future emergency as an alternative to increasing the adequacy of their own provisions? Or might the experience of better benefits build pressures to make the temporary extensions permanent under State auspices?

Finally, consideration must be given to the urgency of the need for additional benefits. Periods of high unemployment sometimes occur when most State legislatures are not in regular session (the even-numbered years) and State legislation might well be delayed until after the emergency has passed. Thus, Federal supplementation has frequently been urged in order to secure prompt action, despite the fact that most States themselves have sufficient reserves⁶ to enable them to provide additional benefits, either temporarily or permanently.

⁶ The State reserves are the excess, accumulated over a period of years, of the contributions paid under State unemployment insurance laws over the benefits paid under these laws. These reserves are immediately available for benefit payments; the reserves are deposited in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund, where a separate account is maintained for each State.

S. 3244 and Similar Bills

The two major features of the benefit provisions of the bills in the first group (none of which was enacted) are summarized below: (1) minimum benefit standards, and (2) temporary Federal supplementation in accordance with these standards.

These bills proposed that the maximum weekly benefit amount in each State should be at least two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage of all workers covered by the State's unemployment insurance law. The proposed standard would automatically have adjusted the maximum weekly benefit amount to changing wage levels and thus would have tended to prevent the lag which frequently occurs between rising wage levels and the maximum weekly benefit when the latter can be changed only by statutory amendment.

The weekly benefit of a claimant, exclusive of any allowance for dependents, was to equal at least half of his average weekly wage up to the proposed maximum. The average weekly wage of a claimant was defined as follows: (1) in those States which use a formula basing the weekly benefit amount on total wages earned in the quarter of highest earnings during a previous 1-year base period, the average weekly wage would be these high-quarter wages divided by 13; and (2) in those States which base the weekly benefit amount on wages earned in some other period, the average weekly wage would be the total wages earned in this period divided by the number of weeks worked. Based on this definition of an average weekly wage, the benefit formulas in all but 11 States currently provide a weekly benefit equal on the average to half the average weekly wage of claimants qualifying for less than the maximum weekly benefit.

The proposed standard on duration of benefits would have entitled all eligible claimants to not less than 39 weeks of benefits in a 1-year period.

On disqualifications, the proposed standards would have limited the effect of a disqualification to a postponement of benefits for not more than 4 weeks following the week in which an otherwise eligible claimant left suitable work without good cause, refused to accept suitable work without good cause, or was discharged for misconduct in connection with his work. It would also have precluded, as the result of a disqualification, any reduction of weeks of benefit payable or cancella-

tion of wage credits—e. g., those earned with an employer from whom a claimant had separated under disqualifying conditions.

In addition, these bills would have provided for: (1) a disqualification for any week in which a claimant left or lost his employment because of a stoppage of work due to a strike at his place of employment under certain conditions; and (2) a postponement of benefits, usually for not more than 12 weeks following the week in which a claimant had been found guilty of fraud or willful misrepresentation in seeking or obtaining benefits.

The proposed standards for maximum eligibility requirements would have permitted the continued use of most types of eligibility tests used by States, but would have required a less stringent test than that used in a number of States.

All of the foregoing standards, if enacted, would have required many substantial amendments to all State unemployment insurance laws. For example, no State law currently meets the proposed standards for the maximum weekly benefit amount, for the minimum duration, or for the disqualifications.

The bills proposing Federal minimum benefit standards also sought to provide, as a transitional measure, for temporary Federal supplementation of State benefits, substantially in accordance with the proposed standards, in order to deal with the immediate problem of unemployment. Supplementation would have been provided under voluntary agreements between the States and the Secretary of Labor until July 1, 1959, when the proposed standards were to become effective.

Proposals for Federal Supplementation

The second group of some 22 bills, including H. R. 11679, supported by the administration, provided for immediate Federal supplementation of State benefits, independently of any proposed Federal minimum benefit standards. Although these bills differed on many important details, they generally sought to increase temporarily the weeks of benefit payable to persons who had exhausted their State benefits. The bills generally proposed that the States enter into agreements with the Secretary of Labor whereby they would undertake, as agents of the United States, to pay the supplementary benefits which would be financed by the Federal Government.

Eligibility. Eligibility for supplementary benefits generally was limited to individuals who had exhausted their benefits under State unemployment insurance laws. Nearly half the bills provided that exhaustees who might qualify for supplementary benefits must have exhausted their benefits after a specified date—frequently December 31, 1957, in order to assure that the exhaustion had occurred during the 1957–58 recession. A few bills, however, restricted the supplementary benefits to persons eligible under their State law at the time the State's agreement for paying supplementary benefits should become effective. These latter bills increased not only the duration of benefits but also the maximum weekly benefit and prescribed a formula for determining benefits below the maximum.

Applicable Period. Most of the 22 bills specified the period during which supplementary benefits would be payable, in order to limit these benefits to persons whose exhaustion was affected by the recession. Supplementary benefits frequently were to be payable only for weeks of unemployment after the bill's enactment or 30 days thereafter. The ending dates generally varied from December 31, 1958, to July 1, 1959; a few proposals adopted a middle date—April 1, 1959.

An outstandingly different approach was adopted by H. R. 11634, which would have increased weekly benefits and duration during the current or any future period of "high-level" unemployment. This was defined as a period following 4 weeks in which the Secretary of Labor found that unemployed workers eligible for benefits were more than 6.3 percent of all workers covered by unemployment insurance laws and ending at the close of 4 weeks in which the Secretary found that this ratio dropped below 6.3 percent. The period between the bill's enactment and the end of 1958 was deemed to be such a period unless the percentage of insured unemployed workers should fall below 6.3 percent.

Nature of Supplementary Benefits. Increased duration was provided by all 22 bills. One group provided for a uniform number of additional weeks to

all qualified claimants, varying from 13 weeks to 26 weeks during periods of varying length. The specified extra weeks of benefit would have been payable to a claimant regardless of whether he qualified for, say, 5 weeks or for 30 weeks under the applicable law.

H. R. 11679 and a few similar proposals, by contrast, sought to relate the additional benefits to those for which a worker qualified under the applicable law, in order to do least violence to the Federal-State unemployment insurance system. These bills provided that the supplementary payment should, in effect, equal half the number of weeks of benefit at the rate of benefit for which the claimant qualified under the applicable State or Federal law.⁷

A third group of four bills which applied to currently eligible claimants took a different approach. These provided that States signing the proposed agreements should pay an "adjusted" weekly benefit to currently eligible claimants until they had been paid benefits for 40 weeks of total unemployment during the 1-year period following their claim, regardless of exhaustion, or reduction of State benefit rights or cancellation of wage credits under the disqualification provisions of the applicable law. This provision incorporated a principle included in S. 3244 and similar bills; the latter would have required payment of benefits for a minimum of 39 weeks in a year, regardless of any reduction of benefit rights or cancellation of wage credits under a State law.

An increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount and a formula for determining benefits below the new maximum for currently eligible claimants were provided in the preceding four bills. Another group of four bills provided similar weekly benefits but limited them to persons who had exhausted their benefits and who qualified for the increased duration provided. Under the bills in this and the preceding group, the new or "adjusted" weekly benefit amount was based on a formula very similar to that proposed in S. 3244 and similar bills as the minimum standard for the weekly benefit amount.

A different method for increasing weekly benefits was proposed by H. R. 11634, which would have applied during any period of "high-level" unemployment. That bill would have provided for an across-the-board increase of 30 percent in the benefits for which workers qualified under

⁷ Technically, these bills provided that the aggregate amount of temporary unemployment compensation payable was to be half the total amount (including allowances for dependents) for which a claimant qualified under the law under which he had last exhausted benefits before filing his first claim for benefits under the proposed program.

State unemployment insurance laws or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. However, any "additional benefits" for which a claimant might be eligible were to be subtracted from the new higher weekly benefits. These "additional" benefits were informally defined by the bill's introducer as any unemployment benefits that a worker might receive from an employer, a union, and so on.

Administrative Aspects. Most of the 22 bills relied on voluntary agreements concluded by the States with the Secretary of Labor whereby the States, acting as agents of the Federal Government, would agree to pay the Federal supplementary benefits.

H. R. 11679 and H. R. 11543 were outstanding exceptions. These provided that, if any State did not voluntarily conclude an agreement to pay the supplementary benefits, the Federal Government would administer these benefits in such a State. It was urged in support of this arrangement that this was a Federal program, federally financed, and should be universally applied. Consequently, if a State after being requested to participate should refuse to do so, the Federal Government had an obligation to make the benefits of the Federal program available to the citizens of the State.

The introduction of H. R. 11679 signalled the disagreement on this provision. Immediately following its introduction, two other bills were introduced, identical with it except for the omission of the proposed Federal administration of supplementary benefits in the absence of a voluntary agreement with a State.

The hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives disclosed the reasons for this difference. Members of the Committee pointed out that States with low unemployment would be compelled to accept the increased duration provided by the bill. It was also urged that State legislatures might be better judges than the Federal Government of the States' wishes as to the beneficiaries of the proposed program, especially since the States ultimately would have to pay for it in one form or another.

The bill reported to the House by its Ways and Means Committee (H. R. 12065) significantly provided that temporary unemployment compen-

sation would be payable *only* pursuant to an agreement with the States. H. R. 12065, as subsequently amended and passed by the House, retained this provision.

Financial Arrangements. The bills for Federal supplementation generally provided that the excess cost of supplementary benefits over those otherwise payable was to be met from congressional appropriations authorized for this purpose. The proposals for Federal financing contained in H. R. 11679 and in a few very similar bills were outstanding exceptions. These would have authorized an initial congressional appropriation from which advances would be made to the States to meet the extra cost of supplementary benefits and their administration. These expenditures, unless previously restored by a State to the United States Treasury, were to be restored beginning January 1, 1963, by decreasing the normal 90-percent credit against the Federal unemployment tax of 3 percent of taxable payroll. An increase in the portion of the tax paid directly to the Federal Government was to remain in force in any State until there had been restored to the United States Treasury by the State the amount of its expenditures for supplementary benefits and its share of the administrative expenses.

An exception was taken to this method of financing, especially when combined with Federal administration of supplementary benefits in a State which had not made an agreement to pay these benefits. Employers in these States, it was urged, would be forced to pay the increase in that portion of the Federal unemployment tax paid directly to the Federal Government. An objection was made to the burden this would place on the businessman, particularly in areas of high unemployment.

The House Ways and Means Committee proposed (H. R. 12065), as an alternative, financing wholly from congressional appropriations, devoid of any connection with the Federal unemployment tax. This bill was amended in the House, however, to restore the provision for financing through the Federal unemployment tax.

After the House eliminated the proposed Federal administration in the absence of an agreement with a State and restored provision for financing through the unemployment tax, a member of the Senate Finance Committee urged that this method

of financing would give a competitive advantage to States which did not undertake to pay supplementary benefits.

The Bill Ultimately Enacted

H. R. 12065, as reported to the House by its Ways and Means Committee, provided, in addition to the changes in the administrative and financial arrangements, for a uniform increase of 16 weeks of benefits. It also proposed that benefits be paid to persons who had no benefit rights under any unemployment insurance law, but who would have been eligible for benefits if their employment and wages had been earned in employment subject to such a law.

For these uninsured workers, the committee's bill would have provided temporary unemployment compensation in those States which entered into an agreement with the Secretary of Labor for its payment. Benefits would have been payable for 16 weeks of unemployment occurring after the signing of such an agreement and before November 1, 1959, provided the first claim was filed before July 1, 1959. Weekly benefits would have been those payable under the law of the State in which the worker filed his claim on the same basis as if his wages and employment had been subject to the law of that State.

The majority of the Ways and Means Committee supported this proposal on the ground that the hardships of the uninsured unemployed were greater than those of exhaustees and that its proposal involved the minimum delay in increasing the purchasing power of persons not now covered by unemployment insurance laws. The benefits payable to these workers, as well as to the exhaustees, the committee recommended, should be financed by a Federal grant.

Two minority reports dissented. On the one hand, it was objected that the proposed benefits for the uninsured unemployed would be an outright grants program without the standard requirement that the States make any contribution toward it. On the other hand, it was urged that the proposal would mean abandonment of the insurance principle and the substitution of a dole from the Federal treasury. This proposal, it was predicted, would destroy the existing Federal-State unemployment insurance system. Moreover, while it changed the insurance program to

one of relief, it failed to provide payment on the basis of need.

The proposal for benefits to the uninsured unemployed, termed the most controversial portion of the committee's bill, was extensively debated on the floor of the House. This provision was defeated when the bill was amended by the substitution of H. R. 12244, with the retention, however, of the original number H. R. 12065.

H. R. 12065, as thus amended and passed by the House, was very similar to H. R. 11679, except that it provided for payment of temporary unemployment benefits only in States which made voluntary agreements with the Secretary of Labor to pay these benefits as agents of the United States. H. R. 12065, in common with H. R. 11679, provided for financing through the Federal unemployment tax. It also limited the payment of temporary unemployment compensation to one-half the total amount of regular benefits payable in a 1-year period for which a claimant qualified before exhausting his regular benefits (in effect, benefits at the same weekly rate for half the number of weeks for which a claimant qualified under the regular program). These benefits were payable to workers insured under a State law and to Federal employees and veterans covered under Federal legislation. Because Connecticut had already enacted a law which provided temporary unemployment benefits from its own funds, a new proviso was introduced which reduced the Federal temporary compensation by the amount of any similar benefits payable under a State law.

Under the bill as passed by the House, benefits were payable to workers who had exhausted their benefits after June 30, 1957, or, alternatively, after such later date as might be specified in an agreement with a State. Temporary unemployment compensation was payable only for weeks of unemployment occurring after the date of an agreement with a State and before April 1, 1959.

The Senate Finance Committee reported favorably on H. R. 12065, as passed by the House, especially on the option given the States as to whether to accept or reject the provisions of this bill. In some States, it pointed out, unemployment was not sufficiently serious to make it necessary for them to participate in the program, whereas in others, exhaustions were heavy. The important feature of this bill, it indicated, was that it would fit in with existing systems of unemployment

insurance without problems of adjustment. H. R. 12065 was passed without amendment by the Senate. The bill was signed by the President on June 4, 1958. The provisions of the law became effective 15 days later.

Operation

States began signing agreements with the Secretary of Labor almost immediately after the approval of the act. In 3 States, benefits for the three groups of workers covered by the law (those insured under the regular State law and under Federal legislation applying to Federal workers and veterans) were payable beginning June 19; in 5 additional States, by the end of June.

By September 12, 17 States had signed agreements to pay benefits to exhaustees in all 3 groups of workers. These States included the large industrial States of California, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania. By September 12, five other States, including Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin, had enacted legislation authorizing temporary extension of benefits under their State law to exhaustees and to Federal workers. These five States, however, participated in the Federal supplementary benefits program as it applied to veterans. These 22 States account for about 70 percent of all covered employment. In addition, 11 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin

Islands were participating in the Federal program as it applied to Federal employees and veterans.

During the first 4 weeks of this program (i. e., through the week ended July 19), a total of 557,000 initial claims for supplementary benefits were filed, representing about 48 percent of the number of claimants who had exhausted their regular benefits in these States from July 1, 1957, through June 1958. By the week ended September 27, a total of 1,188,000 initial claims had been filed. These represented the first claim filed under the program and, in some cases, a later claim for a new spell of unemployment following reemployment. The four States of Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania accounted for 49 percent of all initial claims filed through the week ended September 27.

Continued claims, filed for successive weeks of unemployment following an initial claim, numbered 158,000 in the week ended June 28, and rose to a peak of 658,000 in the week ended August 30 when these claims accounted for 31 percent of continued claims filed in all States under the regular programs. During September, the weekly number of continued claims declined, falling to 590,000 in the week ended September 27. This decrease is due largely to exhaustions during September which, it is anticipated, will be more than twice the 45,600 exhaustions during August.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Changes in Selected Health and Insurance Plans, 1954 to 1958

THE NEW 1958 DIGEST of 100 selected health and insurance plans under collective bargaining¹ recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics includes 93 plans also covered in a similar 1954 digest of selected plans.² Virtually all of the 93 plans had been revised in one or more respects between late 1954 and early 1958. This article accounts for the changes that were put into effect.³ Its purpose is to spotlight the aspects of these highly diversified programs which have been receiving the most attention from management and unions, not to measure the degree of change or to provide statistics on prevailing standards or practices.

The 93 plans studied ranged in coverage from a thousand to half a million active workers in a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. The plans were selected for the digests because they covered large numbers of workers in major industries, or they illustrated different approaches to health and insurance planning, or because of general public interest. Although they are not necessarily a representative sample of plans under collective bargaining, the changes that have been negotiated or put into effect by plan trustees, whether slight or substantial, should reflect, in a rough way at least, the trend of collective bargaining developments in this field.

Life Insurance

More than half of the life insurance plans covering the active worker were revised between late 1954 and early 1958 (table 1). In most cases, the revision involved either an increase in the amount of insurance specified under uniform plans or a realignment of the wage categories which determine the benefit payable under graduated plans. Under uniform plans, coverage was increased by

amounts ranging from about \$250 to \$4,500, but most frequently by \$500, \$1,000, or \$1,500. Realignment of the wage categories under graduated plans resulted in increased coverage for many workers under such plans, but not necessarily all of them. For example, only about a third of the revised plans that graduated coverage according to earnings increased the protection for a worker earning \$4,000 a year.

Among the other changes that occurred in the amount of life insurance provided the active worker was the elimination or revision of provisions in 5 plans requiring a reduction in coverage for workers reaching a specified age. Two plans added such a provision. One plan eliminated and another revised differences in the amount of insurance provided to men and women.

Two plans added life insurance coverage for dependents of active workers, still an uncommon practice (table 2).

Life insurance coverage has been extended to retired workers under 8 plans since 1954 (table 3). Two out of every five plans providing coverage for the retired worker in 1954 revised the amount. Increased life insurance benefits were provided for retired workers in various ways: Plans which related coverage of retired workers to the amount provided active workers raised benefits for retired workers by virtue of an increase for active workers. Some plans that reduced the insurance in effect to a constant level which held throughout the retirement period have raised that level since 1954; under other plans, the formula was revised so that a smaller reduction was to be made at the time of retirement, and at specified intervals thereafter, to a higher constant level than that specified in 1954.

¹ Digest of One Hundred Selected Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Early 1958 (BLS Bull. 1236).

² Digest of One Hundred Selected Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, 1954 (BLS Bull. 1180).

³ Useful background information for this article will be found in the Bureau's Analysis of Health and Insurance Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Late 1955 (Bull. 1221, 1956). It provides a comprehensive statistical analysis of a sample of 300 plans and explains some of the technical terms and complex features of health and insurance plans.

The permanent and total disability features of most life insurance plans were not changed (table 1). Two plans added this protection, and one dropped it. Approximately 1 out of 10 plans changed the age prior to which the disability had to occur in order for the worker to receive a disability benefit under the life insurance plan. In a few cases, a service requirement was added; that is, in order to qualify, a worker not only had to be disabled prior to a specified age, but he had to have a specified number of years of service prior to becoming disabled. Slightly more than 1 out of 7 plans changed the method of payment or the method of settlement. Most of these

changes required that part of the amount of insurance be paid in installments, and the remainder be maintained as life insurance protection for the duration of the disability.

Accidental Death and Dismemberment Benefits

An accidental death and dismemberment benefit for active workers has been added to five plans since 1954. Approximately 2 out of 5 accidental death and dismemberment benefits were revised in some manner. In virtually all plans, however, the conditions under which this benefit was payable remained the same. Only one plan added

TABLE 1. *Changes in 93 selected health and insurance plans under collective bargaining affecting active workers, late 1954-early 1958*

Benefit or provision	Number of plans in which benefit or provision was—				
	In effect in 1954	Eliminated since 1954	Unchanged since 1954	Changed since 1954	Added since 1954
Eligibility requirements.....	93		79	14	
Life insurance.....	91		43	48	
Amount.....	91		50	41	
Sex differential.....	5	1	3	1	
Permanent and total disability provisions:					
Age and/or service requirements.....	84	1	71	12	2
Method of payment or method of settlement.....	84	1	70	13	2
Accidental death and dismemberment benefit.....	43		30	19	15
Amount.....	49		30	19	
Accident and sickness benefits.....	77	14	3	64	
Amount:					
Nonoccupational benefit.....	77		12	61	
Occupational benefit.....	16		3	13	4
Sex differential.....	4		3	1	
Duration of nonoccupational benefit.....	77		54	19	
Reduction in benefit on reaching specified age.....	18	5	10	3	
Waiting period for nonoccupational benefit:					
Accident benefit.....	77		67	6	
Sickness benefit.....	77		72	1	
Hospital benefits.....	90		41	49	
Type of plan (cash, service, or a combination of both).....	90		84	6	
Full benefit period:					
Daily room and board benefit.....	90		53	37	
Duration.....	90		68	22	
Partial benefit period:					
Daily room and board benefit.....	21	5	14	2	2
Duration.....	21	5	16		3
Maximum room and board allowance provided under cash plans.....	24	6	17	31	
Extra hospital service benefit.....	90		60	30	
Benefits for hospitalized maternity (normal delivery) cases.....	75	12	46	27	12
Surgical benefits.....	89		46	43	11
Type of plan (cash or service).....	89		88	1	
Income limitation provision.....	10		4	6	
Allowances provided under cash plans:					
Maximum schedule allowance.....	81		48	33	
Tonsillectomy allowance.....	81		47	34	
Appendectomy allowance.....	81		52	29	
Normal delivery.....	75	12	47	26	12
Medical benefits.....	89		30	29	19
Type of plan (cash or service).....	89		88	1	
Income limitation provision.....	8		4	4	
Allowance payable under cash plans per treatment in the—					
Home.....	21		18	3	
Office.....	22		18	4	
Hospital.....	51		39	12	
Elsewhere.....	6		5	1	
Maximum amount payable for all treatments per year or per disability under cash plans.....	51		30	21	

¹ Where the entire benefit was added or eliminated, none of the provisions of the benefit are accounted for.

² These plans now provide a general lump-sum allowance for maternity cases.

³ In 1954, these plans provided a general lump-sum allowance.

⁴ Excludes 1 plan that changed from a cash to a service plan.

coverage of occupational cases. Seven plans with a uniform accidental death and dismemberment benefit increased the amount of death and multi-dismemberment coverage by amounts ranging from \$500 to \$2,000. The benefit for single dismemberment was increased by half of these amounts. Four accidental death and dismemberment provisions under which the amount is determined by earnings were revised so that increased benefits were available to all workers. An additional four plans raised benefits for certain groups only.

Three of the four plans which extended accidental death and dismemberment coverage to retired workers in 1954 increased the benefits under their plans.

Accident and Sickness Benefits

The weekly accident and sickness benefit provided in 1954 was changed in more than 85 percent of the plans. The four plans that eliminated this benefit covered workers in States having temporary disability laws. About three-fourths of the plans continued to cover nonoccupational disabilities only, but four plans have added occupational coverage since 1954. A few plans changed the method of determining benefits; in virtually all cases, the amount payable was to be graduated by earnings classifications instead of a uniform amount for all workers.

The overwhelming majority of the accident and sickness benefit plans increased the weekly payments for nonoccupational and occupational disabilities. Under plans providing a uniform amount for nonoccupational disabilities, weekly benefits were raised by amounts ranging from \$2.50 to \$15, but most frequently by \$5.

Increases in nonoccupational benefits provided under plans that geared the amount to earnings classifications took place in one of several ways. Some plans increased the amount provided each wage classification, and some increased the lower and upper levels of the earnings schedule as well as the weekly amount applicable to each earnings group, while some other plans revised only the upper levels of the earnings schedule, so that not all workers shared in the increased benefits. Of the plans which provided a percentage of earnings, with a limit on the amount payable, a few increased the maximum level. The increases

resulting from all these changes for a \$4,000-a-year worker, for example, ranged from \$1 to \$13 a week.

The weekly amount provided for occupational disabilities under most of the plans continued to be the difference between workmen's compensation and the amount specified by the plan for non-occupational disabilities.

Hospital Benefits

Almost all of the 93 plans studied provided hospital benefits to active workers and their dependents (tables 1 and 2). Although a few plans changed from a cash to a service basis, the number of plans providing cash benefits remained in the majority. Virtually all of the revisions in hospitalization plans which have been made since 1954 affected benefits provided to both active workers and their dependents. In a few plans, a differential in the benefits provided the two groups was eliminated.

Plans specifying service hospital benefits in 1954 and in 1958 continued to provide the same daily room and board benefit (semiprivate room or ward accommodations). On the other hand, 3 out of every 5 plans providing cash room and board benefits raised benefit amounts. In all but 2, the revisions affected benefits for both workers and dependents; in these 2 cases, room and board benefits for dependents were brought up to the level provided workers, and workers' benefits remained unchanged. For both active workers and their dependents, the increases in the daily allowance ranged from \$1 to \$8, but most frequently amounted to \$2. Although \$10 remained a common daily allowance, the majority of the plans studied specify \$12 or more, and almost a third provide \$14 or more.

About 1 out of every 4 plans revised the length of the period during which full benefits are available, and virtually every revision lengthened the full benefit period. With few exceptions, the change affected both active workers and their dependents. Revision of the full benefit period was most frequent in plans providing cash benefits. Two plans with service room and board benefits that lengthened the duration of the full benefit period, as well as a few others, eliminated the extended coverage period (the period during which partial benefits are payable). Under cash

TABLE 2. *Changes in 93 selected health and insurance plans under collective bargaining affecting dependents of active workers, late 1954-early 1958*

Benefit or provision	Number of plans in which benefit or provision was—				
	In effect in 1954	Eliminated since 1954	Unchanged since 1954	Changed since 1954	Added since 1954
Life insurance.....	3				2
Amount.....	3		2	1	
Hospital benefits.....	88		43	45	12
Type of plan (cash, service, or combination of both).....	88		83	5	
Full benefit period:					
Daily room and board benefit.....	88		53	35	
Duration.....	88		68	20	
Partial benefit period:					
Daily room and board benefit.....	21	5	14	2	
Duration.....	21	5	16		
Maximum room and board allowance provided under cash plans.....	51	5	13	33	
Extra hospital service benefit.....	88		59	29	
Benefits for hospitalized maternity (normal delivery) cases.....	72	12	43	27	12
Surgical benefits.....	82		39	43	16
Type of plan (cash or service).....	82		82		
Allowances provided under cash plans:					
Maximum allowance.....	78		43	35	
Tonsillectomy.....	78		40	38	
Appendectomy.....	78		40	29	
Normal delivery.....	65	12	36	27	12
Medical benefits.....	43		22	21	14
Type of plan (cash or service).....	43		43		
Allowances payable under cash plans per treatment in the—					
Home.....	1		1		
Office.....	2		2		
Hospital.....	40		29	11	
Elsewhere.....	1		1		
Maximum amount payable for all treatments per year or per disability under cash plans.....	40		23	17	

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.³ See footnote 3, table 1.

plans,⁴ any changes in the daily allowance and/or the length of the period during which this allowance is payable usually necessitated a revision in the maximum room and board benefit.

The portion of the hospital plan relating to benefits available for extra hospital services was changed in a third of the plans affecting active workers and their dependents. Under service plans, although the full cost of specified services continued to be provided, the kinds of services available were revised. Under many of these plans, the new services included some of the more costly ones, such as the use of expensive drugs and various laboratory tests. A few plans that paid the full cost of specified services for the first part of the benefit period, and one-half of the cost of these services during the extended coverage period were revised to cover the full cost of these services during the entire benefit period. It should be noted, however, that in these plans the period during which the benefits were payable was reduced in almost all cases by eliminating the extended coverage period.

Under plans providing cash room and board benefits, various methods are used to make available the benefit for extra hospital services. Some

plans pay the full cost of all services up to a specified amount (e. g., up to \$200); others pay the full cost of all services up to a specified amount plus a percentage of the cost of the additional charges (e. g., up to \$200 plus 75 percent of the additional charges; maximum payable under the plan for extra services, \$2,500). Ten plans that employed the former method in 1954 increased the maximum amount payable, and five adopted the latter method. The plans that changed from a cash room and board benefit to a service benefit now pay the full cost of the extra hospital services instead of allowing a specified maximum amount for the services.

Nineteen additional plans extended hospital benefits to retired workers, and 22 plans added hospital benefits for dependents of retired workers (table 3). The majority of these plans make available to the retired employee and his dependents the identical benefits that were available to them before the employee retired. A few, however, limit the total hospital, or hospital, surgical, and medical benefits payable during retirement.

⁴ Plans providing service benefits place no limit on the amount payable during a benefit period if semiprivate or ward accommodations are used.

Of the plans that provided hospital benefits for retired workers and their dependents in 1954, about half revised the benefit by early 1958. Since benefits for these groups are in most cases the same as those provided active workers and dependents, the revisions were determined largely by the changes in benefits for active workers and their dependents.

Surgical Benefits

Approximately half of the surgical benefit plans for active workers and their dependents have been revised since 1954. In 5 plans, only the benefits available to dependents were revised; workers and dependents under 3 of these plans now receive identical benefits. Surgical benefits for workers and dependents were added in 1 plan; 5 other plans added dependents' coverage.

Most of the revisions in surgical benefits occurred in plans providing cash allowances. About

3 out of every 4 plans that revised the maximum schedule allowance raised the maximum to \$300, an increase in many cases of \$50 to \$100. Tonsillectomy allowances were increased by amounts ranging from \$2.50 to \$35, with \$10 or \$15 the most common increases. Appendectomy allowances were most frequently increased by \$25 or \$50. Income limitation provisions were liberalized in a number of plans to cover higher income groups under full payment guarantees.

Eighteen plans added surgical benefits for retired workers, and 20 plans added coverage for dependents of retired workers. Virtually all of these plans provided these groups with the same benefits that are available to active employees and dependents. A few placed a limit on the total surgical, or hospital, surgical, and medical benefits payable during retirement.

About half of the 1954 provisions that extended surgical benefits to retired employees and dependents were revised in line with changes affecting

TABLE 3. Changes in 93 selected health and insurance plans under collective bargaining affecting retired workers and their dependents, late 1954-early 1958

Benefit or provision	Number of plans affecting retired workers in which benefit or provision was—					Number of plans affecting dependents of retired workers in which benefit or provision was—				
	In effect in 1954	Eliminated since 1954	Unchanged since 1954	Changed since 1954	Added since 1954	In effect in 1954	Eliminated since 1954	Unchanged since 1954	Changed since 1954	Added since 1954
Life insurance.....	50		29	21	18					
Amount.....	50		29	21						
Accidental death and dismemberment benefit.....	4		1	3						
Amount.....	4		1	3						
Hospital benefits.....	25		12	13	119	22		12	10	122
Type of plan (cash, service, or combination of both).....	25		25			22		22		
Full benefit period:										
Daily room and board benefit.....	25		18	7		22		18	4	
Duration.....	25		18	7		22		19	3	
Partial benefit period:										
Daily room and board benefit.....	6	1	4	1		6	1	4	1	
Maximum room and board allowance provided under cash plans.....	10		3	7		7		3	4	
Extra hospital service benefit.....	25		20	5		22		17	5	
Maximum amount payable during retirement period.....	10		3	7		7		3	4	
Surgical benefits.....	21		11	10	118	18		10	8	120
Type of plan (cash or service).....	21		21			18		18		
Allowances provided under cash plans:										
Maximum allowance.....	19		9	10		16		8	8	
Tonsillectomy.....	19		9	10		16		8	8	
Appendectomy.....	19		9	10		16		8	8	
Maximum amount payable during retirement period.....	8		4	4		6		3	3	
Medical benefits.....	11		6	5	115	11		6	5	115
Type of plan (cash or service).....	11		11			11		11		
Allowances payable under cash plans per treatment in the:										
Home.....	3		2	1		3		2	1	
Office.....	3		2	1		3		2	1	
Hospital.....	11		8	3		11		8	3	
Elsewhere.....	2		2			2		2		
Maximum amount payable for all treatments per year or per disability under cash plans.....	11		8	3		11		6	5	
Maximum amount payable during retirement period.....	2			2		2			2	

* See footnote 1, table 1.

active workers and their dependents. Most of these plans continued to provide to retired employees and dependents the same benefits that were available during active employment.

Medical Benefits

During the period covered, the chief area of expansion in health and insurance benefits, insofar as active workers and their dependents are concerned, was in the field of medical benefits for non-surgical cases, i. e., allowances for physician's visits. Nine plans have added these benefits since 1954 for both workers and dependents, and an additional five plans have extended this coverage to dependents. About half of the 1954 provisions were revised.

With one exception, the changes made in the medical benefits did not affect the type of benefits (cash or service) available to active workers and their dependents. Moreover, there was little change in the type or number of services provided by plans on a service basis.

The revisions in cash plans for workers and their dependents usually raised the allowance payable for each medical treatment in the home, office, or hospital, or the number of visits or days of medical treatment paid for per disability or per year. Such changes brought an increase in the maximum amount payable under 2 out of 5 cash plans; these increases ranged from \$4 to over \$500. Increased in-hospital allowances were provided by about 1 out of 4 plans. In 1954, the allowances under most of these plans were the same regardless of the number of treatments received during any one period of hospital confinement. Many of these plans were changed to provide a higher allowance during the first few days of hospital confinement than for the remainder of the insured individual's period of confinement. Allowances provided for employee treatment in the doctor's office were increased slightly in 4 plans, and 3 plans increased the amount allowed for home calls. In a few plans, the period during which medical benefits were payable was lengthened.

The number of plans extending medical benefits to retired employees and their dependents more than doubled over the period studied (table 3). Most of these plans extend to retired workers and their dependents the coverage available to them

TABLE 4. *Method of financing benefits in 92¹ selected health and insurance plans under collective bargaining, late 1954-early 1958*

Groups covered and method of financing ²	Number of plans	
	Late 1954	Early 1958
Active workers:		
Plans providing benefits.....	92	92
Employer only.....	58	58
Employer and worker.....	34	34
Dependents of active workers:		
Plans providing benefits.....	88	89
Employer only.....	45	47
Employer and worker.....	28	34
Worker only.....	15	8
Retired workers:		
Plans providing benefits.....	52	68
Employer only.....	26	34
Employer and retired worker.....	18	23
Employer and active worker.....	3	3
Retired worker only.....	3	3
Dependents of retired workers:		
Plans providing benefits.....	24	47
Employer only.....	3	21
Employer and retired worker.....	7	14
Employer and active worker.....	1	1
Retired worker only.....	13	11

¹ The financing arrangements of 1 plan were not suited for this type of tabulation and have therefore been excluded.

² For each group, the benefit package was classified as jointly financed if (a) both the employer and the worker contributed toward the cost of 1 or more benefits provided the group, or (b) the worker made a general contribution toward the cost of all benefits provided to all groups covered by the program and the employer paid the remainder. Benefits for a group were considered as employer financed if the employer paid the entire cost of these benefits. Similarly, benefits for a group were classified as worker financed if the worker paid the entire cost of all benefits extended to that group.

immediately prior to the worker's retirement. For the most part, the increases in benefits, over 1954 levels, were the same as those granted active workers and their dependents.

Other Medical Care Benefits

With few exceptions, other medical care benefits such as major medical benefit insurance, poliomyelitis insurance, out-patient laboratory and X-ray benefits, and supplemental accident benefits provided the same type and amount of coverage that was available to employees and dependents in 1954. Sixteen plans that did not provide benefits supplementing the basic hospital, surgical, and medical benefits in 1954 added such coverage since 1954. The benefit most frequently added was the out-patient laboratory and X-ray benefit. Only 3 plans enlarged their coverage to include major medical benefits.

Eligibility Requirements

Although employee participation in many plans is automatic or a condition of employment, the worker is generally not covered immediately upon

being hired.⁵ Usually a specified period of employment (e. g., 3 months) must be completed before plan coverage is available.⁶ Frequently, different employment periods are required for life insurance and accident and sickness benefits than for hospital, surgical, and medical benefits.

Since 1954, eligibility requirements have been revised in 14 of the 93 plans studied. The change usually applied to requirements that had to be met in order to be covered by all benefits of the plans. Under the revised provisions, a shorter period of employment for plan coverage was generally specified. For example, in 1954, benefits under a plan were available after 60 days of employment; by 1958, the eligibility period had been reduced to 30 days.

Method of Financing

The major changes in methods of financing among the 93 plans studied were directed to dependents' coverage and benefits available to retired workers and their dependents. (See table 4.) Seven plans revised the method of financing worker dependents' benefits; in all but 1 case, the company assumed a share of the cost that the employee alone had previously carried. Of the plans extending benefits to retired employees and their dependents in 1954, 10 and 4 plans, respectively, have since changed the method of financing. Under 6 plans, with additional benefits having been added to the retired employee's package, the retired employee's benefits were no longer paid for in full by the company; that is, the retiree was to contribute toward the cost of all of his benefits except life insurance. Under 3 plans, the company assumed the full cost.

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⁵ Under plans to which the worker is required to contribute, he is often given the choice of whether he desires to participate or not; under some contributory plans, however, participation becomes a condition of employment, i. e., automatic.

⁶ Eligibility requirements as discussed in this section refer only to the period of employment, union membership, etc., required of the worker before he is eligible to participate in the plan. Under some plans, further requirements are necessary to receive certain benefits. For example, a waiting period may be specified for the receipt of accident and sickness benefits, and maternity benefits may not be available until the member has been covered for 9 months or more. Revision of these requirements are not discussed in this section.

Job Pay Levels and Trends in 19 Labor Markets, 1957-58

PAY LEVELS for office, professional and technical, and plant workers in 19 labor markets surveyed by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics during late 1957 and early 1958 were generally highest in the larger West Coast and North Central areas and lowest in two of the southern areas.¹ Wage differences among the 19 areas studied were greater for unskilled plant workers than for skilled maintenance and office workers and were substantially greater for plant workers in nonmanufacturing than in manufacturing. Earnings of office and plant workers tended to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries, and men earned more than women in similar jobs.

Pay Levels, 1957-58

Occupational pay differed widely among and within areas. Among the 19 labor markets surveyed, occupational averages were nearly always highest in San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Chicago, or Cleveland. Only in 8 occupations did earnings of workers in any other area equal or exceed those of workers in those 4 areas. The exceptions were as follows:

Office jobs

Baltimore.....	Men payroll clerks (\$100)
Baltimore.....	Men class B accounting clerks (\$83)

Professional and technical occupations

New York City.....	Men leader draftsmen (\$159)
New York City.....	Men senior draftsmen (\$126)

Continued on following page.

¹ This article and that on pp. 1256-1263 of this issue are first in a series of analyses of wages, supplementary wage provisions, and establishment practices in 19 labor markets. The detailed findings are to be available in *Wages and Related Benefits, 19 Labor Markets, 1957-58* (forthcoming BLS Bull. 1224-20).

Six broad industry divisions were covered: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communications, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected service industries. Municipally owned utilities were excluded, as well as other government-operated establishments. Detailed area bulletins (BLS Bull. 1224-1 through 19) present areawide information for the 6 groups.

The estimates are based on data from approximately 4,550 establishments selected to represent 23,300 establishments employing 7.3 million workers. Coverage was limited to establishments with 51 or more workers, except in 10 of the largest areas where the minimum size was 101 employees for manufacturing, public utilities, and retail trade. For survey months for each area, see footnote 2, table 1.

Maintenance and powerplant jobs

Milwaukee	Oilers (\$2.34)
Milwaukee	Maintenance machinists (\$2.89)

Custodial, warehousing, and shipping jobs

Newark-Jersey City	Truckdrivers (\$2.58)
New York City	Truckdrivers (\$2.56)
New York City	Forklift power truck operators (\$2.34)

NOTE: Average weekly salaries for office jobs and professional and technical occupations; average hourly earnings for maintenance and powerplant jobs and custodial, warehousing, and shipping jobs.

Increases in pay levels during 1957² were slightly greater than those recorded in 1956 for 3 of the 4 occupational groups for which wage trends data were computed: industrial nurses (women), 5.3 percent compared with 5.2 percent; skilled maintenance workers, 5.3 percent and 5.1 percent; and unskilled men plant workers, 5.2 percent and 5.1 percent. Increases in the salaries of women office workers averaged 4.3 percent during 1957 and 5.3 percent during 1956. Over the 5-year period from 1953 to 1958, increases in all-industry average earnings for workers in the 4 occupational groups ranged from 24.8 percent for women office workers to 29.1 percent for women industrial nurses.

In general, average earnings of plant and office workers tended to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing industries but, within these groups, pay levels varied widely. Average rates

in individual nonmanufacturing industries, however, frequently equaled or exceeded those in manufacturing. Most of the higher than manufacturing averages were found in public utilities, followed by wholesale trade and, chiefly in some maintenance jobs, by retail trade. To illustrate, salaries of secretaries in manufacturing exceeded those in all nonmanufacturing industries combined in 18 of the 19 labor markets but in the 18 areas where comparisons were possible, salaries of secretaries employed by public utilities exceeded those paid in manufacturing in 13 areas and were the same in another. Similarly, maintenance carpenters generally averaged higher pay in retail trade than in manufacturing plants.

Office Occupations. Secretaries were the highest paid women office workers studied in 18 of the 19 areas. Their average weekly salaries ranged from \$66 in Memphis to \$89.50 in Cleveland, and exceeded \$75 in all other areas except Boston and Minneapolis-St. Paul (table 1). Women accounting clerks (class A) had average salaries that were from \$1 to \$8 lower than those of secretaries in all areas except Memphis where these clerks

² Covers the period between the 1956-57 and 1957-58 studies. Comparisons are limited to the 10 areas surveyed in each of years 1953-58. The 1956-57 data were published in BLS Bull. 1202 and summarized in the Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, pp. 1216-1221.

TABLE 1. Average weekly salaries¹ for women in 14 office occupations, 19 areas, winter 1957-58²

Area	Book-keeping-machine operators, class A	Book-keeping-machine operators, class B	Clerks, accounting, class A	Clerks, accounting, class B	Clerks, file, class B	Clerks, payroll	Computer operators	Key-punch operators	Office girls	Secretaries	Stenographers, general	Switchboard operators	Typists, class A	Typists, class B
Northeast:														
Boston	\$63.00	\$55.50	\$68.50	\$56.50	\$47.00	\$63.00	\$57.50	\$57.50	\$47.50	\$71.50	\$61.50	\$58.50	\$58.50	\$51.00
Newark-Jersey City	73.00	58.00	76.50	62.50	50.50	71.50	68.00	63.50	53.50	83.00	67.50	65.00	65.00	53.50
New York City	74.50	63.50	81.00	64.50	54.00	75.50	68.50	63.50	51.00	85.00	69.00	67.50	66.00	58.50
Philadelphia	67.00	56.50	72.50	57.50	47.50	65.00	62.00	60.00	46.50	78.00	64.50	60.50	62.50	52.50
South:														
Atlanta	63.00	59.00	74.50	57.00	47.50	64.50	62.50	60.00	48.00	77.50	65.50	56.50	59.50	50.00
Baltimore	65.50	51.50	70.50	58.00	46.00	66.00	63.50	58.50	46.00	76.00	64.00	57.00	64.00	51.50
Dallas	66.50	55.00	70.00	59.50	47.00	64.50	61.50	59.00	46.50	77.00	66.50	53.50	59.00	51.00
Memphis	66.00	52.50	67.50	54.50	46.50	59.50	54.50	58.50	45.50	66.00	58.50	43.50	58.00	46.50
New Orleans	62.00	52.50	74.00	56.00	45.50	59.00	58.00	58.50	40.50	76.50	62.00	46.50	56.00	50.00
North Central:														
Chicago	80.50	68.00	84.00	68.00	55.50	76.50	72.00	69.50	56.00	87.00	74.00	68.00	71.00	61.00
Cleveland	79.00	64.50	81.50	69.00	57.00	76.00	71.50	71.50	57.50	89.50	74.00	69.00	73.00	62.50
Milwaukee	73.50	60.00	81.00	62.50	56.00	67.00	61.00	63.00	50.00	83.50	66.50	61.50	67.00	56.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul	69.00	56.50	73.00	57.50	48.50	64.50	62.50	64.50	46.50	74.00	62.00	59.00	69.00	53.00
St. Louis	64.00	56.00	77.00	58.50	50.50	65.00	63.50	62.50	50.50	79.00	62.50	60.00	62.50	53.50
West:														
Denver	71.00	56.00	72.00	60.00	52.50	67.00	60.50	58.50	47.50	79.00	66.50	56.50	59.50	53.00
Los Angeles-Long Beach	81.50	62.00	84.00	70.00	55.00	78.50	76.00	74.00	57.50	87.00	75.00	70.00	70.50	60.50
Portland	76.00	59.50	79.00	67.00	49.50	70.50	67.00	67.00	49.00	80.50	69.00	60.50	64.50	56.50
San Francisco-Oakland	81.00	60.50	79.50	68.50	55.00	80.50	72.00	66.00	55.50	85.00	74.00	68.50	70.50	52.50
Seattle	72.50	58.00	74.00	62.50	54.50	71.00	66.00	65.50	55.50	82.00	69.50	64.50	66.00	54.50

¹ Average weekly salaries are earnings based on hours for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries.

² The 19 labor market areas in 1957-58 were surveyed during the following months: 1957: August—Baltimore, Seattle; September—Boston; October—Dallas, Philadelphia; November—St. Louis; December—Denver, Newark-

Jersey City; 1958: January—Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco-Oakland; February—New Orleans; March—Los Angeles-Long Beach; April—Chicago, New York City, Portland, Ore.; May—Atlanta, Milwaukee; June—Cleveland.

averaged \$1.50 a week more (\$67.50). The differences between the salaries of secretaries and general stenographers ranged from \$7.50 in Memphis to \$17 in Milwaukee. Salaries of stenographers exceeded \$60 in all areas except Memphis (\$58.50) and were highest in Los Angeles-Long Beach (\$75), although they were nearly as high (\$74) in Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco-Oakland.

Among the lower paid office jobs, average salaries of office girls ranged from \$40.50 in New Orleans to \$57.50 in Cleveland, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland.

Among the 6 men's office jobs studied, class A accounting clerks had the highest weekly salaries, averaging from \$83.50 in Boston to \$102 in Cleveland. In 13 of the 19 areas, they averaged \$90 or more a week. Salaries of men office workers exceeded those for women in similar occupations. The average amount by which men's salaries exceeded those of women were as follows: order clerks, \$20.50; payroll clerks, \$17.50; accounting clerks (class A), \$16.50; accounting clerks (class B), \$13.50; tabulating-machine operators, \$10.00; differences in averages for office boys and office girls were small.

Although available information does not permit an exhaustive analysis of the differences between men's and women's average salaries, certain conclusions can be drawn from data for individual offices. For example, although men tabulating-machine operators in St. Louis averaged \$9 more a week than women, men and women both averaged \$81 in establishments employing both sexes in the job. The higher average for men reflects the fact that the average was \$87 in offices reporting only men in the job compared with \$68 in offices reporting only women.

Among the 6 office jobs for which data were collected for both men and women, the greatest difference in average salaries was for payroll clerks in Baltimore; men averaged \$100 a week compared with \$66 for women. Men payroll clerks in Baltimore averaged \$102.50 in establishments which reported only men in this job—\$37.50 higher than the average for women in establishments reporting only women payroll clerks. In nearly a third of the Baltimore offices employing both men and women payroll clerks,

TABLE 2. Average weekly salaries¹ for 4 professional and technical occupations, 19 areas, winter 1957-58²

Area	Draftsmen (men)			Industrial nurses (women)
	Leader	Senior	Junior	
Northeast:				
Boston.....	\$142.00	\$107.00	\$79.50	\$76.50
Newark-Jersey City.....	126.50	107.50	80.00	84.50
New York City.....	150.00	126.00	84.00	90.00
Philadelphia.....	148.50	105.00	82.00	82.00
South:				
Atlanta.....	154.00	108.50	78.00	96.00
Baltimore.....	135.00	107.00	74.50	85.00
Dallas.....	114.50	82.00	74.00	81.00
Memphis.....	.....	107.50	66.50	77.50
New Orleans.....	.....	100.80	75.50	80.00
North Central:				
Chicago.....	140.00	121.50	87.00	89.00
Cleveland.....	141.00	117.50	91.50	92.00
Milwaukee.....	158.50	110.00	86.00	83.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	.....	101.50	80.50	82.00
St. Louis.....	142.00	112.50	84.00	85.50
West:				
Denver.....	150.00	122.00	81.00	81.00
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	141.00	111.50	85.00	93.50
Portland.....	.....	105.00	88.00	80.00
San Francisco-Oakland.....	124.00	108.50	85.00	89.00
Seattle.....	112.50	98.50	73.50	86.00

¹ For definition, see footnote 1, table 1.

² For survey months, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ NOTE: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

however, the highest paid individuals in the job were women. In offices employing both men and women payroll clerks, men averaged \$87 compared with \$76 for women—an \$11 difference compared with the \$34 difference in the overall average. It should be noted further that more than nine-tenths of the men payroll clerks in Baltimore were found in manufacturing establishments, whose averages were generally higher than those in nonmanufacturing, whereas nearly half of the women were employed in nonmanufacturing.

Job descriptions used in classifying employees in these surveys were usually more generalized than those used in individual establishments to allow for minor differences among establishments in specific duties performed.³ Moreover, it can be conjectured that women generally had less service than men in a job. To the extent that individual salaries were adjusted on the basis of length of service or merit review, longer average service for men would result in higher average pay when both sexes were employed within the same rate range.

About half of the establishments visited reported established minimum entrance-rate provisions for hiring inexperienced women typists and clerical workers. A fifth had no specified minimum and the remaining firms either did not hire inexperienced workers or did not employ typists. The lowest median entrance rates for

³ This is essential to permit grouping of occupational wage rates representing comparable job content. Copies of the Bureau's job descriptions are available upon request.

typists (\$40 to \$45) were found in Atlanta, Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and New Orleans; \$45 to \$50 medians were recorded in Baltimore, Boston, Denver, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. The 4 highest median entrance rates for typists were found in Chicago and Cleveland (\$52.50 to \$55) and in Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland (\$55 to \$57.50).

Entrance rates for other inexperienced clerical workers were generally slightly below typist rates. Manufacturing establishments generally reported higher entrance rates than nonmanufacturing.

Professional and Technical Occupations. Among the professional and technical workers covered by the survey, draftsmen leaders had the highest weekly salaries—from \$112.50 in Seattle to \$159 in New York City. Senior draftsmen averaged \$110 or more in 7 of the 19 areas and, in 9 of the other 12 areas, their earnings ranged from \$105 to \$109.50. (See table 2.)

Weekly pay of industrial nurses, the only professional occupation in which women's earnings were studied, ranged from \$76.50 in Boston to \$93.50 in Los Angeles-Long Beach. In 17 of the 19 areas, their salaries exceeded the salaries of secretaries by from \$1.50 to \$11.50. In Milwaukee, nurses and secretaries averaged the same, and in Portland, nurses' salaries were 50 cents a week less than secretaries' salaries.

Plant Occupations. Tool and die makers, the highest paid skilled maintenance workers studied, had average hourly earnings ranging from \$2.54 in Dallas to \$3.15 in San Francisco-Oakland (table 3). In all the North Central and western areas, except Denver, tool and die makers averaged \$2.81 or more an hour. Baltimore tool and die makers, averaging \$2.79, were the highest paid among the northeastern and southern areas.

Maintenance electricians and machinists averaged \$2.40 or more an hour in all areas except Dallas. In each of these trades, average rates exceeding \$2.75 were recorded in all but 1 of the North Central and Pacific Coast labor markets. Hourly earnings of maintenance carpenters were below \$2.40 in Boston and all 5 of the southern areas. Maintenance painters averaged less than \$2.40 in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, and the 5 southern areas, but more than \$2.75 in Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Portland.

Janitors in San Francisco-Oakland averaged \$1.90 an hour—83 percent more than in New Orleans. Excluding the southern areas, the difference between the highest and lowest area averages for janitors was only 28 percent. Among the plant jobs studied, the greatest difference in average hourly earnings between areas was for women operators of passenger elevators. Their average hourly earnings in San Francisco-Oakland (\$1.83) were more than 3 times as high as in Atlanta

TABLE 3. Average hourly earnings¹ for men in 14 plant occupations, 19 areas, winter 1957-58²

Area	Carpenters, maintenance	Electricians, maintenance	Guards	Helpers, trades, maintenance	Janitors	Laborers, material handling	Machinists, maintenance	Mechanics (auto, motive), maintenance	Order fillers	Painters, maintenance	Tool and die makers ³	Truck drivers	Truckers, power (forklift)	Watchmen
Northeast:														
Boston.....	\$2.32	\$2.44	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$1.50	\$1.67	\$2.44	\$2.18	\$1.75	\$2.08	\$2.62	\$2.09	\$1.97	\$1.80
Newark-Jersey City.....	2.05	2.78	2.00	2.07	1.74	2.09	2.72	2.37	2.05	2.46	2.78	2.58	2.30	1.63
New York City.....	2.47	2.62	1.77	2.02	1.62	1.88	2.70	2.41	1.80	2.23	2.78	2.56	2.34	1.70
Philadelphia.....	2.60	2.61	1.63	2.18	1.58	1.83	2.64	2.45	1.97	2.36	2.72	2.36	2.03	1.57
South:														
Atlanta.....	2.21	2.86	2.13	1.60	1.20	1.52	2.45	2.15	1.51	2.19	-----	1.93	1.80	1.28
Baltimore.....	2.34	2.51	1.93	1.96	1.45	1.70	2.70	2.24	1.62	2.27	2.79	2.03	2.12	1.34
Dallas.....	2.25	2.28	1.76	1.58	1.22	1.42	2.38	2.06	1.51	2.05	2.64	1.77	1.70	1.22
Memphis.....	2.13	2.41	1.93	1.62	1.20	1.38	2.80	2.19	1.37	2.01	2.77	1.74	1.62	1.08
New Orleans.....	2.19	2.54	1.38	1.70	1.04	1.30	2.52	2.20	1.41	2.01	-----	1.61	1.70	1.10
North Central:														
Chicago.....	2.83	2.90	2.00	2.27	1.76	1.66	2.89	2.71	1.90	2.90	3.05	2.82	2.21	1.37
Cleveland.....	2.69	2.78	2.20	2.27	1.81	2.14	2.73	2.60	2.11	2.52	2.89	2.48	2.27	1.67
Milwaukee.....	2.63	2.80	2.03	2.08	1.80	2.10	2.86	2.56	2.00	2.64	3.02	2.45	2.25	1.90
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	2.72	2.77	1.98	2.14	1.65	2.03	2.69	2.42	1.96	2.77	2.81	2.29	2.17	1.37
St. Louis.....	2.63	2.77	2.00	2.30	1.58	1.91	2.82	2.46	1.92	2.62	2.89	2.36	2.11	1.42
West:														
Denver.....	2.53	2.56	1.99	1.91	1.48	1.90	2.51	2.41	1.83	2.44	2.70	2.04	1.99	1.48
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	2.65	2.81	2.15	2.28	1.74	2.09	2.80	2.61	2.12	2.55	2.88	2.36	2.24	1.82
Portland.....	2.70	2.84	-----	2.14	1.60	2.09	2.76	2.55	2.03	2.78	2.83	2.26	2.17	1.85
San Francisco-Oakland.....	2.80	2.90	1.82	2.33	1.90	2.19	2.86	2.75	2.23	2.72	3.15	2.60	2.28	1.95
Seattle.....	2.49	2.62	2.01	2.04	1.66	2.02	2.61	2.56	2.05	2.51	2.88	2.32	2.10	1.67

¹ Average hourly earnings are straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² For survey months, see footnote 2, table 1.

³ Other than in tool and die jobbing shops.

Note: Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

TABLE 4. Relative pay levels for office workers¹ in 19 areas, by industry division and sex, winter 1957-58²

[New York City=100]

Area	All industries			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women
Northeast:									
Boston.....	80	96	80	80	96	88	80	95	88
Newark-Jersey City.....	99	107	98	97	104	96	98	108	97
New York City.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia.....	94	100	93	93	99	92	92	100	91
South:									
Atlanta.....	91	96	90	95	97	95	90	96	90
Baltimore.....	93	106	92	97	106	96	89	105	87
Dallas.....	93	101	92	97	107	96	91	96	90
Memphis.....	84	96	82	86	97	85	83	94	81
New Orleans.....	87	92	87	89	93	89	87	92	87
North Central:									
Chicago.....	105	111	105	103	110	102	105	110	104
Cleveland.....	106	117	105	107	117	105	101	111	100
Milwaukee.....	98	109	96	97	107	96	94	104	92
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	91	100	90	88	97	87	92	102	90
St. Louis.....	95	103	93	93	103	92	93	100	92
West:									
Denver.....	94	96	93	94	96	94	94	99	93
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	106	111	106	107	110	106	105	110	104
Portland.....	99	113	97	96	107	95	100	116	98
San Francisco-Oakland.....	105	112	104	108	112	108	104	109	103
Seattle.....	100	110	99	103	115	102	98	110	96

¹ These indexes are based on weekly salaries for the following occupations: Men—clerks, accounting, class A; clerks, accounting, class B; order clerks; office boys; tabulating-machine operators; Women—billers, machine (billing); bookkeeping-machine operators, class B; comptometer operators; accounting clerks, class A; accounting clerks, class B; file clerks, class B; pay-

roll clerks; key punch operators; secretaries; stenographers, general; switch-board operators; typists, class A; typists, class B.

² For description of methodology, see text below. For survey months, see footnote 2, table 1.

(\$0.60). Average hourly pay of material handling laborers in the southern areas, excluding Baltimore, ranged from \$1.38 in Memphis to \$1.52 in Atlanta, and was \$1.67 in Boston, \$1.79 in Baltimore, \$1.83 in Philadelphia, \$1.88 in New York City, and \$1.90 or more in the other 11 areas.

Interarea Wage Differentials

The magnitude of wage differences between any two of the areas studied varied somewhat among occupations, even those within the same job group. For example, class A typists in Newark and Seattle received the same average salaries, but general stenographers received \$2 a week more in Seattle than in Newark. Therefore, to get a more representative indicator of interpay levels, area estimates were constructed for workers in office, skilled maintenance, custodial, and material movement jobs.⁴ For each area, the estimates were derived by multiplying the all-industry average pay for each job in each group by total employment in the

job in all industries and areas combined during the winter of 1953-54. (Identical job weights were used in developing the estimates for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing.) The use of a constant employment relationship between jobs within each group in all areas eliminated the effect of difference in occupational composition. However, differences in industrial composition, particularly in manufacturing, are reflected in the area estimates.

Pay levels for each group of jobs in each area are expressed as percentages of like groups in New York City, adjusted for differences in survey timing. The adjustment assumed that the total increase in New York City wages between April 1957 and April 1958 could be prorated to obtain estimates for intervening months.

Office clerical pay levels in Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland were at 105 to 106 percent of the New York City level (table 4).⁵ Office worker salaries in Milwaukee, Newark-Jersey City, Portland, and Seattle did not differ significantly from the New York salary level. Clustered at 93 to 95 percent of New York City pay were Baltimore, Dallas, Denver, Philadelphia, and St. Louis; below 90 percent were Boston, New Orleans, and Memphis.

Area pay relatives for manufacturing differed in both level and rank from those for nonmanufacturing. With average salaries in New York City

⁴ The estimates are based on weekly salaries for 18 office jobs (5 men's and 13 women's jobs) and hourly earnings for 6 maintenance trades, 4 custodial jobs, and 7 material movement jobs. For the jobs, see footnote 1, tables 4 and 5.

⁵ If comparison were based on average hourly earnings instead of average weekly salaries, New York City would rank first among these areas. Whereas general stenographers, for example, averaged a 36-hour week in New York City, they averaged from 38.5 to 39.5 hours in the 4 areas with the highest salary levels.

manufacturing expressed as 100, manufacturing pay of office workers in other areas ranged from 108 in the San Francisco Bay area to 86 in Memphis. In nonmanufacturing, pay relatives ranged from 105 in Chicago and Los Angeles-Long Beach to 83 in Memphis. Pay relatives tended to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing. Within both industry divisions, pay relatives for men office workers were higher than those for women in each of the 18 areas. Men's salaries averaged less than 95 percent of the New York City level in manufacturing only in New Orleans and in nonmanufacturing only in Memphis and New Orleans. For women, pay relatives were less than 95 in 7 areas in manufacturing and 11 areas in nonmanufacturing.

Skilled maintenance workers were highest paid in San Francisco-Oakland (114 percent of New York City) with relatives of 105 or higher also recorded in the 3 other West Coast areas, the 5 North Central areas, and in Newark-Jersey City (table 5). Lowest rates (91 percent of New York City) were found in Atlanta and Dallas. Within manufacturing, pay relatives ranged from 111 in San Francisco-Oakland to 89 in Atlanta and

Memphis. Nonmanufacturing relatives for skilled maintenance workers were highest (120) in Chicago and lowest (83) in Memphis. In two-thirds of the areas, average pay in nonmanufacturing compared more favorably with the New York level than was the case in manufacturing.

All-industry averages for custodial workers were also highest in San Francisco-Oakland; they were above New York City in all other areas except Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver, and the 5 southern areas. In sharp contrast to pay relationships for skilled maintenance men, custodial pay in manufacturing in all areas compared more favorably with the New York level than did nonmanufacturing levels. Excluding Baltimore, southern averages were 87 to 90 percent of New York City in manufacturing but 59 to 67 percent in nonmanufacturing.

In summary, the wage spread between the highest and lowest pay areas was greater for custodial workers than skilled maintenance and office workers and, except for the latter, were substantially greater in nonmanufacturing than in manufacturing. With southern areas excluded, the wage spreads were sharply reduced.

TABLE 5. Relative pay levels for plant workers¹ in 19 areas, by industry division and work category, winter 1957-58²

[New York City=100]

Area	All industries				Manufacturing				Nonmanufacturing			
	Maintenance, custodial, and material movement	Maintenance	Custodial	Material movement	Maintenance, custodial, and material movement	Maintenance	Custodial	Material movement	Maintenance, custodial, and material movement	Maintenance	Custodial	Material movement
Northeast:												
Boston	93	94	95	91	93	93	99	89	92	94	88	93
Newark-Jersey City	108	106	106	110	109	104	110	111	107	115	98	109
New York City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Philadelphia	100	104	98	100	99	101	103	96	99	106	86	103
South:												
Atlanta	83	91	77	82	82	89	88	77	82	85	67	84
Baltimore	94	101	90	94	96	99	102	92	87	94	73	92
Dallas	80	91	77	78	85	90	90	80	75	85	67	75
Memphis	78	92	75	74	81	89	87	74	73	83	63	74
New Orleans	75	95	64	72	80	92	87	70	74	95	59	73
North Central:												
Chicago	106	112	105	104	103	105	109	99	108	120	101	107
Cleveland	106	106	107	109	107	103	114	105	106	107	92	112
Milwaukee	107	107	106	108	106	104	112	103	105	110	89	111
Minneapolis-St. Paul	104	105	103	104	102	101	109	99	106	112	96	108
St. Louis	102	108	97	102	103	104	106	100	99	111	80	105
West:												
Denver	97	101	95	97	98	99	104	95	97	105	86	99
Los Angeles-Long Beach	108	108	109	108	107	104	115	103	109	114	102	111
Portland	106	109	106	105	105	105	110	102	106	110	90	106
San Francisco-Oakland	115	114	115	114	114	111	124	111	116	114	113	118
Seattle	107	106	109	106	106	100	112	106	108	100	105	109

¹ The indexes for the various plant-worker groups are based on data for the following occupations: Maintenance—automotive mechanics, carpenters, electricians, machinists, mechanics (machine repairmen), and painters; Custodial—guards, janitors, janitresses, and watchmen; Material movement—

forklift operators, material handling laborers, order fillers, shipping packers, shipping and receiving clerks, and truckdrivers.

² For description of methodology, see text page 1253. For survey months, see footnote 2, table 1.

TABLE 6. *Indexes of average weekly salaries or average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupational groups, 17 areas,² 1955-58, and percent changes for selected periods³*

Area	Indexes (1953=100)															
	Women office workers				Women industrial nurses				Skilled men maintenance workers				Unskilled men plant workers			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
Northeast:																
Boston	108.8	(9)	117.0	128.8	108.1	(9)	117.7	133.4	107.2	(9)	116.4	122.5	107.6	(9)	114.4	119.7
Newark-Jersey City	109.8	114.0	(9)	125.0	109.7	111.2	(9)	128.1	108.5	118.4	(9)	127.4	111.5	118.2	(9)	128.4
New York City	108.0	114.3	120.3	134.5	109.9	115.5	121.1	126.8	109.7	113.4	117.7	122.7	108.1	113.5	119.6	125.1
Philadelphia	110.5	114.6	122.0	129.0	110.3	115.1	122.2	130.2	111.9	116.4	122.5	128.8	109.0	115.5	120.9	128.1
South:																
Atlanta	105.2	111.8	115.6	122.1	109.9	119.8	124.4	131.3	108.3	114.1	119.1	126.4	107.9	122.6	128.6	135.7
Baltimore	112.9	(9)	129.7	117.2	(9)	129.7	(9)	132.8	113.7	(9)	134.5	118.2	(9)	134.5	(9)	140.0
Dallas	110.9	115.3	122.0	127.3	109.8	109.8	117.4	122.7	109.9	115.0	119.4	124.2	107.1	112.1	116.6	123.5
Memphis	106.2	113.2	118.0	126.8	114.3	121.0	128.1	130.3	108.5	115.2	121.4	129.0	108.8	117.2	125.6	131.2
North Central:																
Chicago	109.5	114.3	120.5	126.1	110.3	116.9	122.8	130.9	109.8	115.5	121.3	127.6	109.4	114.4	119.0	124.8
Cleveland	110.3	(9)	122.0	131.9	112.0	(9)	124.5	138.3	110.1	(9)	121.9	130.5	111.6	(9)	124.7	134.5
Milwaukee	(9)	110.1	(9)	125.1	(9)	118.0	(9)	131.5	(9)	113.0	(9)	128.2	(9)	111.1	(9)	126.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	108.9	114.1	121.3	125.0	114.2	118.1	124.4	129.1	110.2	116.6	121.7	126.7	111.0	117.1	124.6	131.1
St. Louis	110.1	114.7	(9)	124.0	109.6	116.8	(9)	128.8	110.5	117.3	(9)	129.0	111.7	116.6	(9)	127.5
West:																
Denver	108.8	113.3	(9)	125.8	108.0	115.2	(9)	129.6	113.0	120.9	(9)	135.2	114.2	123.8	(9)	137.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	108.4	113.5	120.5	124.4	108.1	112.8	119.5	125.5	108.7	114.8	119.4	125.7	108.8	113.6	119.6	125.8
Portland	110.3	116.0	120.3	126.3	108.5	113.2	115.5	124.0	109.6	115.0	121.2	128.3	110.6	113.9	119.1	125.3
San Francisco-Oakland	107.6	112.7	118.3	123.3	110.9	113.8	121.0	129.0	109.5	110.4	118.6	125.6	109.3	113.2	119.4	125.9
Percent changes in earnings																
Area	Women office workers				Women industrial nurses				Skilled men maintenance workers				Unskilled men plant workers			
	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956	1956 to 1957	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956	1956 to 1957	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956	1956 to 1957	1953 to 1954	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956	1956 to 1957
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
Northeast:																
Boston	5.2	2.9	(7)	(7)	5.7	8.5	1.5	(7)	4.8	5.3	1.9	(7)	5.2	5.1	2.4	(7)
Newark-Jersey City	5.7	3.9	3.8	(7)	5.2	4.3	1.4	(7)	5.6	3.7	8.4	(7)	7.1	4.2	0.0	(7)
New York City	4.3	3.5	5.0	5.2	3.5	4.2	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.0	3.4	4.3	5.4	2.6	5.0
Philadelphia	7.1	3.4	3.4	6.5	6.7	7.1	3.0	4.3	6.2	6.5	7.2	4.4	4.0	5.2	4.5	6.0
South:																
Atlanta	3.0	2.2	6.3	3.4	5.6	3.3	9.0	3.8	5.5	5.3	2.9	4.4	6.2	5.9	1.8	12.6
Baltimore	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Dallas	5.6	5.0	4.0	5.8	4.3	(7)	7.5	2.8	6.9	4.5	3.9	2.5	4.4	4.4	2.6	3.3
Memphis	4.1	2.1	6.5	4.3	2.4	6.7	7.1	5.9	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.0	8.1	5.4	6.3	5.2
North Central:																
Chicago	5.8	3.6	4.3	5.4	4.7	5.9	4.2	6.0	5.6	6.6	6.3	3.3	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.7
Cleveland	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	8.1	(7)	(7)	(7)	10.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	7.1	(7)	(7)	(7)
Milwaukee	4.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	5.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	4.9	(7)	4.6	(7)	4.6	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minneapolis-St. Paul	6.3	3.3	3.8	6.3	3.0	9.4	4.3	3.4	5.3	3.8	6.6	2.3	4.9	5.3	4.1	6.4
St. Louis	5.7	4.2	4.2	(7)	6.4	3.0	6.6	(7)	7.1	3.2	6.1	(7)	8.5	3.0	4.4	(7)
West:																
Denver	5.7	2.9	4.2	(7)	8.0	0.0	6.7	(7)	8.1	4.5	7.0	(7)	8.0	5.7	8.4	(7)
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4.6	3.6	4.7	6.2	3.3	5.4	2.5	4.3	6.0	5.1	5.5	3.0	5.6	4.0	5.3	6.2
Portland	4.7	5.4	5.2	3.6	5.1	1.6	6.9	4.3	2.1	7.4	5.5	3.9	4.9	5.5	3.4	4.8
San Francisco-Oakland	4.4	3.0	4.8	3.0	4.2	4.3	6.3	2.6	6.4	6.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	7.0	5.9	6.1

¹ Average weekly salaries are earnings based on hours for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries. Average hourly earnings are straight-time hourly earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

² New Orleans and Seattle, included in the current studies, were not surveyed in 1953 (the base year of the indexes).

³ Years ending June 30. The periods studied varied among the areas. See footnote 2, table 1 for the timing of the 1957-58 surveys.

⁴ Not surveyed this period.

⁵ Data were collected only for plant workers in manufacturing industries in Milwaukee and for plant workers in manufacturing and public utilities industries in St. Louis.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Not surveyed in both of these periods.

⁸ Decrease of 0.8 percent. This decline was probably due to a change in the composition of employment rather than to a decline in salaries.

Trends in Occupational Earnings, 1953-58

Average earnings of women industrial nurses, skilled men maintenance workers, and unskilled men plant workers had increased 5.3, 5.3, and 5.2 percent, respectively, during the interim since the 1956-57 study (usually 12 months in each of the 19 areas).⁴ Women office workers whose salaries increased 4.3 percent during this period were the only one of the 4 groups considered in which the

increase was less than a year earlier. For these workers, the 1957-58 increase in salaries was the second lowest since 1953, whereas the increases

⁴ These percentages are median area increases based on the 10 of the 19 areas surveyed in 1957-58, which were also studied in each of the years 1953-58. These areas include New York City, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas, Memphis, Chicago, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco-Oakland.

For methods and jobs used in compiling these data, see Area Wage Trends for Selected Occupational Groups, 1952-55 (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1955, pp. 1251-1253). Pay periods covered in the present study are shown in footnote 2, table 1.

for the other job categories were nearly the same as the highest increases granted between 1953 and 1954 (table 6).

Differences in survey timing among areas accounted for some of the interarea variation in the relative increases in earnings. To cite the extreme, Cleveland showed the largest increases during the period since the 1956-57 survey. However, the lapsed time in Cleveland was 20 months between surveys compared with from 10 to 13 months in the other 12 areas surveyed in both periods.

In these other areas, increases in earnings during the year ranged by area and occupational group as follows: for women office workers, from 2.4 percent in Memphis to 5.7 percent in Boston and Philadelphia; for women industrial nurses, from 3.3 percent in Memphis to 7.4 percent in Portland; for skilled maintenance men, from 4.1 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul to 6.3 in Memphis; and for unskilled men plant workers, from 4.5 percent in Memphis to 6.0 in Philadelphia.

Over the 5-year period between 1953 and 1958, increases in all-industry average earnings for workers in the 4 occupational groups considered ranged from 24.8 percent for women office workers to 29.1 percent for industrial nurses in the 10 areas which were studied in all periods from 1953 to 1958.⁷ Earnings of unskilled plant and skilled maintenance groups increased 25.9 and 26.6 percent, respectively.

Even though the average increase in salaries of women office workers was the lowest among the 4 occupational groups, deviations from the overall trend were noticeable among individual areas. For example, in the 17 areas covered both in 1953 and 1958, unskilled workers and industrial nurses received the highest percentage increases in 7 and 6 areas, respectively, skilled workers' increases were highest in 2 areas, and office workers gained more than the other groups in 2 areas.

The least variation occurring over the 5-year period in the 4 job groups within a single labor market was in Los Angeles-Long Beach—1.4 percentage points. Greatest variation was in Atlanta where office pay rose nearly 14 percentage points less than did the average pay for unskilled workers.

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⁷ The "5-year period" covered 67 months in Portland and 60, 61, or 62 months in the other 9 areas.

Supplementary Wage Provisions in 17 Labor Markets, 1957-58

THE INCREASING PREVALENCE of paid vacations, paid holidays, and health, insurance, and pension plans as supplements to earnings is reflected in the results of studies regularly conducted under the labor market wage survey program of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹

In the 5-year period between the winters of 1952-53 and 1957-58, the total holiday time most commonly paid increased from 6 days to 7 or 7½ days. Three-week vacations after 10 years' service were available in 1957-58 to 41 percent of the office workers and 26 percent of the plant workers—up from 21 and 11 percent, respectively, in 1952-53. Coverage of each type of health and insurance plan studied increased during the period, with surgical, medical, and catastrophe insurance plans showing the greatest relative growth. The 1957-58 surveys reveal that four-fifths of the office workers and two-thirds of the plant workers were employed by firms with retirement pension plans covering these groups, compared with two-thirds and one-half, respectively, in 1952-53.

These estimates of prevalence relate to the availability of such benefits to the overall groups of office or plant workers included in the surveys (excluding administrative and professional personnel),² under plans to which the employer contributes at least part of the cost.³ For each type of benefit, aside from the factor of proportionate cost allocation, there is a wide (but unmeasured) range in the dollars-and-cents value to the worker of the benefits specified. Varying length-of-service re-

¹ This article and the preceding article are part of a series of analyses of wages, supplementary wage provisions, and establishment practices in major labor markets studied during the winter of 1957-58. Wage surveys were conducted in 19 areas but wage supplement data, the subject of this article, were collected for only 17 areas. See footnote 1 on p. 1249 of this issue for details on the scope of the surveys.

Although most of the discussion in this article is supported by data in the accompanying tables, this analysis draws on the following: BLS Bull. 1224-26, Wages and Related Practices, 19 Labor Markets, 1957-58 (forthcoming publication); BLS Bull. 1116, Wages and Related Benefits, 20 Labor Markets, 1952-53 (1953); and the more detailed area bulletins for the winters of 1952-53 and 1957-58.

² These provisions have been treated statistically on the basis that they are applicable to all plant or office workers if a majority of such workers are eligible or may eventually qualify for the benefits.

³ The most recent data on the proportions of workers, in most of the areas surveyed, who were subject to contributory vs. noncontributory life insurance and pension plans are presented in Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in 17 Labor Markets (in Monthly Labor Review, November 1954, pp. 1228-1232).

quirements for eligibility are an obvious factor in evaluating the extent to which individual workers participate in or benefit by any one supplementary provision. Thus, length of service is a limiting factor both as to the number of workers who receive the benefit in any given period and the amount of the benefit. Relatively long seniority requirements, as in the case of retirement programs, limit the number of workers who ultimately qualify; or, as in the case of paid vacations, limit the number who receive 3- or 4-week pay amounts at any given time.

Paid Vacations

One week's pay or more after a year's service was an almost universal provision for office and plant workers in each of the 17 labor markets surveyed in the winter of 1957-58. Two weeks' pay after 5 years' service was available to almost as many workers, except for plant workers in the southern areas. A fifth to a half of plant and office workers were eligible for 3 or more weeks' pay after 10 years, and three-fourths to nine-tenths after 15 years in most areas. Four weeks' pay was available in most areas to a fourth to a half of the office and a sixth to two-fifths of the plant workers with 25 years' service (table 1).

Three weeks' vacation pay was the maximum provided for the bulk of both plant and office workers in most areas. Provisions limiting maximum vacation pay to 2 weeks applied to a somewhat greater proportion of plant workers than office workers. A greater proportion of office than plant workers could expect eventually to receive vacation pay for 4 weeks or more.

The maximum vacation pay attainable and the amount of pay for comparable service were more liberal for office workers in the great majority of the areas and in individual industry divisions. The greatest difference between the benefits for office and plant workers was in the provisions for service periods up to 3 years. Much larger proportions of office workers, for example, qualify for vacation pay after 6 months. Also, pay of 2 weeks or more after a year of service was much more widely granted to office workers. Provisions were about the same for both groups for employees with 5 years' service except in 2 southern areas, where the proportion receiving 2 weeks' vacation was much lower for plant employees than for

office workers. However, vacation pay arrangements pertaining to 10, 15, 20, and 25 years of service progressively favor office workers in most areas, tending to provide an increasingly higher proportion of such workers with 3 or 4 weeks' vacations.

Some marked differences for both office and plant workers were noted among the areas, not only in respect to maximum pay offered, but also in regard to length of service requirements. Moreover, not all of the areas that offer the most (or least) liberal vacation provisions for office workers held the same relative rank with respect to plant workers. To some extent, such variations reflect the local importance of particular industries. For example, in New York City, financial institutions provide employment to an unusually high proportion of the total office workers in the area. Thus, vacation practices in this industry influence the overall data for New York City.

Length of service requirements were generally more liberal for plant workers in the public utilities industry than for such workers in the other industry divisions for which data are available. Among five industry divisions (excluding finance), public utilities led in the proportions of workers who were offered a week's pay for as little as 6 months' service. The proportions of plant workers to whom 2 weeks' or more pay was available after a year's service were also highest in public utilities or wholesale trade in most areas affording comparison. Three weeks' or more pay after 10 years' service was available to the greatest extent in retail trade, and after 15 years' service, in public utilities.

Public utilities led all divisions in offering 4 weeks' pay to a fourth to two-thirds of its plant workers in most areas; this was the only division in which such proportions were generally higher for plant than for office workers.

The 1957-58 surveys indicate that for most workers vacation pay is expressed in terms of regular or average earnings, graduated on a sliding scale from as little as 1 day's pay after a short length of employment to as much as 4 weeks' pay after long service. Some plans of this type also provide 1 day's pay for each year of service, thus providing progression for intermediate years. Another type of graduated plan expresses vacation pay as a percentage of the workers' annual earnings. This latter type applied to higher pro-

TABLE 1. Percent of office and plant workers employed in establishments having formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits, 17 labor markets, winter 1957-58¹

Area	Paid vacations ²						Total with provisions	Paid holidays ³					Insurance							Retirement pension ⁴	
	2 weeks or more		3 weeks or more		4 weeks or more			Under 6	6 or 6½	7 or 7½	8 or 8½	9 or more	Life	Accidental death and dismemberment	Hospitalization	Surgical	Medical	Catastrophe	Sickness pay ⁵		
	After 1 year	After 5 years	After 5 years	After 10 years	After 15 years	After 20 years															After 25 years
Office workers																					
Northeast:																					
Boston	96	99	28	47	86	12	35	100	(9)	1	3	10	86	90	51	80	79	52	29	77	
Newark-Jersey City	93	99	11	32	89	24	89	99	---	2	21	18	58	94	48	76	75	37	14	(7)	
New York City	93	99	20	58	88	21	86	99	(9)	1	12	11	75	93	41	77	75	54	31	96	
Philadelphia	79	99	8	37	85	10	40	100	(9)	18	25	25	34	95	36	67	60	36	18	83	
South:																					
Atlanta	77	99	2	21	68	10	29	99	35	21	31	9	4	98	55	84	83	44	47	72	
Baltimore	68	99	4	23	81	4	27	99	1	16	40	11	32	91	37	68	67	29	16	93	
Memphis	61	98	4	25	42	5	14	100	62	16	17	5	---	91	46	82	81	37	25	65	
New Orleans	75	96	5	16	40	10	18	99	(9)	40	32	21	7	92	48	70	65	39	25	84	
North Central:																					
Chicago	80	99	7	40	85	14	38	99	---	41	30	12	18	95	44	82	82	55	32	80	
Cleveland	85	99	2	29	91	8	19	99	(9)	33	55	8	4	95	49	78	74	38	30	79	
Milwaukee	52	100	6	26	88	14	41	99	(9)	35	55	3	7	95	51	90	89	67	18	83	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	71	99	6	39	88	17	44	100	---	52	27	13	8	93	43	81	80	63	27	71	
St. Louis	70	99	5	26	84	12	23	99	1	26	43	26	2	94	56	75	76	68	23	77	
West:																					
Denver	59	99	2	33	74	8	19	99	3	40	29	28	(9)	87	44	69	69	51	17	73	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	78	99	9	29	83	10	19	100	(9)	34	38	19	8	97	64	89	89	75	48	80	
Portland	68	100	3	37	75	10	23	99	(9)	42	30	15	1	88	49	81	82	73	32	71	
San Francisco-Oakland	81	100	8	36	86	10	23	100	(9)	1	41	42	15	95	41	81	81	70	36	76	
Plant workers																					
Northeast:																					
Boston	41	99	14	29	77	10	29	96	4	9	21	18	44	88	59	78	74	45	3	94	
Newark-Jersey City	30	97	9	20	81	9	25	98	1	7	37	27	36	92	52	86	84	61	11	81	
New York City	44	95	16	38	65	8	18	98	5	10	31	15	36	93	45	87	84	59	5	85	
Philadelphia	24	96	6	38	77	7	22	99	2	25	36	29	8	93	45	81	75	42	7	89	
South:																					
Atlanta	33	84	2	17	48	8	14	87	42	17	36	1	1	94	54	80	79	28	15	72	
Baltimore	14	93	2	17	74	2	12	97	6	26	54	7	4	89	40	75	75	17	4	59	
Memphis	15	90	4	15	44	4	11	90	46	19	22	2	---	73	43	70	68	34	10	62	
New Orleans	26	77	3	9	31	6	10	79	13	31	22	10	3	76	40	59	51	30	11	60	
North Central:																					
Chicago	21	88	8	34	83	11	27	98	3	43	39	10	3	93	48	87	86	56	12	80	
Cleveland	13	99	3	18	87	8	16	97	4	24	62	4	---	97	55	80	81	43	9	88	
Milwaukee	8	97	7	24	87	16	42	96	(9)	36	54	2	4	92	53	94	92	71	5	88	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	18	99	7	30	81	11	24	99	(9)	64	25	9	1	87	49	83	80	57	5	91	
St. Louis	12	99	3	22	87	10	22	98	2	34	47	13	3	93	49	87	85	71	12	92	
West:																					
Denver	19	95	4	14	60	2	16	90	(9)	57	22	10	---	76	47	65	65	48	11	72	
Los Angeles-Long Beach	34	98	14	30	77	6	11	94	3	36	36	18	(9)	92	74	91	91	80	29	67	
Portland	16	100	2	21	62	6	21	90	3	49	33	6	---	72	52	83	83	72	16	81	
San Francisco-Oakland	26	99	12	43	92	8	19	97	10	5	51	29	1	93	50	87	87	84	25	84	

¹ Detailed reports issued for the separate areas present, where possible, separate data for the 6 major industry divisions studied, depending largely on their relative size and importance within a given area. Thus, data for manufacturing and public utilities are available in each of the 17 areas, for wholesale trade, retail trade, and finance in 12, and services in 5.

² A week's pay for a year's service applied to 99 percent of the office workers and 98 percent of the plant workers in virtually every area.

³ Estimates relate to holidays provided annually. All combinations of full and half days that add to the same amount are combined; for example, the proportions of workers receiving a total of 7 or 7½ days includes those with 7 full days and no half days, 7 full days and 1 half day, 6 full days and

2 or 3 half days, 5 full days and 4 or 5 half days, and so on. For information on the most prevalent full- and half-day holidays, see table 2.

⁴ Unduplicated total of workers receiving paid sick leave or sickness and accident insurance or both.

⁵ Includes retirement-type profit-sharing plans that provide for regular payments to retirees for the remainder of their lives.

⁶ Less than 0.5 percent.

⁷ Data not available.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

portions of plant than of office workers; a great majority of these workers were production employees of manufacturing firms. This practice applied to almost a third of the factory workers in Philadelphia, a fifth in Atlanta, Denver, and Milwaukee, and to from 8 to 16 percent in almost all other areas. Other types of payment, including flat-sum payments, were unusual; they applied

to as many as 3 or 4 percent of the plant workers in only 3 areas.

Trends. During the past 5 years, the limits on maximum vacation pay were raised for both office and plant workers. In the winter of 1952-53, maximum vacation pay of 2 weeks was available to 28 percent of the office workers in 18 areas

combined;⁴ a maximum of 3 weeks' pay to 52 percent, and 4 weeks to 19 percent. By the winter of 1957-58, the proportion with a 2-week maximum had decreased to 12 percent of the office workers, and the proportion with a maximum of 4 or more weeks' pay had increased to 35 percent. In this 5-year period, plant workers with a maximum of 2 weeks' paid vacation decreased from 37 percent to 19 percent, those with a maximum of 3 weeks increased by 9 percentage points to 60 percent, and those with 4 weeks increased from 7 percent to 19 percent.

In the winter of 1957-58, for many workers in these same areas, a larger amount of vacation pay was available than was provided for comparable service 5 years earlier. For example, 3 weeks' pay

or more, available to 22 percent of the office workers after 10 years' service in the earlier period, was available to 42 percent in 1957-58, for comparable service. (See chart.)

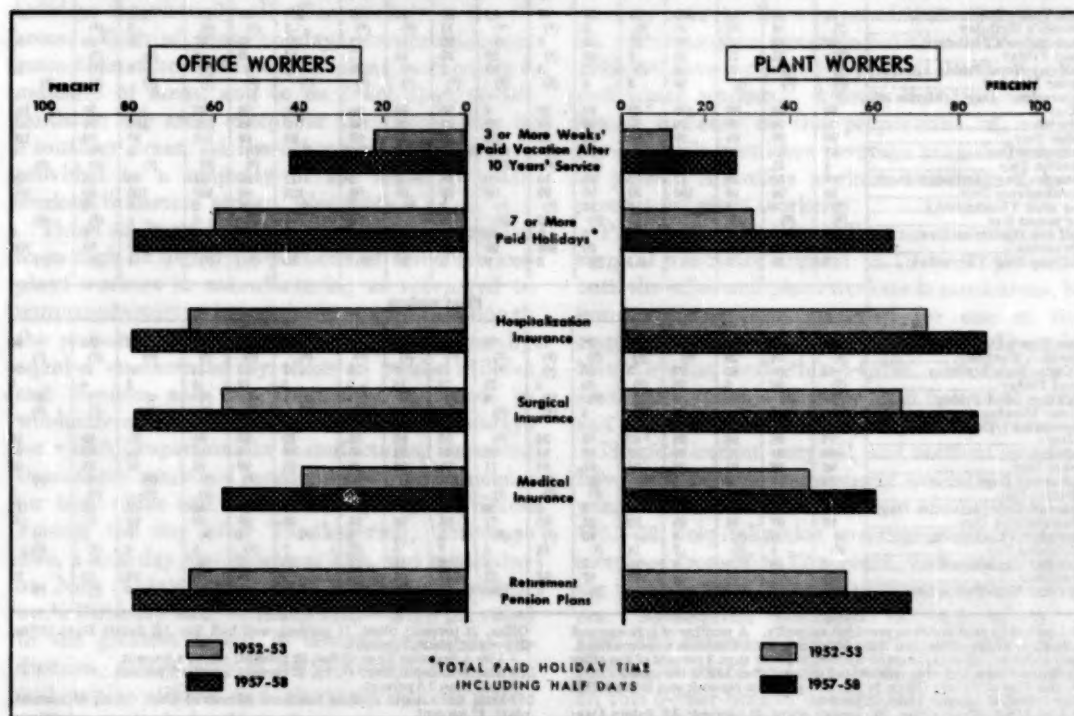
Paid Holidays

In the 17 areas studied in the winter of 1957-58, paid holidays were provided to virtually all office workers, and to 90 percent or more of the plant workers in all areas except New Orleans (79 percent) and Atlanta (87 percent). The number of paid holidays varied widely within and among areas.

Total Holiday Time. In order to determine total paid holiday time for workers, data on half-day holidays and full-day holidays were added. For example, workers receiving 7 full days and 2 half days (or 6 full days and 4 half days, and so on) were considered as having received 8 days of paid holiday time. These workers, added to those who received 8 full days but no half days, provided

⁴ In order to present the best possible measures of changes in supplementary wage provisions, this and later comparisons are based on a constant list of 18 areas. Since the larger labor markets have generally been surveyed each year and others have been covered biennially or less often, some of the areas were not surveyed in the years of reference. In such instances, it was necessary to include data from the previous or following year. The 16 areas for which information was available for both periods of comparison accounted for 80 percent or more of the employment covered.

Increases in Coverage of Supplementary Wage Provisions Between 1952-53 and 1957-58



an estimate of workers who received a total of 8 days' paid holiday time.

The most liberal holiday provisions were reported in the Northeast areas where a majority of the office workers in Boston and New York City received 11 or more days, and a majority of the plant workers in Boston, Newark-Jersey City, and New York City received 8 or more days' total paid holiday time. More than half of the office workers in Newark-Jersey City received an equivalent of 9 or more days, and more than half in Philadelphia and San Francisco-Oakland received an equivalent of 8 or more days; an equivalent of 7 or more were provided in 9 other areas. A majority of the plant workers received 7 or more

holidays in all areas except Atlanta, Denver, Memphis, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New Orleans, and Portland.

Six full-day holidays was the most common full-holiday provision for both office and plant workers, but in only 4 North Central areas were as many as half the office and plant workers covered by such provisions. Seven full-day holidays was the most common full-holiday provision for office workers in 4 areas, and for plant workers in 7. Eleven or more full days were provided to a majority of the office workers in Boston and to about two-fifths in Newark-Jersey City and New York City. Five days were as commonly granted as 6 or 7 days in 2 of the southern areas.

TABLE 2. Major paid holidays, and percent of office and plant workers to whom provided, 17 labor markets, winter 1957-58

Major paid holidays ¹	Northeast				South				North Central					West			
	Boston ²	Newark-Jersey City	New York City	Philadelphia	Atlanta	Baltimore	Memphis	New Orleans	Chicago	Cleveland	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles-Long Beach ³	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland ⁴
Office workers																	
New Year's Day.....	99	99	99	100	99	99	97	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	99	100
Lincoln's Birthday.....	(⁵)	44	60	24	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	13	(⁵)	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	5	(⁵)	3	3
Washington's Birthday.....	92	89	96	54	17	83	8	(⁵)	32	14	12	21	20	37	36	30	90
Good Friday.....	(⁵)	51	22	50	6	46	(⁵)	26	23	15	7	14	9	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	7
Half day Good Friday.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	12	8	(⁵)	5	3	20	5	(⁵)	10	12	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12
Easter Monday.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Decoration Day (Memorial Day).....	99	99	99	100	82	99	29	4	99	99	99	100	98	97	100	99	100
July 4th.....	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	99	100
Labor Day.....	99	99	99	99	99	99	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	93	99	100
Columbus Day.....	81	51	66	29	(⁵)	12	(⁵)	(⁵)	12	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	3
Election Day.....	4	51	69	26	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	16	3	5	12	50	21	26	36	24
Veterans Day (Armistice Day).....	86	50	52	37	16	25	10	9	16	3	5	12	50	21	26	36	24
Thanksgiving Day.....	99	99	99	100	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	99	100
Day after Thanksgiving.....	(⁵)	4	3	3	5	13	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	5	(⁵)	5	5	5	5	3	3
Christmas Eve.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7	13	(⁵)	7	(⁵)	5	6	20	4	(⁵)	6	4	(⁵)	(⁵)
Half day Christmas Eve.....	13	13	11	8	7	5	9	16	15	32	26	25	6	3	8	1	3
Christmas.....	99	99	99	100	99	99	100	99	99	99	99	100	99	100	100	99	100
Half day New Year's Eve.....	3	10	5	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	3	9	8	28	(⁵)	10	(⁵)	(⁵)	4	(⁵)	(⁵)
Plant workers																	
New Year's Day.....	94	98	94	97	80	96	75	72	96	95	95	99	98	89	92	88	99
Lincoln's Birthday.....	(⁵)	14	29	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	13	13	(⁵)	(⁵)
Washington's Birthday.....	65	68	85	27	3	23	(⁵)	(⁵)	12	7	4	7	13	13	30	16	74
Good Friday.....	(⁵)	24	5	26	(⁵)	30	5	23	12	14	5	5	12	4	3	4	6
Half day Good Friday.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Easter Monday.....	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	20	(⁵)	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Decoration Day (Memorial Day).....	93	98	96	98	74	92	34	(⁵)	95	95	95	99	98	90	91	89	90
July 4th.....	88	93	93	97	82	95	84	71	93	94	95	99	98	89	92	89	91
Labor Day.....	95	95	95	96	84	95	84	71	96	95	96	98	98	89	92	89	94
Columbus Day.....	44	16	31	4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Election Day.....	5	25	37	6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3	(⁵)	9	37	12	13	12	3
Veterans Day (Armistice Day).....	40	17	22	9	5	4	6	6	5	6	(⁵)	9	37	12	13	12	17
Thanksgiving Day.....	95	97	93	98	82	95	85	71	95	96	95	98	98	89	92	89	94
Day after Thanksgiving.....	(⁵)	6	(⁵)	6	(⁵)	10	(⁵)	(⁵)	3	4	6	7	5	(⁵)	7	7	(⁵)
Christmas Eve.....	(⁵)	4	(⁵)	7	14	(⁵)	16	5	7	5	23	7	9	4	4	(⁵)	(⁵)
Half day Christmas Eve.....	7	16	6	8	10	5	5	3	13	34	24	18	7	(⁵)	7	(⁵)	3
Christmas.....	94	97	95	99	85	97	87	77	97	96	95	99	98	89	94	90	97
Half day New Year's Eve.....	(⁵)	12	3	(⁵)	7	7	3	11	34	(⁵)	(⁵)	9	4	(⁵)	4	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ Limited to paid holidays provided annually. A number of holidays and half-day holidays other than those listed here or in footnotes were provided. Such unlisted holidays generally applied to fewer than 3 percent of the office or plant workers, and were represented in fewer than half of the areas.

² Also Patriot's Day: Office, 84 percent; plant, 45 percent; and Bunker Hill Day: Office, 45 percent; plant, 11 percent.

³ Also Mardi Gras: Office, 99 percent; plant, 67 percent; All Saints Day:

Office, 21 percent; plant, 11 percent; and half day All Saints Day: Office, 20 percent; plant, 3 percent.

⁴ Also Admission Day: Office, 21 percent; plant, 4 percent.

⁵ Also Admission Day: Office, 42 percent; plant, 13 percent.

⁶ Less than 2.5 percent.

⁷ Data for Atlanta include Southern Memorial Day: Office, 34 percent; plant, 17 percent.

The great majority of workers were provided full-day holidays only. However, 1 or more paid half holidays in addition were provided to more than a sixth of the office workers and to a smaller proportion of the plant workers in most areas. Paid half holidays were most prevalent in the Northeast and North Central areas studied—1 or more paid half holidays were received by as many as a fifth to a third of the plant workers in 5 of these 9 areas and by similar proportions of office workers in 6 areas. Among industry divisions, paid half holidays were most frequent among office workers in the finance and manufacturing divisions, and among plant workers in manufacturing. One or more half holidays were received by about half of the office workers in Boston public utilities and retail trade, Cleveland manufacturing, and New Orleans public utilities, and by about half of the plant workers in Boston public utilities.

Common Holidays. New Year's Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Decoration Day (except in 3 southern areas) were paid holidays for virtually all office workers in the 17 areas. Each of these holidays was provided to more than nine-tenths of the plant workers in a majority of areas, and to no fewer than seven-tenths in any area, except for Decoration Day in 3 southern areas. A few other paid holidays were provided to a majority of the office or plant workers in certain areas. (See table 2.)

These six basic holidays were usually provided to as high or higher proportions of the office and plant workers in manufacturing as compared to nonmanufacturing industries as a group, although the proportions in manufacturing were generally equaled or exceeded by those in public utilities and finance, and less frequently by those in wholesale and retail trade. Other paid holidays for which proportions in manufacturing exceeded those of the combined nonmanufacturing industries for both office and plant workers included Good Friday, the day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, a half day on Christmas Eve, and a half day on New Year's Eve. Two holidays—Washington's Birthday and Veterans Day—were provided to the greatest extent in nonmanufacturing industries, particularly to office workers in finance and public utilities and plant workers in public utilities and wholesale trade.

Trends. More paid holiday time was provided in the winter of 1957-58 than 5 years earlier. The gain occurred chiefly in the proportion of workers receiving 7 or 8 holidays. The 37 percent of office workers whose paid holiday time totaled 6 days in the winter of 1952-53 declined to 19 percent in 1957-58, and the proportion of plant workers who received 6 days dropped from 55 to 26 percent. During the same time, the proportion of office workers in firms which provided 7 or more paid holidays advanced from 59 to 79 percent while the proportion of plant workers who received that amount of holiday time doubled—from 33 to 65 percent.

Health and Insurance Plans

Life insurance coverage was available to 87 percent or more of both plant and office workers in each area except plant workers in Denver, Memphis, New Orleans, and Portland (72 to 76 percent). As measured in 18 areas combined, life insurance coverage was extended to an additional 6 percent of office and 3 percent of plant workers between the winters of 1952-53 and 1955-56. Increases in coverage between 1955-56 and 1957-58 have averaged 1 percent for both office and plant workers. Among the 18 areas, the 5-year increase in the proportions of workers provided life insurance coverage ranged from 3 to 29 percent for office workers and from 2 to 17 percent for plant workers.

Provisions for hospitalization insurance and surgical insurance applied to 70 to 90 percent of both the office and plant workers in most areas, but lower coverage was recorded for one or both employee groups in Baltimore, Denver, Memphis, New Orleans, and Philadelphia. Medical insurance was available to more than half of the office and plant workers in a majority of the areas.

Hospitalization, surgical, and medical insurance have each become increasingly available in recent years. Between the winters of 1952-53 and 1955-56, hospitalization coverage of office workers increased from 66 to 77 percent, with a corresponding increase from 73 to 84 percent for plant workers. Subsequent increases (to the winter of 1957-58) extended coverage to an additional 3 percent of office and 2 percent of plant workers. In this 5-year period, increases in both office- and plant-worker coverage have varied widely among

areas, ranging between 6 percent in Boston and 37 percent in Portland for office workers and between 9 percent in Atlanta and Los Angeles-Long Beach and 36 percent in Portland for plant workers.

Furthermore, during this 5-year span, surgical and medical coverage grew more rapidly than hospitalization. Surgical and medical insurance in the winter of 1952-53 were available to 58 and 39 percent, respectively, of office workers in the 18 areas combined. An increase in coverage of 21 percentage points brought surgical coverage to within 1 point of the 1957-58 hospitalization coverage (80 percent) of office workers; medical coverage rose by 19 percentage points. For plant workers, 5-year coverage increases of 18 percentage points (surgical) and 16 percentage points (medical) resulted in surgical coverage for 84 percent and medical for 60 percent of the plant workers, compared with 86 percent hospitalization coverage of such workers in these areas.

In the winter of 1957-58, catastrophe (extended medical) insurance was available to between 30 and 50 percent of the office workers in Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles-Long Beach, New York City, Portland, and San Francisco-Oakland, and between 14 and 29 percent of the office workers in other areas. Plant-worker coverage in the winter of 1957-58 ranged from less than 10 percent in 7 areas to 29 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach and 25 percent in San Francisco-Oakland. In

the combined areas permitting comparison with the winter of 1953-54, when information was first collected, catastrophe insurance coverage increased from 2 to 30 percent of the office workers in the combined areas, the increment ranging between 13 and 40 percent of the office workers in individual areas. Coverage rose from 2 to 11 percent of the plant workers in the combined areas, with increments ranging between 2 and 25 percent of the plant workers in individual areas.

Income protection against employee illnesses may take the form of sick leave with full or partial pay, or insurance benefits. In the great majority of the areas surveyed during the winter of 1957-58, income protection against illness extended to 70 to 95 percent of both office and plant workers. In about half the areas, the proportions of workers so protected equaled or exceeded the proportion who were provided hospitalization. Among areas, up to a third of the office and up to a fifth of the plant workers were employed in firms that provided both illness insurance and sick leave pay.

Sick leave plans providing for full pay and requiring no waiting period were much more prevalent for office workers than for plant workers. On the other hand, sickness and accident insurance was more commonly provided for plant workers. Limited-type sick leave requiring a waiting period or providing partial pay or both was provided up to a fourth of both office and plant workers.

TABLE 3. *Percent of office and plant workers employed in establishments having retirement pension plans, by type of plan, 17 labor markets, winter 1957-58*

Area	Office workers				Plant workers			
	Actuarial plan ¹	Profit-sharing plan ²	Both types of plan	Noretirement pension plan	Actuarial plan ¹	Profit-sharing plan ²	Both types of plan	Noretirement pension plan
Northeast:								
Boston.....	74	3	(³)	23	58	3	(³)	41
New York City.....	75	5	2	19	77	1	1	21
Newark-Jersey City.....	35	1		14	75			25
Philadelphia.....	75	0	1	18	60	3		37
South:								
Atlanta.....	74	7	2	16	53	6	1	40
Baltimore.....	77	4	6	13	73	5	2	30
Memphis.....	50	11	(³)	39	36	10	(³)	54
New Orleans.....	52	4	1	43	34	3	(³)	63
North Central:								
Chicago.....	67	6	(³)	26	56	4	(³)	40
Cleveland.....	77	2		21	68	1		31
Milwaukee.....	73	3	3	21	60	4	1	35
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	74	4	1	21	61	1	(³)	37
St. Louis.....	76	2		22	66	(³)		33
West:								
Denver.....	62	1	2	35	46	1	1	52
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	75	5	1	19	62	3	2	34
Portland.....	69	4		26	48	9		43
San Francisco-Oakland.....	75	4	1	20	66	(³)	1	33

¹ Primarily plans that require specific payments by employer and specific and regular payments to retirees for the remainder of their lives. Also includes a few plans in which retirement payments are made from current receipts.

² Definite formula for computing the profit share to be set aside, and regular

payments to the retiree for life through provisions in the plan for purchase of an annuity with the accumulated funds to his credit. Excludes plans under which payments are made in a lump sum, or spread over a specified number of years.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

Retirement Plans

Retirement plans were somewhat more prevalent for office workers than for plant workers in each area studied in the winter of 1957-58. Pension coverage for office workers ranged from 57 percent in New Orleans to 86 and 87 percent in Newark-Jersey City and Baltimore. Plant-worker coverage ranged more widely, from 37 percent in New Orleans, to between 75 and 80 percent in Baltimore, Newark-Jersey City, and New York City.

Coverage also varied widely among industry divisions. Relatively more workers were covered in public utilities than in other major groups studied; public utilities was also the only division in which retirement plans were generally more prevalent for plant than for office workers. Lowest pension plan coverage was in services and retail trade.

The 1957-58 surveys also provided insight into the type of pension coverage provided. The great majority of the pension plans were of the actuarial type, i. e., specific payments were required of the employer and specific and regular payments had to be made to retirees for the remainder of their lives (table 3). In the 17 areas combined, about 6 percent of the office and 3 percent of the plant workers were covered by a profit-sharing type of pension plan providing for the purchase of a life annuity upon retirement. In manufacturing industries, such coverage amounted to more than 6 percent of the office workers in Atlanta, Baltimore, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Portland. Coverage of the profit-sharing type generally extended to

higher proportions of office and plant workers in manufacturing than in any nonmanufacturing division except retail trade. In the latter division, coverage of profit-sharing type plans extended to 22 percent of the office and to 10 percent of the plant workers in the combined areas. A minor proportion (fewer than 1 percent of office or plant workers in the combined areas) were covered by both an actuarial and a profit-sharing type pension plan. Among areas, the proportion of workers under such combination coverage did not exceed 2 percent, except for office workers in Milwaukee (3 percent) and Baltimore (6 percent).

Trends. Between 1952-53 and 1957-58, the proportions of workers covered by pension provisions increased from 66 to 79 percent of the office workers and from 53 to 68 percent of the plant workers. The gain covered between 10 and 20 percent of the workers in most areas, with slightly larger increases in coverage noted for plant than for office workers in a majority of the areas. Since the winter of 1955-56, the proportion of office workers covered by retirement pension plans has not increased greatly in any area except Los Angeles-Long Beach (17 percentage points). However, increases of 8 to 18 percentage points in the proportions of plant workers covered by pension plans were recorded in Denver, Los Angeles-Long Beach, New York City, Philadelphia, Portland, and San Francisco-Oakland.

—OTTO HOLLBERG

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

The Ninth Convention of the United Steelworkers of America

THE NINTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION of the United Steelworkers of America (USW) was held in Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-19, 1958. Interest among the 3,500 delegates focused on the union's bargaining plans for 1959, the business outlook, and constitutional revisions regarding democratic procedures proposed by an insurgent group.

Bargaining and Legislative Goals

Delegates to the 1958 convention indicated unanimous support for the union's bargaining program in its forthcoming negotiations with major steel producers, whose agreements expire in mid-1959. Although specific contract demands are to be spelled out by the union's Wage Policy Committee in early 1959, resolutions indicated that the union's bargaining program would include "substantial improvements" in wages, supplemental unemployment benefits, vacations, pensions (including "voluntary retirement on full pension after reasonable service regardless of age"), insurance, holidays, and weekend and night premium pay. It was also indicated that the issue of a reduction in the present 8-hour day and 40-hour week was also to be raised.

USW President David J. McDonald cautioned the delegates that next year's bargaining "will be tough," and that although he prefers "peace through collective bargaining . . . if the steel industry wants a long strike, I guarantee them that the United Steelworkers will give it to them."

Dissatisfaction with increasing costs of health insurance also led the convention to adopt a resolution calling for a union investigation to determine the practicality of establishing, through collective bargaining, alternative arrangements that would provide more adequate protection. Such an investigation, the resolution said, should consider "programs established by other labor unions" for the purpose of "establishing our own hospitals, clinics, diagnostic centers, rest homes, rehabilitation centers, nursing homes, and the development of fully prepaid medical care plans. . . ."¹

In other actions, delegates approved numerous resolutions dealing with existing as well as pro-

posed Federal and State legislation. These included a proposal for a Federal program providing uniform unemployment compensation benefits in all States and Territories; adoption of a comprehensive "national health insurance system"; and revocation of the Taft-Hartley Act and State "right to work" laws. To further the union's legislative goals, a resolution was also adopted urging the union's members to "reawaken to the dangers confronting us and engage in vigorous political action. . . ."

Business Outlook

The problem of unemployment in steel centers received serious attention as President McDonald pointed out that 260,000 Steelworker members were without employment and approximately 114,000 were on short workweeks. In this connection, he made known to the delegates his letter to President Eisenhower urging him "to create a permanent advisory committee made up of the top leaders of labor and industry . . . for the purpose of advising . . . on current economic problems and developing constructive programs." The union president suggested that the proposed committee should consider a program that would reduce income taxes for lower income groups; liberalize unemployment compensation benefits; establish a broad program of public works, including an expansion of Federal housing and a Federal school construction program; increase the Federal minimum wage to \$1.25 and extend its coverage; and implement the Employment Act of 1946 to bring about full utilization of the labor force.

Concurrent with this appeal, the convention's resolution on economic policy declared that despite a "slight temporary improvement in production," serious problems of unemployment still remained, and reiterated labor's argument that the answer to "strengthening the national economy" lies in "expanding directly the purchasing power of . . . wage and salary earners through collective bargaining . . ." The resolution rejected "the theory that wage increases or other benefits are responsible for inflation," and instead charged that industry pricing policies "far exceed any conceivable cost impact of the wage increases."

¹ Notable among such plans are the ones established by the United Mine Workers in the coal industry and by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers in the needle trades.

Despite the reported unemployment among USW membership, considerable progress in the field of organizing was noted by International Vice President Howard R. Hague, who announced that the union had organized 310 local unions with about 40,000 new members since the union's 1956 convention. Of these new locals, 36 consisted of office and technical workers, and 71 were in Canada. Expansion of the union's drive to organize white-collar employees and workers in Puerto Rico will be continued, according to Mr. Hague, who estimated that, within the union's jurisdiction, there still remained approximately 125,000 office and technical workers and 7,500 workers in Puerto Rico. Despite organizing gains, the effects of the recession were particularly noticeable upon the number of dues-paying members—which fell from a maximum of 1,212,700 during 1956 to 848,131 for the month of May 1958.²

Internal Affairs

In his opening address before the 1958 convention, President McDonald laid the groundwork for subsequent action against the Dues Protest Committee by stating that he would "not permit the enemies from within to destroy this union . . ." He called upon the delegates to "rip this cancer out of your bowels through your own doing and don't leave it up to me." The committee had been organized by Donald C. Rarick, the president of a Steelworkers local union, following the increase in monthly dues from \$3 to \$5 which had been approved by the 1956 convention of the union. The committee had been formed to protest not only the hike in dues but also against an alleged lack of democratic procedures at the convention.³

Any doubts as to McDonald's strength at the convention were dissipated as he challenged the insurgents to "thrash it out here and now on the convention floor" and ordered a reading of the

union's constitution, section by section, to refute complaints by the rebel faction that they were being denied their democratic rights. Serious debate occurred only on those sections of the constitution dealing with the appointment of staff men, expulsion of members, and dues.

On the question of staff members who are appointed by the international president, the main argument of the opposition was embodied in the statement of Nicholas Mamula (president of an Aliquippa, Pa., local), who alleged that the existing system kept staff members from being "answerable [or] accountable to the membership." Those who favored appointment of staff representatives, however, maintained that elections would result in the staff spending "all their time politicking [in trying to get elected] . . . and not doing one thing for the rank and file." After an extended debate, including one on the convention rostrum between McDonald and Rarick, delegates overwhelmingly endorsed the president's appointive power with less than 50 opposing votes.

In opposition to the section of the constitution dealing with disciplinary action, the dissident faction submitted a resolution to delete in part and amend in part that section. The proposed amendment called for deletion of the provision under which a member can be expelled for "slandering or willfully wronging a member of the International Union," and for amendment of the provision under which a member can be disciplined for "using abusive language or disturbing the peace or harmony of any meeting or around any office or meeting place of the International Union." According to the dissident faction, both these provisions could be used against "honest members who want to present their dissenting opinions." Opposition to the proposed resolution was typified by the statement of one delegate that the deletion would allow dissenters "to go abroad through the land and slander and willfully wrong . . . members of the International Union." The motion to leave the section unchanged was passed with only 24 opposing votes.

On the matter of dues, the Constitution Committee reported that 110 of the 155 resolutions on this subject recommended no change in the dues structure, and only 23 proposed a dues reduction. After a 15-minute demonstration in support of the current dues structure, the com-

² Under the union's constitution, members "who have not worked 5 days in any 1 month through no fault of their own" are exempt from dues payment.

³ The international union had maintained that the increase was necessary to meet the costs of an intensified organizing campaign and to raise the salaries of the union's employees and full-time officers. In the nominations for international officers prior to the USW's quadrennial election in February 1957, Rarick was successful in getting his name on the ballot to oppose incumbent President McDonald. In a referendum vote (the Steelworkers is the largest union that elects its officers by referendum), Rarick polled 223,516 votes compared with 404,173 for McDonald.

mittee's recommendation to leave dues unchanged was carried with 37 opposing votes.

Another demonstration preceded the introduction of a resolution branding the dissenters as "traitors to trade union principles," and accusing them of advocating "dual unionism," engaging in "willful and deliberate slander," instituting improper court actions against the union, and meeting in "secret conclaves" to "undermine" the union. The resolution—approved with only 2 dissenting votes—called upon the locals and the Executive Board "to take prompt and vigorous action to eliminate from [the union] those guilty of . . . serious constitutional violations."

Following the convention, Mr. Rarick denounced the resolution as designed to discourage anyone from running against or opposing the administration. When asked by reporters what his future plans might be, he said he did not know whether he would carry his case to court or wait for trial proceedings stemming from the resolution. He also said he did not think that his local would expel him. Under the union's constitution, charges against a member are initiated at the local level and a local trial committee is set up. Findings of the committee may be appealed by both the accused and the accuser to the International's Executive Board, and if necessary, to the next international convention.

Convention Speakers

The union was praised as democracy working in action by numerous speakers. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell congratulated the union for its democratic practices and stressed the fact that the disclosures of the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field affected only "a very small

minority" of labor leaders. The type of remedial legislation that should be enacted, Mr. Mitchell said, "should be designed to help the unions clean their own house"; such legislation should not be repressive, nor contain "right to work" or anti-trust provisions relating to labor. In addition, much could be accomplished, Mr. Mitchell declared, if existing laws on arson, bribery, racketeering, and murder were more rigidly enforced "so that intimidated workers [could] testify without fear of reprisals, and . . . grand juries [could] indict arsonists and thugs at the local level."

Senator John F. Kennedy also complimented the Steelworkers for its "democratic union convention in action" and promised his vigorous opposition to "any unsound and unworkable" legislation that antilabor forces might attempt to push through because of "a few bad apples."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in an address before the convention, stressed the threat of world domination by the Soviets and charged big business with spending millions of dollars "to put labor out of business . . ." Mr. Meany expressed his conviction that unions will "continue to get a better share of the wealth that we help create," and that there will be strikes, if necessary, to get a "greater and greater share . . . as the prosperity of the country is built up."

Other guest speakers who appeared before the convention included former President Harry S. Truman; Canadian Minister of Labor Michael Starr; Harry Douglas, general secretary of the British Iron and Steel Trades Conference; and Ferris Sidney Owen, vice president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

—RICHARD G. SEEFER

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Ninetieth Annual Meeting of British Trades Union Congress

THE 90TH ANNUAL MEETING of the British Trades Union Congress (TUC), held during the first week of September, reflected unmistakably a continuance of the policy of moderation which has been the main characteristic of the organization in recent years. However, on many points, delegates voiced disapproval of the economic policies of the incumbent Conservative Party.

Fresh in the minds of the delegates was the second report, issued in August, of the Government's three-man Council on Prices, Productivity, and Incomes, headed by Lord Cohen. The Council had strongly warned against the inflationary danger of wage increases,¹ and in general had favored a tightening of the belt. Also prominent in the thinking of the Congress was the Government's postwar policy on private industrial financing. Under this policy currently, the approval of a Government committee is necessary for the launching of a new stock issue for plant expansion.

Against this background, the Congress adopted a resolution strongly condemning the Government's policy as "restrictionist" when it should be expansionist. In addition, it instructed the TUC General Council to prepare its own report on the economy of the country.

The delegates reaffirmed their opposition to wage controls by a unanimous vote. In this connection, one speaker contended that real wages had risen only 4 percent in the past 12 years. Another resolution pointed up the British labor movement's interest in pensions, declaring that their negotiation was as much a duty of unions as the negotiation of adequate wages, and that existing pension arrangements should be examined critically, with special reference to the need for transferability from company to company.

On Government ownership of industry, the Congress adopted three resolutions. One favored

(a) the general principle of nationalization of basic industries, with priority for key sections of the "engineering industry" (i. e., metal and machine industries), and (b) the renationalization of iron and steel as well as that part of the transport industry which had been returned to private ownership in 1953. The second resolution declared that only individuals who genuinely believed in the value of nationalization should be appointed to the managerial boards of nationalized industries. Thirdly, in a resolution dealing primarily with housing, the TUC General Council was instructed to promote nationalization of the building industry.

The delegates debated extensively a motion calling for a meeting of representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and of the Soviet-oriented World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) "to consider the possibility of common action" on matters such as peace, trade, and living standards. Sir Vincent Tewson, general secretary of the TUC, spoke for the General Council against this proposal, which, he said, has been before the Congress almost perennially. He stated that the two international organizations were basically different: unions affiliated with the ICFTU could criticize their governments, while those affiliated with the WFTU could not criticize governments behind the iron curtain; accordingly, the two organizations could agree only on points not contrary to Soviet policy. The motion was decisively defeated.

AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George M. Harrison of the Railway and Steamship Clerks and Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers addressed the TUC delegates. Mr. Harrison stressed the solution of the problem of the underprivileged as a long-range means to peace, and continuance of the defensive posture of the

¹ The Council on Prices, Productivity, and Incomes, in its February 1958 report, said that wage increases in 1958, if granted, should "be substantially below the average of the last few years." For a review of this report, see *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1958, pp. 546-547.

democracies as a short-range means. Mr. Potofsky reported on attacks against the American labor movement, including what he called the "fraud" of "right to work" laws.

The Congress devoted considerable time to discussing questions of foreign policy and peace. It adopted a resolution favoring the removal of embargoes on trade with the Soviet Union, Communist China, and other countries of the Soviet bloc, but according to its proponents, the resolution did not contemplate the scrapping of quotas and other protective measures. Concerning the Middle East, the Congress went on record as favoring economic development under the aegis of the United Nations, resettlement of refugees with external aid, disarmament, and an international guarantee of frontiers.

The Congress endorsed the joint declaration issued earlier in the year by the TUC General Council and the Labor Party in behalf of steps toward nuclear disarmament, but expressed disappointment at the Council's lack of vigor in promoting adoption of the plan. By a heavy majority, the delegates defeated a resolution which opposed the continuation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons by Great Britain, the use of nuclear weapons by any country from British territory, and the arming of West Germany with nuclear weapons.

Dramatic clashes at the Congress had been expected on two issues, both of which failed to materialize. One was the charge of lukewarm support given by the TUC General Council to the Transport and General Workers Union during the 7-week London bus strike. The second arose from a last-minute switch in the delegation of the Communist-dominated Electrical Trades Union, whereby Mr. Leslie Cannon, who had broken with the Communist Party over Hungary, was excluded from the delegation. When a question was raised as to the constitutionality of the switch, TUC President Tom Yates ruled the issue out of order, on the ground that unions had autonomy in appointing delegates. After the Congress had adjourned, however, the matter was made the subject of an inquiry by the General Council at the request of the Union of Shop, Distributive, and Allied Workers.

—WILLIAM GERBER

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

State Labor Legislation Enacted in 1958

FEW SIGNIFICANT CHANGES were made in State labor laws during 1958, when regular sessions of the legislature were held in only 17 States and Puerto Rico.¹ Major improvements in workmen's compensation were made in Mississippi, New York, and Virginia. Massachusetts set a minimum wage of \$1 an hour in manufacturing occupations and raised from 80 cents to 90 cents an hour the minimum rate which wage boards may set for most other occupations. In 14 States, laws for a temporary extension of unemployment insurance benefits were enacted, and permanent increases in maximum weekly benefits were made in Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, and New York. The New York legislature also amended its fair employment practice act to prohibit discrimination on account of age and tightened some provisions of the private employment agency law. Legislative action regarding migratory labor was taken in Rhode Island, Maryland, and New York.

Workmen's Compensation

Three States—Mississippi, New York, and Virginia—each raised maximum weekly benefits granted in the case of death and all types of disability. The maximum weekly rates were increased in Mississippi from \$25 to \$35, and in Virginia from \$30 to \$33. In New York, maximum weekly benefits for disability were raised from \$36 to \$45, and for death cases from a range of \$24–\$40 a week to a range of \$27–\$45 (scaled according to number of dependents). There are now 23 jurisdictions which pay a maximum of \$40 or more a week for temporary total disability, and 10 of these set a maximum of \$50 or more. Sixteen jurisdictions set \$35 but less than \$40; and 13 set less than \$35 a week. The maximum total amount payable was also raised in Mississippi and Virginia. In New York, there is a maximum

¹ Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The legislatures of Massachusetts and New Jersey were still in session at the time this article was prepared. Information is not yet available on final action taken in the Puerto Rico legislature.

total only for temporary total disability payments, and this was not raised.

California removed the \$2,500 limit on the cost of medical, surgical, and hospital treatment provided for a disaster-service worker. (Unlimited medical benefits were already provided under the law for other workers.)

One or more laws relating to coverage were enacted in five States—Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, and Virginia. In four of the States, new occupational groups were brought under the law. The Georgia law extended coverage to all county employees. Virginia extended coverage to certain State, county, and municipal officers. Louisiana extended coverage to executive officers of private corporations other than charitable, religious, educational, or other nonprofit organizations. New York classified as a hazardous occupation the work of any person employed to direct traffic at a street or highway crossing whose chief duty is to protect school pupils crossing the street.

Two of these five States also made changes in occupational disease coverage. Louisiana added to the schedule of compensable occupational diseases, tuberculosis contracted during employment by a person working in a hospital or unit thereof specializing in tuberculosis treatment. Virginia modified its 1952 provision for compulsory full coverage of occupational diseases to provide that an employer may file written rejection of full coverage and choose schedule coverage instead. The schedule of occupational diseases in effect prior to 1952 was reinstated, with certain additions, such as bursitis and poisoning by contact with any industrial chemical.

Three of the States changed schedule coverage of permanent partial injuries. New York added a new article to the workmen's compensation law dealing with loss of hearing resulting from industrial noise. Under these provisions, benefits are not to be payable until 6 months after the worker's separation from the job in which he was subject to harmful noise. Special conditions were also established relating to exposure periods. Provision was made for apportionment of liability among employers if the last employer notified prior employers that a preplacement physical examination showed a preexisting loss of hearing possibly due to conditions of prior employment. Georgia added to the schedule of permanent partial dis-

abilities complete loss of hearing in one ear, and Mississippi added the loss of one or both testicles and for females the loss of one or both breasts.

Five States enacted laws relating to handicapped workers. New York provided that a maximum of \$30, rather than \$20, per week of the additional compensation awarded for rehabilitation of an injured worker may be spent for maintenance. Studies of second-injury funds, initiated or continued by 1958 provisions in 3 States, concerned the advisability of creating such a fund in Virginia, and the liberalization of the funds in Michigan and Rhode Island. Mississippi adopted an amendment providing that where a preexisting physical impairment is aggravated by an accidental injury or contributes materially to the results following the injury, the compensation which the employer would otherwise pay is to be reduced accordingly. This provision will apply only where the employer required a preemployment physical examination which yielded satisfactory medical evidence of a preexisting permanent impairment.

Occupational Health and Safety

Kentucky enacted three laws looking toward improvement of workers' safety. The number of members on the Industrial Safety Board in the Department of Industrial Relations, which is authorized to develop and issue occupational safety rules, was increased from 4 to 12. The coverage of safety provisions established by law or order was extended to work in restaurants, hotels, and apartment houses. An act to regulate atomic energy development directed various State agencies, including the Department of Industrial Relations and the Workmen's Compensation Board, to make studies of changes needed in the laws and regulations administered by them as a result of nuclear energy operations.

New Jersey also enacted a radiation law. The act created in the Department of Health a Commission on Radiation Protection consisting of five members to be appointed by the Governor, together with the Commissioner of Health and the Commissioner of Labor and Industry. The Commission was authorized to issue safety rules, to be enforced by the Department of Health; sources of radiation were required to be registered; and all radiation sources were required to be so shielded, transported, handled, used, and kept as to protect

users and persons within range from unnecessary exposure. Another New Jersey law transferred from the Superintendent of State Police to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry part of the responsibility for safety regulations concerning liquefied petroleum gas. The labor commissioner was authorized to issue and enforce regulations for public utility establishments, marine terminals, pipeline terminals, refineries, and manufacturing establishments.

In Massachusetts, the Department of Labor and Industries was directed to study certain legislative proposals concerning safety in loading and unloading vessels, and to make recommendations to the House of Representatives by the end of 1958.

Unemployment Insurance²

The maximum basic weekly benefit for unemployment was increased in 5 States—Arizona from \$30 to \$35, Delaware from \$35 to \$40, Kentucky from \$32 to \$34, Louisiana from \$25 to \$35, and New York from \$36 to \$45 (retroactive for benefit years beginning after July 1, 1957). Wisconsin enacted a temporary increase in its weekly benefit, from \$38 to \$42, to remain in effect until July 19, 1959. Mississippi adopted a flexible maximum—the lesser of \$30 or 55 percent of the State average weekly wage in covered employment (this average was \$57.53 in the calendar year 1957)—but because of the \$30 limitation which had previously been in effect, there was no change in the maximum benefit amount.

The minimum statutory weekly benefit was also increased in Mississippi and in 3 of the 5 States that raised the maximum benefit. The increase was from \$5 to \$10 in Arizona and Louisiana, from \$8 to \$10 in Kentucky, and from \$3 to \$8 in Mississippi.

Five States made permanent changes in the duration of benefits provisions of their employment security laws and a number of other States acted to extend benefits temporarily, either under their own laws or under the Federal Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act.³ Only the permanent changes are noted here. Kentucky and Mississippi changed from uniform duration for all eligible claimants (26 and 20 weeks, respectively) to a variable duration: the lesser of 26 weeks or one-third of the base-period wages, with a minimum of 15 weeks in Kentucky and 12

weeks in Mississippi. Louisiana liberalized its variable duration by increasing the maximum from the lesser of 20 weeks or one-third of the base-period wages to the lesser of 28 weeks or two-fifths of the base-period wages, and the minimum from 10 weeks to 12. The Delaware provision limiting maximum potential duration of benefits to 26 weeks was not changed; however, the limitation on an individual's total benefit in a year was raised from 26 to 29 percent of his base-period wages. Massachusetts increased its extended duration period from 10 to 18 weeks for an individual certified as attending an industrial retraining course, and specified that for unemployment insurance purposes, such individual shall be deemed available for work.

Kentucky was the only State to change its method of computing the weekly benefit amount. It changed from a formula in which benefits were computed as a percentage of annual wages to one which based benefits on wages in that quarter of the base period in which wages were highest, with the weekly benefit being one-twenty-fifth of the high-quarter wages.

Four States amended qualifying requirements. Mississippi made requirements more restrictive for claimants at all benefit levels by increasing the earnings (expressed as a multiple of the weekly benefit) required to qualify, by adding the requirement that the worker must have earned wages in two quarters, and by deleting the step-down provision (under which workers may qualify for the next lower benefit amount). The Kentucky change allowed claimants to qualify with a lesser amount of wages at all benefit levels, but this was offset by adding a requirement that the worker shall have earned 8 times the weekly benefit amount in the last 6 months of the base period. New York, by adding an alternative requirement, and Maryland, by broadening its step-down provision, made the qualifying earnings requirement less restrictive for claimants at all benefit levels.

² This summary of unemployment insurance legislation was prepared by Clara T. Sorenson of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security.

³ Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin enacted a temporary extension of benefits. Nine other States (Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and West Virginia) enacted specific legislation authorizing participation in the Federal Temporary Unemployment Compensation program. Eight others (Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island) interpreted existing unemployment insurance laws to permit such participation. For a summary of the provisions of the Federal Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act, see pp. 1236-1242 of this issue.

In 2 other States, Arizona and Louisiana, both of which have a qualifying requirement of 30 times the weekly benefit amount, the \$5 increase in the minimum weekly benefit resulted in an increase of \$150 in the minimum amount of earnings needed to qualify for benefits.

Only three States amended provisions covering the three major causes for disqualification—voluntary separation from work, discharge for misconduct, and refusal of suitable work. New York simplified its provisions by adopting a uniform disqualification period for all three major causes. Kentucky enacted more restrictive provisions for the first 2 of the 3 major causes. Mississippi added a proviso which made its voluntary-leaving-work disqualification more restrictive.

Older Workers

New York amended its fair employment practice act to prohibit discrimination on account of age, as well as on account of race, creed, color, or national origin. Similar prohibitions on age discrimination were already contained in the fair employment practice acts of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island has a separate law for the purpose, operating in the same manner as its fair employment practice act. Three States provided for studies concerning employment of older workers. In Michigan, an interim committee of the Senate was created to investigate discrimination in the employment of persons over 40 years of age, and in Maryland, a special joint legislative committee was authorized to study problems of older persons, including employment problems. Both committees are to report their findings and recommendations to the 1959 legislature. In New Jersey, the Division of Aging in the Department of Health was directed to make a special study of employment opportunities for persons over 40 years of age and employment practices which discriminate against such persons.

Private Employment Agencies

In New York, numerous changes were made in the law regulating private employment agencies. Stricter requirements were set as to who may be licensed and what records must be kept. The enforcing agency was required to approve all contracts and forms which the employment

agency would require an applicant to sign. Prohibitions against placing children in violation of school attendance and labor laws were strengthened and a prohibition was added on placing persons in violation of minimum-wage laws. Detailed conditions were set up for the placement of domestic or household employees from outside the State. Fee schedules were revised both as to classifications of occupations and maximum placement fees permitted. Fees for many types of employment would be substantially the same as before, although rates for private-duty nursing would be lower, and rates for some employments such as domestic service would be higher. Local enforcement was retained, but it was specified that there shall be a commissioner of licenses in every city, town, or village to enforce the law; formerly, the mayor or an officer appointed by him was charged with enforcement in places of less than 300,000 population.

A South Carolina law provided that notwithstanding the provisions of the emigrant agent act, it shall be lawful for any person to solicit, without a license, household or domestic employees for out-of-State employment. In Georgia, where divergent legislation on the subject was offered during 1958, an interim committee of the House was set up to study private employment agencies and report to the next legislature.

Migratory Agricultural Workers

Maryland and Rhode Island joined the growing number of States which have made provision for committees to study problems of migrant farm workers and promote improved working and living conditions for such workers. The members of the Maryland committee were to be appointed by the Governor to represent various government agencies and also church, grower, and labor groups. It was directed to submit an annual report of its activities to the Governor. The Rhode Island special commission was to consist of 2 members each from the Senate and the House and 5 appointed by the Governor. It was directed to submit a report to the Governor and the legislature by February 15, 1959, summarizing its findings on the wages and working conditions of migrants, the accommodations provided them, and the impact of the employment of migrant workers on the economy of the State. The New York Joint

Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor, created in 1952, was continued for another year.

New York laws for the protection of migrant workers were strengthened in several respects. Farm labor contractors and crew leaders were required to keep certain payroll records and to give each worker with his pay a written statement showing wages, hours, and withholdings. Permits must be obtained from the State Industrial Commissioner to operate commissaries at farm labor camps. Authority was expressly provided in the public health law for the provision already incorporated in the Sanitary Code that required permits to operate farm labor camps. Growers who must obtain a certificate of registration to bring migrant farm workers into the State were made subject to provisions concerning revocation of registration, formerly applicable only to farm labor contractors and crew leaders. State aid for summer schools for migrant children, formerly approved on a year-to-year basis, was incorporated into the permanent school law, the appropriation remaining at the same level as for the past 2 years.

Child Labor and School Attendance

No extensive changes were made in child-labor laws. A New York amendment specifically added baby sitting to the provision setting a minimum age of 14 for nonfactory work outside school hours. At the same time, it was provided that an employment certificate should not be required for children 14 or over engaged in baby sitting.

In Virginia, the minimum age for girls working in most restaurants was lowered from 18 to 16. Another amendment permitted minors between 14 and 16 years of age to work until 10 p. m., rather than 6 p. m., if there is no school the following day. A Massachusetts amendment reduced from 45 to 30 minutes the length of the meal period required for minors in factories and other specified establishments. A Kentucky law, on the other hand, provided that no employer shall require any woman or girl to work for more than 4 hours without a rest period of at least 10 minutes.

The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council was directed to study the child-labor law and recommend revisions, and the New Jersey study committee created in 1955 was reconstituted.

A Georgia act provided that the compulsory school attendance law shall not apply in any

public-school district or system in which the operation of the public schools is discontinued by public officers of the State. A Texas law enacted in December 1957, in a special session, provided for closing the schools to prevent violence or military occupation. It also provided that the compulsory attendance laws would not apply when a school is closed. In other recent years, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Virginia have enacted laws which waived application of school-attendance requirements at integrated schools, and Mississippi and South Carolina have repealed their compulsory school-attendance laws.

Hours

New Jersey and Virginia passed laws repealing or modifying former statutory hours standards. A New Jersey amendment authorized the labor commissioner to issue special orders permitting the employment of women over 21 years of age between 12 p. m. and 7 a. m. in manufacturing establishments or bakeries if he finds that working conditions, including safety in, and transportation to, the plant are adequate to protect their health and welfare. A provision setting maximum hours for men in bakeries was repealed. A Virginia provision which had set a maximum 9-hour day for women in factories and other establishments was revised so that it now prohibits employment of women "more than 9 hours in any 1 day of 24 hours without an unbroken rest period of 10 consecutive hours." The maximum 48-hour workweek was retained. Another amendment required employers of women subject to this law to preserve for 1 year records of their names and addresses and the hours they worked each day. A resolution in Massachusetts directed the Department of Labor and Industries to investigate the subject matter of current bills dealing with overtime pay, hours of work for women and children, and the health and safety of women working under cold or freezing conditions. Massachusetts and New York each extended for another year acts permitting relaxation during emergencies of certain labor laws, including those relating to hours of work.

Wages

Two amendments to the Massachusetts minimum-wage law were approved in October, to be

effective in 90 days. Under one amendment, a rate of not less than \$1 an hour was set in the law for any employee engaged in a manufacturing occupation. The other amendment raised from 80 cents to 90 cents an hour the minimum wage rate that may be set by a wage board for most other occupations. No other State took major action this year on minimum-wage laws, nor were there any major changes in wage payment and collection laws.

Georgia and Virginia amended their wage garnishment laws. Georgia raised from \$1.25 to \$3 a day the amount of wages completely exempt from garnishment and retained the further exemption of 50 percent of wages above the basic amount. Virginia provided for increasing the maximum and the minimum amounts of monthly wages exempt from garnishment by \$15 a month for each dependent child, and specified that the law shall apply whether or not the wage earner is a resident of the State. The Virginia State Bar and the Bar Association of Virginia were requested to study the question "whether, in view of the large number of business failures in Virginia, there should be a revision of the garnishment laws or other laws pertaining to creditors' rights." The New Jersey small loan law was amended by specifying that only one assignment of wages of the same person may be collectible from the employer at one time.

Industrial Relations

Although a number of bills were introduced relating to union health and welfare funds, no

legislation of major importance was enacted. Clarifying and strengthening amendments to the New York Employee Welfare Fund Act were approved, and the Superintendent of Banks was required to post weekly on a bulletin board the names and locations of welfare funds registered with him or whose registration was canceled during the preceding week. In Massachusetts, where a law to regulate welfare funds was enacted in 1957, a special study commission established in 1955 was directed to study several 1958 bills to amend, supplement, or replace this law. In Michigan, bills to regulate employee welfare funds failed of passage, but a House interim committee was created to study the subject and make recommendations to the legislature which will meet in 1959.

Other laws in the field of industrial relations included a Rhode Island law giving State employees the right to join unions, and a Massachusetts law providing that public employees other than police officers shall have the right to join unions and make proposals on salaries and other working conditions. Another Rhode Island law set up a special commission to study methods of settling employment problems arising between employees and the State, municipalities, or public utilities. New York required approval from the Board of Standards and Appeals of the State Department of Labor before an organization offering service as a "labor consultant" could apply for incorporation.

—BEATRICE MCCONNELL
Bureau of Labor Standards

Revised Jurisdictional Standards of the NLRB

A NEW SET OF STANDARDS defining the National Labor Relations Board's jurisdiction in labor relations cases was announced by the Board on October 2, 1958, "in the hope that more individuals, labor organizations, and employers may invoke the rights and protections" afforded by the Taft-Hartley Act. The new standards, which set aside those adopted in July 1954,¹ applied on the date of announcement to both cases pending before the Board and all cases which may be filed. The finally adopted criteria vary somewhat from the proposals included in the Board's statement of July 22, 1958, when it invited interested parties to file briefs and comments on its proposed new standards.

The Board action was prompted by the U.S. Supreme Court decision of March 25, 1957, in *Guss v. Utah Labor Relations Board*,² where the High Court referred to a "vast no-man's-land [of jurisdiction in labor relations cases], subject to regulation by no agency or court," and declared that "Congress is free to change the situation," or "the National Labor Relations Board can greatly reduce the area of no-man's-land by reasserting its jurisdiction." Subsequently, on July 18, 1958, the Congress included in the NLRB's appropriation for fiscal year 1958-59, an allowance of \$1.5 million for expansion of the Board's jurisdiction into that area.

The following are the new standards (with the 1954 criteria in parentheses):

Nonretail: \$50,000 outflow or inflow, direct or indirect.³ (1954—\$50,000 outflow, \$500,000 inflow, \$100,000 indirect outflow, and \$1 million indirect inflow.)

Office buildings: Gross revenue of \$100,000 of which \$25,000 or more is derived from organizations which meet any of the new standards.

(1954—employer who leases or owns and who operates must be otherwise in commerce and utilize building primarily to house its own offices.)

Retail concerns: \$500,000 gross volume of business. (1954—direct inflow of \$1 million, or indirect inflow of \$2 million, or direct outflow of \$100,000.)

Instrumentalities, links, and channels of interstate commerce: \$50,000 from interstate (or linkage) part of enterprise, or from services performed for employers in commerce. (1954—\$100,000.)

Public utilities: \$250,000 gross volume, or meet standard for nonretail. (1954—\$3 million gross volume.)

Transit systems:⁴ \$250,000 gross volume. (1954—\$3 million gross volume.)

Newspapers and communication systems: Radio, television, and telegraph and telephone, \$100,000 gross volume; newspapers, \$200,000 gross volume. (1954—\$500,000 test for newspapers, \$200,000 for the others.)

National defense: Substantial impact on national defense. (1954—\$100,000 in goods or services directly related to national defense, and pursuant to Government contract.)

Business in the territories and District of Columbia: District of Columbia—plenary; territories—standards apply. (1954—The same.)

Associations: Regarded as single employer. (1954—The same.)

¹ See Revision of NLRB Jurisdictional Standards and The Revised Jurisdictional Standards of NLRB (in Monthly Labor Review, September 1954, pp. 996-1000, and January 1955, pp. 57-63).

² For a discussion of the decision, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1957, pp. 603-604. See also The Gap Between State and Federal Jurisdiction in Labor Relations (in Monthly Labor Review, July 1957, pp. 829-832).

³ Direct outflow refers to goods shipped or services furnished by the employer outside the State. Indirect outflow includes sales within the State to users meeting any standard except solely an indirect inflow or indirect outflow standard. Direct inflow refers to goods or services furnished directly to the employer from outside the State in which the employer is located. Indirect inflow refers to the purchase of goods or services which originated outside the employer's State but which he purchased from a seller within the State. Direct and indirect outflow may be combined and direct and indirect inflow may also be combined to meet the \$50,000 requirement. However, outflow and inflow may not be combined.

⁴ Except taxicabs, to which the retail (\$500,000 gross volume of business) test shall apply.

Wage Chronology No. 32: American Viscose Corp.

Supplement No. 1—1952-58

NEGOTIATIONS for a new contract between the American Viscose Corp. and the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) were concluded on January 16, 1953, after the contract, which had been due to expire November 30, 1952, was extended to January 30, 1953, to permit further negotiations. The agreement, which provided a 5-cent-an-hour raise for nonincentive workers and a 3-cent-an-hour raise in base rates of incentive employees, retroactive to November 30, 1952, was to have been in force until November 30, 1954, with provision for 2 wage reopenings.

Late in the fall of 1953, the TWUA voted to discontinue bargaining for a wage increase because of "the poor condition of the rayon industry at the present time," and agreed to continue working under the terms of the existing contract until it expired on November 30, 1954. However, the union obtained a company stipulation that it could reopen wage negotiations at any time on 30 days' notice. Wage rates were not changed during 1954, and the existing contract was extended to June 1, 1955.

A settlement providing for a 5-cent-an-hour across-the-board advance as well as some job classification adjustments effective May 1, 1955, was agreed to by the parties in the spring of 1955.

In June 1956, the parties reached agreement on a 3-year contract which included a deferred general wage raise of 4 percent effective June 1, 1957, and provided for specific job classification adjustments which would cost \$260,000 by the third contract year. The agreement established a joint committee to meet late in the fall of 1956 to determine the details of classification adjustments. In addition, the pension plan and health and welfare benefits were liberalized. Pension plan changes included (1) elimination of employee contributions, retroactive to January 1, 1956, thus increasing earnings for members of the pension plan by an average of about 3.5 percent, and (2) liberalization of benefits, including those for employees retired before January 1, 1956.

The collective bargaining agreement was to be in force through June 1, 1959, with a wage reopening permitted after January 1, 1959, upon 60 days' written notice by either party. The separate pension agreement was to continue in effect without change until January 1, 1966.

The following tables bring the American Viscose Corp. chronology¹ up to date through 1958.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1962 (pp. 630-636), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 32.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Nov. 30, 1952 (agreement of same date).	Hourly rated jobs, 5 cents an hour increase; incentive base rates increased 3 cents, resulting in average earnings increase of more than 4 cents an hour.	
May 1, 1955 (agreement dated June 1, 1955).	5 cents an hour increase.	Additional increases averaging 0.3 cent per hour, consisting of: 3 cents an hour to top-rated mechanics and operating engineers: 3 to 8 cents an hour for other small groups of workers. Earnings of workers covered by contributory pension plan increased an average of about 3.5 percent, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1956, as result of company's assumption of full cost of pensions. (See section on retirement plan.)
Jan. 1, 1956 (agreement dated June 1, 1956).		Deferred wage increases: 4 percent general increase effective June 1, 1957. Inequity adjustments averaging 1.2 cents per man-hour effective in part June 1, 1957, and in part June 1, 1958.
June 1, 1956 (agreement of same date).		

A—General Wage Changes—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 1, 1957 (agreement dated June 1, 1956, and wage adjustment agreement of May 1957).	4 percent deferred general wage increase ranging from 5 to 9 cents an hour, averaging approximately 7 cents an hour.	Plus inequity adjustments of 1 to 3 cents for specified production jobs and of 2 to 8 cents an hour for specified engineering jobs, amounting to 0.9 cent an hour averaged over all workers.
June 1, 1958 (agreement dated June 1, 1956, and wage adjustment agreement of May 1957).		Inequity adjustments of 2 cents for specified production jobs and of 3 to 7 cents for specified engineering jobs, amounting to 0.3 cent an hour averaged over all workers.

B—Plant Common Labor Rates

Effective date	Men employees	Women employees ¹
Dec. 2, 1951	\$1. 37	\$1. 25
Nov. 30, 1952	1. 42	1. 30
May 1, 1955	1. 47	1. 35
June 1, 1957	1. 53	1. 40

¹ Rate shown effective after 6 months' service. Women hired for common labor received 90 percent of the base rate for the first 3 months and 95 percent

for the following 3 months.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Technological Displacement Pay</i>		
Nov. 30, 1952 (agreement of same date).	6 months or more in excess of full years of service counted as a year for purposes of payment.	
June 1, 1955 (agreement of same date).		Period for technologically displaced employees to elect to be placed on plant furlough list or accept displacement wage reduced from 60 to 30 days.
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits</i>		
June 1, 1956 (agreement of same date).	Changed to: <i>Hospital service benefits</i> —Standardized in all areas to provide comprehensive Blue Cross benefits, including 120 days' hospitalization. Resulted in removal of limitations on laboratory and X-ray benefits and emergency out-patient care existing in some areas.	
June 1, 1957 (agreement dated June 1, 1956).	Changed to: <i>Life insurance</i> —\$500 to \$3,000, depending on length of service. <i>Sickness and accident benefits</i> —\$30 to \$45 a week depending on earnings, for maximum of 15 weeks. <i>Surgical expense benefits</i> —Maximum increased to \$300.	Employees with 1 but less than 5 years' service, \$1,500; with 5 or more years, \$3,000; no change for employees with 60 days but less than 1 year of service or for retired employees. (For extension of payment of face value of life insurance to employees totally and permanently disabled between ages 60 and 65 and with 20 years' service, see section on disability benefit plan.)

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Retirement Plan</i>		
Jan. 1, 1956 (agreement dated June 1, 1956).	<p>Changed to: Noncontributory plan, providing following benefits (in addition to old-age and survivors' insurance):</p> <p><i>Normal monthly benefits at age 65</i>—\$1.75 times years of plan membership from Jan. 1, 1956, to Dec. 31, 1960, plus 55/100 of 1 percent of annual earnings divided by 12 for each year of plan membership after Dec. 31, 1960, plus benefits accrued under former contributory plan in effect from Dec. 26, 1943, to Dec. 31, 1955, and under prior noncontributory plan. Those withdrawing contributions received only amount purchased by company.</p> <p><i>Early retirement</i>—Employees aged 55 with 15 years' service, retiring at own option, to receive immediate, actuarially reduced, pension.</p> <p><i>Eligibility</i>—Employees automatically became plan members upon completing 2 years' continuous service and reaching age 25.</p> <p><i>Vesting rights (termination benefits)</i>—Employees with at least 20 years' service and age 40 or over, on leaving company, to receive normal retirement benefits credited to time of termination upon reaching age 65. Age requirement, 50 for those hired after Jan. 1, 1956.</p>	<p>Between Sept. 1 and Sept. 30, 1956, employees could withdraw their pension plan contributions (with interest) for years before 1956, minus service charge of 2 percent of refund.¹</p> <p>Minimum monthly benefits for service from Dec. 26, 1943, to Dec. 31, 1955: (1) For members not withdrawing contributions, \$1.75 times years of service during this period in which employee contributed to plan and \$1.25 for each year in which employee was eligible but did not belong to plan; (2) for employees withdrawing contributions, benefits purchased by company contributions; and (3) no benefits for this period for those who never joined plan.</p> <p>Minimum monthly benefit for employees retired prior to Jan. 1, 1956, and whose retirement was identified with contributory plan changed to \$1.50 for each year of service up to 30 (\$1 a month for each year in which employee was eligible to join plan and did not join) but not less than \$10.</p> <p>Employees who did not withdraw contributions to plan eligible for benefits based on service after Dec. 26, 1943, after 10 years' membership in plan regardless of age or length of service and to full benefits (for service both before and after Dec. 26, 1943) after 15 years' membership.</p> <p>Employees could withdraw contributions, with 2 percent interest, at time of leaving company.</p>
<i>Disability Benefit Plan</i>		
June 1, 1956 (by agreement of same date).	<p>Noncontributory plan established providing benefits of \$45 a month, less any statutory disability benefits, to employees totally and permanently disabled between ages 55 and 65 with 20 years' service (continuous service required after Jan. 1, 1952). Normal benefits accrued under pension plan payable at age 65.</p> <p>Provision for payment of face value of life insurance extended to employees totally and permanently disabled between ages 60 and 65 and also eligible for disability benefit under new plan.</p>	<p>Disability determined by company. Plan made effective through June 1, 1959. Benefits also applicable to those age 55 but less than 60 with 20 years' service already declared totally and permanently disabled by insurance carrier.</p> <p>Insurance payable in monthly installments, a lump-sum payment, or a combination thereof. Employee could choose a paid-up life insurance policy of \$500 to \$1,000 in lieu of part of cash benefits.</p>

¹ Contributions paid for 1956 automatically refunded without service charge.

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases*

Labor Relations

Protected Activity. A Federal court of appeals held¹ that a walkout, found by the National Labor Relations Board to have been called for a lawful purpose, lost the protection of section 7 of the Labor Management Relations Act when the strikers refused to tell the management their reason for striking and when, from the facts, the employer had reason to believe that the strike was in protest of the discharge of a supervisor. Therefore, it was not prohibited from discharging the strikers, regardless of the actual purpose of the strike.

On the morning on which the strike originated, the plant superintendent asked the strikers what the trouble was, but received no information. Upon being told by a discharged supervisor that he had advised the strikers not to stay out because of his discharge and that the strikers would like to return but believed that they had been discharged, the superintendent announced to the group that no one was fired and that "the door is open, come on in." No one accepted the invitation. Subsequently, the employer discharged the strikers, and unfair labor practice charges were filed.

The Board found that the employer violated section 8 (a) (3) of the Labor Management Relations Act by discharging employees who engaged in the strike, which the Board held was called for a lawful purpose, viz, grievances over conditions of employment. Having issued an order directing the employer to reinstate the discharged strikers with back pay, the Board petitioned the court for enforcement of its order.

In denying enforcement of the Board's order and remanding the case to the Board, the court held that the strike lost its protected status when the strikers refused to talk with the management which, from the facts in its possession, could

reasonably infer that the strikers were engaged in unprotected activity. In such a case, the employees, if they choose to remain silent, bear the risk of being discharged, since to hold that the strikers had an unfettered right to refuse to name their grievances would frustrate the purpose of the Labor Management Relations Act, which is the promotion of the peaceful settlement of labor disputes. However, the court said that it did not mean that in all cases the employees engaged in concerted activity must give formal or even informal notice of their purpose.

The court reasoned that, regardless of whether a strike is protected under the act, the motivation of the employer in ordering the discharge is the crucial element in establishing an unfair labor practice. The court stated that the Board's General Counsel had not shown that the discharges were prompted by a motivation to discriminate or interfere with the exercise of rights guaranteed to employees under section 7 of the act.

The court said that action by the employer in discharging the employees in the reasonable belief that they were protesting the discharge of a supervisor would not be an unfair labor practice under sections 8 (a) (1) or 8 (a) (3), since the hiring, discharging, and conditions of employment of supervisory personnel are strictly the prerogatives of management.

Duty of Common Carrier to Picketed Shipper. A Federal district court held² that neither a "hot cargo" clause in contracts between a union and common carriers, nor an "impractical operations" clause of the tariffs of the carriers, nor the custom of the union to refuse to cross a picket line, nor the probability of a strike against the carriers if they serviced a picketed shipper, excused the carriers' breach of duty to service the shipper, as a member of the general public.

The shipper in this case brought suit for damages against several common carriers to which

*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

¹ *NLRB v. Ford Radio & Mica Corp.* (C. A. 2, Aug. 12, 1958).

² *Merchandise Warehouse Co., Inc. v. A. B. C. Freight Forwarding Corp.* (U.S.D.C., S. D. Ind., Aug. 14, 1958).

it had given a substantial amount of its business when the carriers refused the shipper's requests to deliver or pick up shipments during a period when the union was peacefully picketing the shipper's place of business. The carriers had directed their union employees to handle those shipments, but the employees refused on the grounds that the shipments were "hot cargo." The collective bargaining contract between the carriers and the union contained a "protection of rights" or "hot cargo" clause, which read, in part: "It shall not be a violation of this contract and it shall not be cause for discharge if any employee refuse to go through the picket line of a union or refuse to handle unfair goods." Moreover, the carriers were parties to various published tariffs on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission which contained "impractical operations" clauses. In three of the tariffs, the clause read, in part: "Nothing shall require the carrier to perform pickup or delivery service at any location from or to which it is impracticable to operate vehicles because of . . . riot, strike, picketing, or other labor disturbance . . ."

The court held that the duty of common carriers to serve the general public equally, under both the common law and the Interstate Commerce Act, was breached by the carriers and that none of the defenses they asserted excused that conduct and, therefore, awarded the shipper damages.

The protection-of-rights clause was denied as a defense because the contract, being a voluntary act of the carriers without the consent of the general public, could in no way shield the carriers from their duty to the public. The court rejected, as well, the carriers' contention that the employees, but not the corporations, refused to serve the shipper, indicating that the blame must be placed on the carriers as the refusal of their union employees was the result of the voluntary contract of the carriers. Moreover, the custom of the union in refusing to cross a picket line could in no way abridge the duty of the carriers who are responsible for the acts and omissions of their employees.

Rejected, as well, was the defense that if the carriers had used other than union employees to

service the shipper, it was probable that they faced a strike by the union, which if it were system-wide, would disastrously affect the general public and not just this shipper. The court indicated that the carriers voluntarily entered into a union shop agreement and declared that the argument was based on probability. The court said that such a defense would compromise the rights of the public which was not party to the union shop clauses that had been voluntarily agreed to by the carriers.

The defense that the impractical-operations clause nullified the duty of the carriers also failed. The court stated: "A picket line per se is not sufficient to bring into application the 'impractical operations' clause of their tariffs. There must be a situation of the picket line that reasonable men would consider a real and substantial danger to justify the carriers' failure to service the shipper under the provisions of said clause." Since there was in this case no violence, no mass picketing, and no attempt to block the entrance to the shipper's establishment, a defense on the grounds of the impractical-operations clause could not prevail.

Union Shop Authorization Referendum. The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board held¹ that the Labor Management Relations Act did not limit the power of the State board to conduct a union shop authorization referendum among the employees of a company engaged in interstate commerce, although it could not conduct a representation election among such employees.

In this case, a union petitioned the Wisconsin board to conduct both a representation election and a union shop authorization referendum. Previously, the union had petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to conduct a representation election, but the NLRB had declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that the employer's business did not have sufficient effect on interstate commerce.

Because the business nevertheless did have some effect on interstate commerce, the State board denied the request that it conduct a representation election.

However, the State board found itself authorized to conduct a referendum on the question of the union shop agreement by interpreting section

¹ Local 840, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Scott-Taylor Co. (Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, Case II No. 6825 E-1872, June 30, 1958).

14 (b) of the Labor Management Relations Act to mean that the act "recognizes the right of States to impose restrictions on union security agreements more stringent" than those provided by that act. Wisconsin had enacted a statute⁴ which prohibits a union shop agreement until a referendum is conducted by the State board and at least two-thirds of the employees voting favor such agreement.

The Wisconsin board saw no reason, therefore, not to direct a referendum, although it was powerless to conduct an election, and the NLRB had not conducted one. The State board declared: "The evidence disclosed that a majority of the employees had designated the union as their bargaining representative. We consider this a sufficient showing of interest to authorize us to direct a referendum."

Wages and Hours

"Stockpile Rule." The Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor ruled⁵ on the interpretation of the "stockpile rule" as applied to Government contracts in which the amount of goods to be supplied to the Government is not fixed by the contracts or ascertainable prior to the receipt of orders.

The "stockpile rule" is used to determine the extent of applicability of the labor provisions of the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act in certain circumstances. The rule provides that where a Government contractor customarily maintains a stockpile of materials which is unidentifiable as to the time work was performed on any particular unit in the pile, and fills the contract in fact from that stockpile, the work performed for the Government under the contract will be considered to extend only to the work performed removing such materials from the stockpile and preparing and supplying them to the Government, provided the stockpile "is, at the time of the award and at all times while the contract is in effect, sufficient to fulfill the remaining demands under the Government contract."⁶

The Government and the supplier had entered into two "Purchase Notice Agreements" for indefinite amounts of designated types of items.

The supplier subsequently filled orders placed by the Government under these agreements (which the hearing examiner had determined to be contracts, a conclusion upheld by the Administrator) in excess of \$400,000. During the period when those orders were filled, the supplier employed persons in excess of 8 hours per day without paying them the overtime rates which would have been required under the Walsh-Healey Act. Moreover, it employed girls under 18 years of age, which would have been contrary to that act.

The hearing examiner, in holding the alleged overtime and child labor violations covered by the act, rejected the supplier's contention that the "stockpile" rule should be applied in determining coverage on the ground that it was not shown that the "stockpile alone was sufficient to supply and did supply the large quantities of nuts delivered under the contracts."

The Administrator found the hearing examiner's ruling on the "stockpile" rule to be erroneous. The hearing examiner had read the words "remaining demands" in that rule as referring to all demands actually made under the contract during the entire period when it was in effect.

The Administrator held that where "the amount of goods to be supplied pursuant to the contract is not fixed or in any way estimated in the contract documents and is, for all practical purposes, not ascertainable prior to the receipt of orders, the 'remaining demands' of the Government within the meaning of the 'stockpile rule,' . . . can only be the orders the contractor has then received but has not filled."

The Administrator remanded the case for the hearing examiner to determine, in accordance with this opinion, the effect of the application of the "stockpile rule" to this case.

State Constitution—Hours of Work. The New Mexico Supreme Court held⁷ that the provision of the New Mexico Constitution that "8 hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of em-

⁴ Wisconsin Statutes Annotated, § 111.06 (1) (e) 1 (1957).

⁵ *In re R. E. Funsten Co.* (U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, No. PC-611, July 24, 1958).

⁶ Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, Rulings and Interpretations No. 2, § 24 (Apr. 30, 1956).

⁷ *Jaramillo v. City of Albuquerque* (N. Mex. Sup. Ct., No. 6414, Sept. 5, 1958).

ployment by and on behalf of the State or any county or municipality thereof" affords no rights without legislation to give it effect.

Certain employees of the city of Albuquerque who were required to work 10 consecutive hours per day, 4 days a week (as a condition of their employment) brought this action, asking the court to declare that 8 hours constituted a day's work in such employment. There was no New Mexico statute that so provided. The employees claimed, however, that the State constitutional provision was self-executing and thus did not depend on the existence of legislation to implement it.

The New Mexico Supreme Court, in affirming the lower court's rejection of that contention, indicated that the constitutional provision could not be self-executing because it did "not set up rules or means by which the rights granted [might] be enforced" and because the court could not "believe the Constitutional Convention would frame a constitution limiting and restricting work to 8 hours in any calendar day without in some manner providing for extraordinary emergencies such as may be caused by fire, flood, danger to life and property, military or naval works or defenses, in time of national distress."

Conferences and Institutes, December 16, 1958, to January 15, 1959

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

Date	Conference and sponsor		Place
Dec. 27-29.....	Annual Meeting.	Sponsor: American Economic Association..	Chicago
Dec. 27-30.....	Annual Meeting.	Sponsor: American Statistical Association..	Chicago
Dec. 28-30.....	Annual Meeting.	Sponsor: Industrial Relations Research Association.	Chicago

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

September 1, 1958

WEEKLY WAGE INCREASES of \$1 to \$2 negotiated by the Federation of Women Telephone Workers (Ind.) with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. went into effect for about 10,500 traffic employees in southern California. Similar raises for clerical and office employees and a \$3 weekly increase for plant employees were negotiated by the company with another independent union for 2,300 workers in northern California and Nevada, subject to rank-and-file ratification.

September 3

A 39-MONTH CONTRACT of the newly formed Musicians Guild of America (see Chron. item for July 11, 1958, MLR, Sept. 1958) with 7 major movie producers went into effect. It called for an average wage increase of 14 percent and, for the first time, the filming of portions of TV film series with live rather than recorded music. (See also p. 1287 of this issue.)

September 8

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE announced a ruling that the trust funds established under supplemental unemployment benefit plans are entitled to Federal income tax exemption, since benefit payments from such funds are benefits within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code provision for exemption of certain voluntary employees beneficiary associations.

September 10

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Lumber and Sawmill Union (branch of the Carpenters) approved an agreement with the Pacific-Northwest lumber and woodworking manufacturers, similar to that reached also by the International Woodworkers. The terms of both agreements, subject to membership ratification, include a pay raise of 7½ cents an hour, retroactive to September 1, for a total of about 100,000 workers. (See Chron. item for May 2, 1958, MLR, July 1958, and p. 1287 of this issue.)

September 11

THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPERIOR COURT ruled that participants in a 1955-56 strike against the Westinghouse Corp. did not become eligible for unemployment compensation when the company refused but the International Union of

Electrical Workers accepted the Governor's proposal to end the stoppage pending final and binding arbitration. The court, reversing the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review ruling that the company's refusal converted the stoppage into a lockout (see Chron. item for Oct. 11, 1957, MLR, Dec. 1957), held that it would have been a lockout only if the company had refused to permit the strikers' return under prestrike conditions and the union's offer to return had not been conditioned on the company's acceptance of arbitration.

September 12

THE American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations immediately after it expelled the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union last year (see Chron. item for Dec. 5, 1957, MLR, Feb. 1958), ended its first regular convention. The election of officers and the adoption of a constitution with safeguards to ensure fully democratic conduct of union affairs were the major actions of the convention. (See also p. 1290 of this issue.)

September 16

THE TEAMSTERS in San Francisco announced a 3-year master agreement for 30,000 drivers employed by trucking firms in 11 western States, ending a 37-day strike that idled about 100,000 workers. Its terms included 3 annual raises of 10 cents an hour (or 0.25 cent a mile) each for over-the-road drivers and immediate (approximately 20 cents an hour) and deferred pay increases for local drivers outside San Francisco to provide a standard hourly rate of \$2.475 throughout the West by May 1960. (See also p. 1286 of this issue.)

Earlier in the month, the union reached a settlement with the New York State Employers Trucking Association, providing hourly wage increases of 13 cents, retroactive to August 1, and of 7 cents in August of both 1959 and 1960, and other benefits for 12,000 upstate New York truckdrivers and freight handlers.

September 17

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS concluded a 3-year contract with the Ford Motor Co.—the first of the Big Three car manufacturers to reach a settlement since the expiration of their contracts in early summer. The contract terms renewed the improvement factor and cost-of-living clauses, expanded supplemental unemployment benefits, and established a severance pay plan, to be financed from the SUB fund, for permanently laid-off workers with at least 2 years' service. (See also p. 1284 of this issue.)

THE NLRB ruled, in *Keystone Coat, Apron & Towel Supply Co.*, and *Local 397, International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, that henceforth a collective bargaining contract with a union-security clause or a checkoff clause which "on its face" does not meet the Taft-Hartley Act's requirements

will not bar a representation election during the life of the contract. Among examples cited by the Board were clauses (1) requiring preference for the contracting union's members in conditions of employment, (2) giving the union unlawful control of hire, tenure, and other terms and conditions of employment, and (3) making performance of membership obligations (except payment of dues) a condition of employment. The Board also said that a valid union-security contract cannot bar election if the union does not comply with the act's filing requirements, or if the majority of the employees in the bargaining unit have voted within 1 year preceding the execution of the contract to rescind the union's authority to make such a contract.

On September 18, the Board further ruled that a schism removes a contract as a bar to election if the petition for election is filed within "reasonable time," by employees in the bargaining unit in the context of a basic intra-union conflict, if the employees had an opportunity to exercise their judgment on the conflict, and if the conflict results in disruption of the existing bargaining relationship. The case was *Hershey Chocolate Corp. and Local 464, American Bakery and Confectionery Workers (AFL-CIO) and Bakery and Confectionery Workers (Ind.)*.

On September 23, the Board made additional revisions of contract-bar rules in the following cases:

Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and Amalgamated Lithographers . . . Locals 17, 36, and 22. A valid contract of more than 2 years' duration will be recognized as a bar to a new election only for a period of 2 years, even if a substantial part of industry of which the contracting employer is a part is covered by contracts for longer terms. Contracts for indefinite periods constitute no bar to election at any time.

Deluxe Metal Furniture Co. and Metal Workers International Association. A petition for a new election will be timely if filed more than 60 and less than 150 days prior to contract expiration or if filed after the contract expires or is terminated other than during the 60-day "insulated" period immediately preceding and including the expiration date. A contract concluded in the face of a "substantial" representation claim by a rival union will be no bar to a new election.

THE CHAIRMAN and the rank-and-file member of the court-appointed monitors of the Teamsters (see Chron. item for Jan. 23, 1958, MLR, Mar. 1958) petitioned the Federal district judge who appointed them for clearly defined authority to issue orders to the union, a court order directing compliance with the monitors' orders, power to subpoena union books, and an order forbidding the Teamsters from holding a projected convention in February and giving the monitors the sole right to determine the time of the convention and to pass on delegates' credentials. Twelve days later, the chairman received the court's permission to amend the petition to cover other matters as well.

On September 29, the Teamsters asked the judge for dismissal of the monitors' petition and for removal of Godfrey P. Schmidt as a monitor on the ground that he

continued to receive money from employers and to represent them in bargaining negotiations with the union. (See also p. 1291 of this issue.)

September 18

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, acting under the Public Contracts (Walsh-Healey) Act, amended a minimum wage-rate determination for the bituminous-coal industry, based on the finding that rates had increased 50 cents an hour in 20 of 23 production districts since the determination of November 1955 (see Chron. item for Oct. 21, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955). The new rates, effective October 20, range from \$1.40 to \$2.846 an hour.

September 19

THE UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA ended its 5-day ninth biennial convention in Atlantic City after outlining bargaining goals for 1959 and manifesting confidence in the incumbent leadership through overwhelming rejection of constitutional revisions proposed by a dissident group. (For a summary of convention proceedings, see pp. 1264-1266 of this issue.)

September 22

THE AFL-CIO reached its first agreement with the Field Representatives Federation, the bargaining agent for the AFL-CIO's field organizers (see Chron. item for May 14, 1958, MLR, July 1958). Terms included a \$10 weekly raise retroactive to July 7, a union shop clause, and provision, as a final step in settling disputes over interpretation of contract terms, for binding decision by two AFL-CIO Executive Council members appointed by President George Meany.

THE SAILORS UNION OF THE PACIFIC ratified a 3-year contract with the Pacific Maritime Association, negotiated jointly with the Marine Firemen and the Cooks and Stewards unions, covering 18,000 workers and reportedly providing for a wage reopening on September 30, 1960, and elimination of certain disparities in vacation, holiday, and pension provisions for members of different unlicensed departments. No wage increases were negotiated. (See also p. 1287 of this issue.)

September 30

THE NLRB reaffirmed its stand, contrary to a previous ruling by a Federal court of appeals (see Chron. item for Mar. 27, 1957, MLR, May 1957), that in a jurisdictional dispute where there is no voluntary dispute settlement arrangement, section 10 (k) of the Taft-Hartley Act does not require it to arbitrate the assignment of an employer's work unless one of the unions has been certified as the representative of the employer's employees or has a contractual right to the work. The Board said, in *Local 173, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union and Newark & Essex Plastering Co.*, that the employer should be left free to assign the work as he deems fit.

Developments in Industrial Relations*

Wage Developments and Collective Bargaining

The major wage development of September was the conclusion of a 3-year contract by the Ford Motor Co. and the Auto Workers union. This was followed in early October by contracts between the union and the Chrysler Corp. and General Motors Corp.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index for August 1958, announced in September, registered its first decline in 2 years, mostly because of falling food prices. The decrease was not large enough to warrant a reduction in the cost-of-living allowances of the approximately 100,000 workers whose contracts contain escalator clauses tied to the August index.

The 1958 Ford Contract. The Ford contract, which covered about 98,000 workers and was agreed to on September 17, renewed the annual improvement factor and cost-of-living escalator provisions of the previous contract,¹ provided additional increases for skilled workers, liberalized supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) and pensions, and provided separation benefits for those permanently laid off, in addition to a few other contract changes.

The annual improvement factor increase of 2½ percent for 1958, with a minimum of 6 cents an hour, and a 2-cent increase in the cost-of-living allowance were retroactive to July 1, 1958, while another 1-cent cost-of-living increase was retroactive to September 1. (If the contract had been negotiated when the previous agreement expired, the annual improvement factor and the 2-cent cost-of-living increase would have been effective on June 1.) The two subsequent improvement factor increases (of the same amount as the first) go into effect at 13-month intervals—on August 1, 1959, and on September 1, 1960. Skilled workers received an additional 8 cents an hour, effective September 1, 1958.

Supplemental unemployment benefits under the new contract will amount to 65 percent of straight-time, take-home pay for the entire period of layoff instead of being reduced to 60 percent after the fourth week as under the previous contract; and for employees laid off on or after September 1, 1958, the maximum benefit period will be increased from 26 to 39 weeks in those States that have extended State unemployment compensation to this period.² Benefits will also apply to employees on short workweeks who are ineligible for State unemployment benefits. A plan was also worked out for payments in States, such as Indiana, that do not permit receipt of concurrent supplemental unemployment benefits and State unemployment compensation payments. The plan provides for payments in alternate weeks from the supplemental unemployment benefits plan and from State unemployment benefits.

Workers who are permanently laid off will receive lump-sum separation payments, to be financed from the existing SUB plan. Payments will range from 40 hours' pay for those with 2 years' seniority to 1,200 hours for those with 30 or more years'. They are, however, subject to a proportionate reduction if the funding level of the SUB fund is below 100 percent and if the employee has received any SUB payment since the start of his layoff. The provision for separation payments was effective September 1, except for the company's Memphis, Tenn., plant, which closed June 1, and for employees of its Chicago aircraft plant who were laid off on or after that date. In these cases, benefits were made retroactive.

Pension benefits were increased to \$2.40 a month (exclusive of Federal social security benefits) for each year of credited service prior to January 1, 1958; to \$2.43 for 1958; and beginning January 1, 1959, to \$2.50 a month for future years of service, instead of \$2.25 a month as in the past. Deferred vested pension and disability benefits were also proportionally liberalized. Under the

*Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Labor Statistics, on the basis of currently available published material.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1955, p. 814.

² In most States, the extension of unemployment benefits is temporary. The Federal act which provides loans to States seeking additional unemployment compensation monies expires in 1960, and so far only 5 States, which did not accept the Federal loans, have extended benefits by amending their laws. (For discussion of the Federal law, see pp. 1236-1242 of this issue; for State action, see p. 1270.)

new contract, early retirement provisions for employees retiring at their option are also to be computed on the basis of the higher normal retirement benefits. A special early retirement section was added, providing double normal retirement benefits at age 60 to 65 for employees retiring at the company's option. In a letter to union members, UAW President Walter P. Reuther pointed out that this provision would benefit "older workers affected by [plant closings] or transfer of their jobs." Workers retired prior to September 1, 1958, will receive an increase in their pension benefits from \$2.25 to \$2.35 a month for each year of service, but in a letter accompanying the contract, the parties agreed that henceforth the issue of increasing or changing retirement benefits for employees already on pension prior to September 1, 1958, would be closed and resolved "for all time."

Provision was also made for full payment of surgical services for employees earning up to \$7,500 (formerly \$5,000). Group life, death and dismemberment, and weekly accident and sickness disability benefits were increased for employees whose basic hourly rate is at least \$3.45.

Premium pay for work on the midnight shift was increased to 10 percent, from 7.5 percent, except for incentive operations where there was no change. Jury pay of \$5 a day for 14 days was added to the contract, and pay for Saturday work was liberalized.

The Chrysler Contract. Negotiations between the Chrysler Corp. and the Auto Workers resulted in agreement on October 1 on new contract terms for about 62,000 hourly rated employees that generally followed the Ford settlement. The Chrysler agreements—which did not immediately go into effect, pending a separate agreement covering office and technical employees represented by the UAW—included continuation of the annual improvement factor and the cost-of-living escalator clause, an additional 8 cents an hour for about 11,000 skilled workers, increased pension benefits, liberalized supplemental unemployment pay, and establishment of a separation pay plan to be paid from the SUB plan funds.

Main obstacles to the settlement had been primarily in the areas of seniority and grievance procedure. Under the new contract, seniority will be applied on both an areawide and plantwide

basis (except in defense and parts plants). Laid-off workers with 12 years' seniority (and skilled craftsmen with 5 years' seniority) will be put on lists for both the area and the plant; and when any plant makes recalls, one-half will be from the plant pool and the remainder from the area list. According to both parties, the new method will afford greater job security for workers with high seniority (the union claims that 16,000 employees with 10 or more years' seniority are currently laid off) in regions where new plants have been built and staffed with new workers.

General Motors Contract. Agreement on terms of a national contract was reached by General Motors and the UAW on October 2, 12 hours after the workers involved had gone on strike. Despite the national settlement, many of the approximately 276,000 UAW employees remained on strike pending settlement of local issues. A few local agreements, however, were reached by the end of the second week of October and some workers were returning to work. Like the Ford and Chrysler agreements, the GM pact continued the annual improvement factor and cost-of-living escalator clause; provided an additional 8-cent-an-hour increase for an estimated 40,000 skilled workers; liberalized supplemental unemployment pay, including establishment of a severance pay plan to be financed out of the SUB fund; and improved pension benefits. Unlike the other contracts, the GM-UAW agreement provided that the company would set aside an amount reportedly equal to about 0.5 cent an hour (approximately \$3 million a year) for reducing certain wage-rate differentials among GM establishments. Provision was also made to substitute an 8-hour schedule for certain short work shifts of 7½ hours.

The International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), representing about 24,000 workers who went on strike at General Motors plants on October 2, subsequently also reached basic agreement with the company.

Electrical Equipment. The General Electric Co.'s revised 5-year program of "better living" went into effect in mid-September for its nonunion employees and for employees represented by some unions, but was rejected by the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) and the United Electrical Workers (Ind.), the major unions

at the company. The revision of the 5-year plan (originally announced in 1955³) provided for a new savings and investment plan together with reduction and postponement of wage increases scheduled for 1958 and 1959. Wages would be increased by 2½ percent effective on January 1 in both 1959 and 1960 (instead of the 3.48- and 3.46-percent increases scheduled for September 15 of 1958 and 1959, respectively); and the elimination of the employees' 1-percent contribution to the pension plan (on earnings up to \$4,200 yearly) was to be postponed to January 1, 1959, from October 1, 1958.

The savings plan provides for a company contribution of 50 cents for every dollar deposited by employees enrolling in the program, up to 6 percent of their gross yearly earnings. Furthermore, during the first year of the plan, the company will (1) put 3 percent into the fund if an employee contributes at least 3½ percent,⁴ and (2) offer one full share of GE common stock for the worker's "full initial and first-year participation in the plan"; an employee saving less than 6 percent will be credited with a prorated share. The money may be invested in GE common stock (up to two-thirds) and/or U. S. Savings Bonds. Money in an employee's fund (including the firm's contribution) may be withdrawn after 3 years. Early withdrawals may be made for certain uses—for layoffs, the employee's payment may be withdrawn after 2 weeks, and the firm's after 6 months; in event of strike, only the employee's contribution may be withdrawn.

Under contract reopenings, both the IUE and the UE were currently negotiating with the firm on employment security. Since both unions rejected the company's proposal, employees in the bargaining units received the 3.48-percent raise scheduled under their 1955 contracts.

Other Metalworking. A 5-week strike over pensions by 7,500 workers represented by the Steelworkers and employed by the Timken Roller Bearing Co. was ended in late August with agreement on details of an improved plan. The 1-year agree-

ment—which is separate from the wage contract—provided for an increase in the minimum pension for employees to \$2.50 a month for each year of service up to 30, improved disability benefits, and a lump-sum payment to laid-off workers aged 40 or over with at least 15 years' service who are not recalled after 2 years.

Wage increases ranging from 16 to 20 cents an hour, retroactive to July 22, negotiated by the Machinists and the Boeing Airplane Co. were ratified by union membership. The 2-year contract, affecting about 21,000 workers at the firm's Wichita, Kans., plant, included a 3-percent raise in 1959 and some revisions in the vacation clause for employees with 1 to 5 years' service. Like a settlement reached in June between the company and the union in Seattle, Wash.,⁵ which also provided similar wage increases, the contract did not contain a cost-of-living escalator clause.

Terms of a 2-year contract were reached in early September by the same union and the Beech Aircraft Corp., covering about 5,200 workers in Kansas, as well as in Boulder, Colo. Retroactive to August 4, 1958, the settlement eliminated the firm's wage incentive plan and provided a 6.1-percent increase in base rates to replace incentive earnings. General wage increases ranging from 5 to 13 cents an hour were then applied to the adjusted base rates. Other provisions included 0.5 cent an hour to be set aside for job inequity adjustments, a cost-of-living escalator clause, a 3-percent deferred increase on August 3, 1959, and beginning October 1, 1959, improvements in the pension plan.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. announced salary increases of 2½ percent, with a minimum of \$10.38 a month, for its nonunion employees, effective September 1.

Trucking and Maritime Industries. Tentative agreement on 3-year contracts in the West Coast trucking industry, which had been tied up for weeks by a contract dispute with the Teamsters union, was announced in mid-September. The agreements called for initial increases of approximately 20 cents an hour for local cartage drivers outside San Francisco, with additional increases, varying by area, during the contract life. The additional raises were reportedly designed to provide uniform rates (with San Francisco) in all areas by the end of the contract period.⁶ Over-

³ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1955, p. 1170.

⁴ Thus, assuming \$5,000 annual earnings, the employee's first year deposit would amount to \$175 and the firm's contribution would be \$150.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1958, pp. 899-900.

⁶ Local drivers in San Francisco had signed a 1-year agreement in mid-August, providing for liberalized pension and health and welfare benefits but no general wage increase.

the-road driver increases consisted of 3 annual increments of 10 cents an hour each, or 0.25 cent a mile. Other changes included establishment of a semiannual cost-of-living review, an additional holiday, and beginning in May 1960, a doubling of previous 5-cent-a-man-hour contributions by employers to the union pension fund.

On the East Coast, 3-year contracts between the Teamsters and the New York State Employers Trucking Association (representing local cartage and over-the-road trucking firms in upstate New York) were announced on September 8 by union officials. The settlement, affecting about 12,000 truckdrivers and freight handlers, provided a 13-cent-an-hour wage increase retroactive to August 1, 1958, when previous contracts expired, and 7-cent raises in August of 1959 and 1960. Other contractual changes included improved holiday, vacation, and pension benefits.

Teamsters in the Baltimore area and some parts of Maryland's Eastern Shore announced ratification of a new contract providing wage raises totaling 25 cents an hour over a 3-year period and increased employer contributions to the pension and health and welfare funds. The contract covered about 5,500 workers in over-the-road and local trucking.

A 2-year wage freeze for 18,000 workers represented by the Pacific Coast District of the Seafarers' International Union (comprised of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards union) and employed by members of the Pacific Maritime Association, dominated a 3-year contract reached between the parties. No wage increase was negotiated, but a wage reopening is scheduled for September 30, 1960. Also, the settlement included, effective October 1, 1958, elimination of certain disparities existing in the vacation and holiday clauses for members of different unlicensed departments.

Lumber and Furniture. A pay raise of 7½ cents an hour, effective September 1, was the basis of an

agreement between representatives of 2 unions⁷ and lumber and woodworking manufacturers in the Pacific Northwest. The proposed increase, expected ultimately to affect a total of about 100,000 workers, was approved by the executive council of the Lumber and Sawmill Union (a branch of the Carpenters) and the Northwest Regional Negotiating Committee of the International Woodworkers of America. Both settlements were subject to rank-and-file ratification.

A new severance pay plan was featured in 2-year agreements reached between 2 locals of the United Furniture Workers and several furniture manufacturers' associations in the New York City area. Under the arrangements, employers will contribute an amount equal to about 0.5 percent of gross monthly payroll to the union's severance-pay fund, effective September 1, 1959. Terms of one contract, covering 3,000 workers, also included a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase retroactive to September 1, 1958, and a 15-cent increase in minimum hiring rates for skilled workers and 5 cents for general helpers. Details of wage increases in the other contract, covering approximately 5,000 workers, were not disclosed.

Communications. Pay raises ranging from \$1 to \$2 a week went into effect on September 1 for approximately 10,500 traffic department employees of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. The agreement, negotiated with the independent Federation of Women Telephone Workers, affected company employees in southern California. In northern California and Nevada, agreement on similar increases for clerical and office employees and on a \$3-increase for plant employees was reached by the same company and the Organization of Plant, Clerical and Office Forces (Ind.) for about 2,300 workers. This settlement was subject to rank-and-file ratification.

Other Industries. In late August, the Musicians Guild of America reached agreement with the Association of Motion Picture Producers⁸ on terms of a 39-month contract, ending a work stoppage that began in February 1958. A key issue that had delayed settlement was the question of recording sessions for which, under the prior agreement, musicians received compensation of \$48.21 for each 3 hours. The new scale provided \$55 a man per 3-hour session at which 35

⁷ A few settlements negotiated in August by Northwest manufacturers and the Carpenters had provided a 5-cent wage increase plus 6 paid holidays; in May, the Woodworkers had extended for 1 year their contracts with Pacific-Northwest employers, with a wage reopening in September (see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1958, p. 661).

⁸ As the result of a National Labor Relations Board election in July 1958, the MGA replaced the American Federation of Musicians as bargaining agent for film studio musicians. See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1958, p. 1028.

or more musicians are employed and up to \$63.25 when 23 musicians or less were on the job. The pay rate for sideline musicians was also increased to \$30.93 per day from the old rate of \$27.13, and provision was made for producers to record a portion of TV film series with "live" musicians instead of using "canned" music.

The settlement was criticized by Eliot Daniel, president of Hollywood Local 47 of the American Federation of Musicians as "a tremendous sell-out." He charged that the contract "sacrifices the right to job security and guaranteed employment . . ." Criticism within the Musicians Guild was also apparent as a group of insurgents filed a formal complaint with the NLRB charging that Cecil F. Read, Guild chairman, had blocked the participation of "several hundred" qualified musicians in the vote on contract ratification. (The agreement, which covered about 1,200 musicians, was ratified on September 1 by 98 votes to 5.)

Rulings and Regulations

The National Labor Relations Board ruled, on September 24, that in collective bargaining contracts a rival union may attempt to displace the contracting union at the end of 2 years, even if the agreement is for a longer term. The Board's decision—which was a modification of previous practices under which the Board had ruled that, under a valid contract, rival unions could not interfere for the duration of the contract—arose from disputes involving several employer groups and two unions. The Board said it was seeking to provide a reasonable degree of labor relations stability and yet at the same time give employees more freedom to choose a union. Under the new ruling, a petition challenging the representation rights of a contracting union must be filed not earlier than 150 days and not later than 60 days before expiration of a short-term contract or completion of 2 years of a long-term contract.

In other actions—also aimed at simplifying and clarifying the rules governing the role of existing collective bargaining contracts as bars to representation elections—the NLRB ruled that agreements containing illegal union security provisions would be no bar to new elections; and in a reaffirmation and extension of its schism doctrine, the

Board declared that a policy conflict "at the highest level of an international union," which disrupted existing intraunion relationships, could also warrant a representation election.

The Pennsylvania State Superior Court denied, on September 11, unemployment compensation claims sought by 2 unions involved in the Westinghouse Electric strike in 1955-56.⁹ The court decision—which affected about 23,000 employees represented mostly by the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) and the United Electrical Workers (Ind.)—upheld the firm's contention that the stoppage had not been a lockout. Had the dispute been ruled a lockout, workers would have been entitled to compensation. The presiding judge, Chester H. Rhodes, who wrote the majority opinion, declared the stoppage "was at the sole insistence of the employees" who were "required [by the State unemployment compensation law] to avail themselves of contractual, legal, or equitable remedies for the settlement of disputes . . . without any cessation of work, in preference to the creation of the status of unemployment." The stoppage would have been ruled a lockout only if the company had refused to permit the strikers to return under prestrike conditions, and the union's offer to return had not been conditioned on the company's acceptance of arbitration.

The Steelworkers union announced on September 17 that a special board of arbitrators had worked out with major steel companies an alternate plan of supplemental unemployment benefits for laid-off workers in Indiana, whose law prohibits simultaneous receipt of State and private compensation benefits. Under the arrangement, the companies were to pay, beginning October 1, 1958, weekly benefits equal to 65 percent of average straight-time weekly take-home pay to eligible Steelworkers until exhaustion of all funds that would have been paid, had supplementation been permissible. When this point is reached, workers will apply for State benefits and will receive them only until sufficient funds are accumulated in the SUB reserve to provide at least 4 weeks of payments, at which time payment from the SUB fund will be resumed. The plan is similar to the first stage of a 2-stage arrangement worked out last

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956, pp. 579-580.

year by the arbitration board,¹⁰ but the second stage had subsequently been ruled illegal by the State's unemployment compensation board.

Union Conventions

Numerous conventions occurred in September—in many cases against a background of current or forthcoming collective bargaining negotiations. Thus, delegates to the eighth convention of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) met in Philadelphia as the union was considering the question of a strike against the General Electric Co. over the issue of employment security, heretofore mentioned.¹¹ The union's president, James B. Carey, was pessimistic about the likelihood of avoiding a strike, but the union's GE Conference Board unanimously approved recommendations of the negotiating committee against calling a strike on October 1. (Under the union's constitution, a strike vote must be approved by at least a two-thirds plurality of the 100-member GE Conference Board.) Earlier, Mr. Carey had severely criticized three of the union's largest locals at GE for failing to support the strike demand and said that strike approval must be granted even if it required substituting a simple majority of the Conference Board for the two-thirds rule. Toward the close of the convention, delegates heeded Mr. Carey's suggestion and voted to change its rules in favor of the majority vote. The constitutional amendment, however, is subject to rank-and-file referendum and is not scheduled to become effective until January 1, 1959.

In other sessions, the delegates reelected, by acclamation, President Carey and Secretary-Treasurer Al Hartnett. The union's organizing goals were determined to be the unionization of areas in the South, Puerto Rico, Canada, the Midwest, and the West Coast. The convention also resolved to increase its efforts to bring into its

membership locals from the independent United Electrical Workers union.

At the 23d convention of the United Electrical Workers (UE-Ind.), delegates endorsed a proposal calling for a shorter workweek, with no loss in pay, as one of its top bargaining objectives. With reference to its negotiations with the General Electric Co., the union assailed the company's proposed savings plan as doing "absolutely nothing to secure the job of any GE employee now working . . ." The union's president (Albert J. Fitzgerald), secretary-treasurer (Julius Emspak), and director of organization (James J. Matles) were all reelected for 1-year terms.

The Steelworkers convention,¹² held in Atlantic City, N. J., on September 15-19, also took notice of forthcoming negotiations as its president, David J. McDonald, put the steel industry on notice that the union was prepared for a "long strike," if necessary, to enforce contract demands when the basic steel agreements expire in mid-1959. Much of the convention's time was spent thrashing out the issue of "dual unionism." Future organizing plans, as adopted by the delegates, stressed the importance of bringing more white-collar workers into the union. On the issue of jurisdiction, a resolution was approved supporting the international's position "against boycotts by certain craft unions of products made by other unions." Referring to the Sheet Metal Workers union, President McDonald said that "drastic action" would be taken against the union if it continued its "unfair activities."¹³

On the other hand, delegates to the Sheet Metal Workers convention held in Detroit, Mich., heard their president, Robert Byron, characterize the "opposition to the exercise of our chartered jurisdiction" as one of the union's "special problems which have been intensified since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955." In this connection, delegates passed a resolution calling for an organizing drive that would include in its scope industrial as well as production and fabricating shops. The union's constitution was also amended to include specific jurisdiction over work done in plastics and other materials substituted for sheet metal. Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, and James A. Brownlow, president of the Metal Trades Department, both emphasized the need for protecting

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, December 1957, p. 1502.

¹¹ The union's 5-year agreement, signed with the firm in 1955, provided a reopening in 1958 on this issue. See Monthly Labor Review, October 1955, pp. 1170-1171.

¹² For a summary of convention proceedings, see pp. 1264-1266 of this issue.

¹³ The Sheet Metal Workers had refused to install industrial ventilating equipment manufactured by Steelworkers at the Burt Manufacturing Co. in Akron, Ohio, in a jurisdictional dispute (see Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, p. 1231).

craft jurisdiction and criticized the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department for alleged threats to craft rights. President Byron and other incumbent officers were unanimously reelected with a declaration that when Byron "finds the burdens of his office too great" and wishes to retire, the position of President Emeritus for life be created for him. Delegates approved a 50-cent-a-month increase, from \$1.25 to \$1.75, in the per capita tax to the international to finance the organizing drive and support higher operating costs.

Problems of jurisdiction were highlighted at the convention of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union. O. A. Knight, president of the union, charged that the construction and metal trades unions were "diligently and persistently trying to take over the work of our members." Delegates passed a resolution reaffirming the union's support of the AFL-CIO codes of ethical practices, and approved plans for eventual amalgamation with the International Chemical Workers Union.¹⁴ Officers from both unions were scheduled to meet in October for the purpose of drafting a new constitution.

The first constitutional convention of the American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union (AFL-CIO), formed as a rival to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers (BCW) ousted from the AFL-CIO last December on corruption charges,¹⁵ met in Atlantic City, N. J., September 8-12, 1958. Delegates (who claim to represent 129 locals with about 77,000 workers) adopted a series of proposals designed to promote union democracy. Under the new constitution, a general executive board was established, with 8 members of the 18-man board consisting of the 3 top executive officers and 5 international vice presidents—all elected at convention. To further rank-and-file participation in policy formulation by the international, the constitution provides that the remaining 10 board members are to be nominated and elected by referendum vote in specified geographical regions (2 representatives from each of the 5 regions) and none of them may be on the International payroll. In addition, a trusteeship system was adopted, including a 20-man panel composed of local union officers from various sectors of the Nation so that no locality can have a monopoly. If the international president considers a trusteeship advisable for a local, he must first secure the

consent of two-thirds of the executive board; and then a 3-man subpanel is to be selected (none of whom may be from the locality affected) by the 20-man parent panel to conduct hearings on the proposed trusteeship. The constitution also contains a clause stipulating that all of its provisions "shall be so interpreted and applied as to effectuate and enforce" the AFL-CIO ethical codes and standards. Daniel E. Conway, who had been acting president and who had spearheaded the "committee on integrity" against the BCW, was elected president; Curtis R. Sims, former secretary-treasurer of the BCW, was named to the same post in the ABC; and John De Concini was chosen executive vice president.

William C. Birthright, president and secretary-treasurer of the Barbers International Union, was reelected to his post at the union's quinquennial convention in the first serious election contest he has faced since he took office in 1936. Opposition to Birthright was led by George Hask, sixth vice president of the union, but he, along with supporters who sought positions on the executive board, were defeated by substantial margins. Earlier proposals by the opposition to separate the office of president and secretary-treasurer, and to move the international headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C., were turned down by the delegates. Approved by the convention was the officers' report recommending adoption of the AFL-CIO ethical practices codes excluding, however, the section requiring election of officers at least every 4 years. This provision, Birthright pointed out, would mean a 20-percent increase in expenses since the international pays the expenses of delegates to the convention.

Other Union Developments

During September, financial activities of Teamster President James R. Hoffa received renewed attention by the U. S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. Allegations were made that a Teamster lawyer was the recipient of a \$15,750 "finder's fee" for helping a Detroit real estate company in negotiating a \$1 million loan from the union's welfare fund; that members opposing Hoffa's administration suffered physical

¹⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, October 1958, p. 1158.

¹⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1958, p. 191.

beatings; and that a "phony" public relations concern was used by the Teamsters to channel payments to a Detroit, Mich., judge to finance his reelection campaign.

In a closing statement issued by the Committee after it adjourned its current hearings until after the November congressional elections, Chairman John L. McClellan said the committee "is convinced that there cannot be, and that there will not be any 'clean up' of this . . . organization" under Hoffa's rule.

Mr. Hoffa, on the other hand, charged the committee was out "to destroy the Teamsters union." The committee's emphasis on criminal elements in the union, he said, was based on a "mere handful" of crooks compared with more than 3,000 honest union officers. Hoffa maintained that he had done more to "clean house" in the Teamsters in the past year than other administrations had done in the union's entire history.

Hoffa's announced plans to hold a special convention in February were met with opposition from the board of monitors set up under Federal court order in January 1958 to insure democratic procedures.¹⁰ The monitors contended, in a petition to Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who has retained jurisdiction over the case, that the union records were in such a condition as to make it impossible to determine who would be eligible to vote. Two of the three monitors also asked the court to grant the board the sole right to recommend a date for the convention, to pass upon the credentials of delegates, and to provide them with authority to enforce their findings; the member named by the union dissented on the ground that the board was exceeding its jurisdiction.

Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the monitor board, expressed further dissatisfaction with the

"antiracketeering commission" announced by Hoffa in August¹¹ and charged that creation of such a commission would be "in direct conflict with the powers of the monitors." Following the monitors' conference with the judge, and their communications with the Teamsters executive board, announcement was made that Hoffa would postpone his call for the convention and the Hoffa-created commission would proceed with its work. Hoffa promised that the commission's functions would not be in conflict with the monitors.

Late in September, the conflict between the monitors and the Teamsters deepened as the union petitioned the court for removal of monitor Godfrey P. Schmidt, the chief attorney for the group of dissident Teamsters who sought to block Hoffa from the presidency. The union charged Schmidt with a conflict of interest for his alleged continued representation of employers in collective bargaining negotiations with the Teamsters. The union also asked the court to deny the monitors' petition and claimed that it "had made great progress" in cleaning up alleged abuses.

The legality of the monitor system was questioned by Chairman O'Donoghue as he filed an amended petition asking the court to take cognizance of the provision in the Federal Rules of Procedure that in a "class suit" ¹² all members of the class must be notified in advance of the proposed compromise and be given an opportunity to protest. O'Donoghue said the suit brought against Hoffa by the 13 rank and filers was a "class action" and that all 13 members had not been properly notified of the intended compromise decision of the court. If O'Donoghue's motion were granted, the settlement order could be voided, the suit reinstated, and Hoffa might again be barred from office by injunction pending the outcome of a resumption of hearings.

Plans for ending a long jurisdictional feud between the International Typographical Union and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America were announced in late September as the parties agreed to meet in October to discuss a formula for inter-union cooperation. The move was unexpected inasmuch as the Lithographers withdrew from the AFL-CIO in August because of a jurisdiction issue.¹³

¹⁰ The order was a compromise settlement of a lawsuit by 13 rank and filers to bar Hoffa from office on charges that his election at the union's 1957 convention was "rigged." Under the arrangement that permitted Hoffa to take office provisionally, the monitors were to serve at least 1 year not only to insure democratic processes in the union but also to make preparations for a new election convention. After the convention, upon petition of either party to the court, the monitors could be discharged. See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1958, p. 300.

¹¹ See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1958, p. 1157.

¹² An action purporting to represent a whole class of plaintiffs.

¹³ See *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1958, p. 1155.

Book Reviews and Notes

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.*

Special Reviews

The Maritime Story: A Study in Labor-Management Relations. By Joseph P. Goldberg. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1958. xv, 361 pp., bibliography. \$6.50.

The author defines the scope of this book as "the evolution of the present collective bargaining relationships involving the offshore seamen's unions." It is primarily a history of the maritime unions and the shipping employer groups, and of the system that these two sets of organizations have developed for bargaining with each other over the terms of seamen's employment. A secondary yet no less essential theme is the impact of the Federal Government on the development of union-management relations in ocean shipping. The Government has played a major part both in the operational conduct and the labor relations of the industry, principally during the two world wars but also, to an important extent, in peacetime years.

Tracing these parallel developments over the past half century is a difficult assignment, owing to the number and diversity of unions, employer associations, and Government agencies that have participated in the evolutionary process. Dr. Goldberg has handled this assignment with professional skill, and the result is a balanced, well-rounded narrative that takes account of the various participating organizations and their dealings with and influences on each other.

The author rightly emphasizes that the development of the union movement in shipping has been characterized by divisiveness and interunion rivalries. Even today, with the two major federations

merged and a number of other long standing causes of difference removed, sharp divisions still persist between the two major unions of unlicensed personnel. He also stresses the lack of cooperation between the different management groups. The employer organizations have not yet succeeded in establishing an effective common front in bargaining with the unions, either as between the East and West coasts or as between the dry cargo-passenger and tanker sectors of the industry.

He shows further, however, that despite the persistence of divisive factors on both sides, considerable progress has been made in the conduct of union-management relationships over the past 20 years. The long and bitter strikes of the 1930's have given way to orderly and peaceful, though still vigorous negotiations. The duration of contracts has been lengthened to 2 and even 3 years, and the handling of grievances and other differences during contract periods has been regularized.

One significant fact that Dr. Goldberg does not emphasize sufficiently is the preponderance of union victories in recent bargaining rounds. In every settlement reached since the end of World War II, the maritime unions have won important concessions from the organized shipping employers. As a result, seamen's monthly earnings have increased six-fold, as contrasted with a three-fold increase in manufacturing workers' earnings and a two-fold increase in consumer prices.

This unprecedented increase in seamen's wages and the resultant increase in shipping costs have been major factors contributing to the rapid reduction in the size of the American merchant fleet since the war—partly through layups and partly through transfers of American ships to foreign flag registry. The author's explanation of the unions' repeated and successful drives for higher wages is that they "have sought to counter the limited job opportunities for their members, by ensuring as high an earnings level as possible during periods of employment." What he fails to note is that their insistence on frequent increases has resulted in further limiting the job opportunities.

The rather sketchy treatment of the economic effects of superior union bargaining strength on the shipping industry is a minor shortcoming alongside the solid merits of *The Maritime Story*. Dr. Goldberg has accomplished in a most impressive way his objective of tracing the evolution

of collective bargaining relationships in ocean shipping. His book provides a much needed perspective on the development and present status of our merchant marine, and a valuable guide to understanding and dealing with its current and long-range problems.

—PAUL H. NORGREN

Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc.

Personnel Policies During a Period of Shortage of Young Women Workers in Philadelphia. By Miriam Hussey. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Unit, 1958. 48 pp. \$1.

In the past decade, the proportion of young women in the labor force declined. The low birth rates of the 1930's made young adults relatively scarce in our population, while trends toward longer schooling and earlier marriage and childbearing intensified the shortage of young women in the labor market. Many firms that previously depended upon young women high school graduates for clerical, sales, and production jobs were faced with acute personnel problems.

The author discusses an effort of the Industrial Research Unit of the Wharton School of Finance to learn how major employers of women in the Philadelphia area attempted to find and retain personnel for jobs traditionally held by women. She covers three areas of employment—offices, stores, and factories—each offering a different facet of the problem and a variety of solutions. The study is based on over 50 interviews conducted in 1956–57 with personnel officers representing 14 industries known to be major employers of women. It is one part of a research program concerned with the nature and degree of commitment in work careers.

Employment patterns that have emerged nationally in recent years can be seen developing in the case studies of several groups of Philadelphia firms. Personnel officers reported that young women overwhelmingly preferred office to either sales or production work. Even offices were not easy to staff with young women unless in a central location, with air conditioning and other pleasant working conditions. Offices that continued to compete for the limited supply of young women intensified recruitment, raised starting salaries, and offered various fringe benefits. Older women

were also accepted and, wherever possible, operations were mechanized. The problems in this sector most clearly point up the effects of the wishes of many young women to remain only temporarily attached to the labor force.

Department stores substituted principally older women and found them satisfactory. Their stability and maturity of judgment proved to be of value in sales work, and the willingness of many of them to work part time was particularly suited to retail operations. Factories generally increased their proportion of older workers, but some industries, faced with severe shortages, offered greater opportunities to Negroes and Puerto Ricans—groups which were new to the semiskilled field.

The continuing expansion of the Nation's trade and service industries will insure a growing demand for women workers—the young school graduates as well as those in their thirties and forties who have graduated from family and household duties and want to return to paid employment. There will no doubt be other periods of labor shortage such as that described in this report. Dealing as it does with personnel problems faced by management, the report will be of special interest to personnel managers in industries predominantly staffed by women. It will be of interest also to the labor economist, as a contribution to our understanding of the local labor market and worker behavior.

—SHIRLEY GROSSMAN

Women's Bureau

Inflation—A Study in Economics, Ethics, and Politics. By G. L. Bach. Providence, R. I., Brown University Press, 1958. 103 pp. \$2.50.

In this excellent little book Professor G. L. Bach discusses the dilemma facing our society in its attempts to cope with inflation.

Starting with the proposition that we must look upon an unplanned and unannounced inflationary drift as socially undesirable, Professor Bach feels that the society is faced with only two defensible alternatives: To take a firm stand against inflation and acknowledge the problems this poses for maintaining full employment and socio-economic relations or to openly accept secular inflation and take steps to minimize its effects on various groups in the economy.

Professor Bach rejects the second of the choices. He argues, however, that the real costs of moderate inflation are less than is widely supposed if three conditions are met—monetary policy is consistent and predictable, people and organizations do adjust to expected inflation, and people are assured that moderate inflation will not assume “immoderate proportions.”

Professor Bach's acceptance of the first alternative is based principally on his fear that inflation cannot be kept moderate. In his words, “. . . the gains from continually rising prices as a social lubricant and mollifier of class conflict are largely illusory, and the costs of the galloping inflation we risk if we wipe out general faith in stable money are too great to hazard.”

He does admit that some inflation could occur even in the face of a firm battle position against it. Therefore, he argues that equity requires that the Government offer “reasonable safeguards” against the redistributional inequalities of rising prices. His prescription includes the following: amendment of business income tax law to permit calculation of taxable profits on a basis using price-level adjusted inventory and depreciation cost, at least one Government bond whose principal is payable in a stable amount of purchasing power, escalator clauses for government workers and teachers, variable annuities, etc.

—HAROLD WOLOZIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Personality and Organization: The Conflict Between System and the Individual. By Chris Argyris. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1957. 291 pp. \$4.

Industrial Sociology: The Social Relations of Industry and the Community. By Eugene V. Schneider. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1957. 559 pp., bibliography. \$6.75.

The Scientific Study of Social Behaviour. By Michael Argyle. New York, Philosophical Library, 1957. 239 pp. \$6.

These three books deal with human behavior in groups, mostly in work situations, and are mainly based on reviews of the literature.

Professor Argyris in *Personality and Organization* has integrated some of the current research literature on human behavior to determine why people behave as they do in organizations. He finds that formal organization principles tend to

cause frustration, conflict, failure, and short-term perspective in the relatively healthy employee. Rather than adapting an individual behavior pattern which is not sanctioned by his work group, the employee tries to decrease his conflict with the formal organization by adapting an informal pattern which is accepted by his group and for which he believes the group and work norms are responsible. However, many managers think that this informal pattern conflicts with the formal organization and try to neutralize or eliminate the informal pattern through autocratic leadership, management controls, and “pseudo human relations” programs. The employees react in turn. How can this conflict between a formal organizational structure of management and an informal one of employees be minimized? Argyris suggests that while greater control over work environment by subordinates and participation in decision-making might help, the effective means lies in management's use of a leadership pattern which is “based upon an accurate diagnosis of the reality of the situation in which the leader is imbedded.” But he seems to leave unsolved employee reaction to this leadership. He also neglects the role of economics in organizational behavior. *Personality and Organization* is meant as a text for advanced undergraduates and beginning graduates with weak backgrounds in the social sciences. Some of the terminology used may diminish the book's effectiveness in this role.

Industrial Sociology begins with lucid explanations of the major sociological concepts used in industry, such as role, personality, and social disorganization. A brief discussion of the rise of modern industry to give the reader historical perspective follows. The book is mainly concerned with the social structure of industry, the labor movement, and the manifold relationship between industry and society. The author predicts that “most social change will be the outcome not of change in the role of management, labor, or even government, but of technological change.” This is a well-written, thoughtful book, and is recommended for all who are interested in industrial relations. An extensive bibliography is included.

The Scientific Study of Social Behavior is a summary and comparison of several hundred “empirical” psychological research investigations into social behavior. There are chapters on

interaction between two people, small groups, and human relations in industry. Some of the conclusions the author draws regarding the latter subject are: The dependent variables of industrial behavior, for example, absenteeism, turnover, and job satisfaction, are effects of the environment rather than causes; and an individual's behavior in an organization is determined more by his organizational position than by his personality. Ironically, the book lacks clarity of organization, with the section on dependent variables particularly difficult to make out because of the poor use of headings. The main point of the book appears to be a plea for more empirical research into social behavior—a point against which few would argue.

—LEIBERT B. WALLERSTEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Automation

Does Automation Raise Skill Requirements? By James R. Bright. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, July-August 1958, pp. 85-98. \$2. Also reprinted.)

Automation and Major Technological Change—Collective Bargaining Problems: Papers Presented at a Conference Held Under the Auspices of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1958. Washington, 1958. 45 pp.

Automation in the Automobile Industry: Some Consequences for In-Plant Social Structure. By William A. Faunce. (In *American Sociological Review*, Albany, N. Y., August 1958, pp. 401-407. \$2.)

Studies of Automatic Technology: A Case Study of an Automatic Airline Reservation System. By Edgar Weinberg. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1958. 21 pp., bibliography. (BLS Report 137.) Free.

Cooperative Movement

A Fresh Analysis of the Rochdale Principles—Parts I and II. By Paul Lambert. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, July 1958, pp. 1-19; August 1958, pp. 151-169. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Cooperation in Canada, 1957—26th Annual Summary. By B. H. Kristjanson. [Ottawa], Canadian Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1958. 17 pp.

The Finnish Cooperative Movement. By F. Ray Marshall. (In *Land Economics*, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., August 1958, pp. 227-235. \$2.)

Handicapped

Frontiers of Service to the Handicapped—[A Symposium]. (In *Employment Security Review*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, September 1958, pp. 3-26. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Help for Handicapped Women. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, in cooperation with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1958. 52 pp. (Women's Bureau Pamphlet 5.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Effect of the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Law upon the Employment of the Handicapped. By Morton Lane. New York, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1958. 23 pp. (Rehabilitation Monograph XIV.) \$1.

Minnesota Studies in Vocational Rehabilitation: I, Research Plan and Bibliography. By Rene V. Dawis and others. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1958. 24 pp. (Bull. 21.)

Health and Welfare

Organization of Occupational Health Services in Places of Employment. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1958. 18 pp. (Report IV (1) prepared for International Labor Conference, 43d session, 1959.) 25 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Papers and Proceedings of the National Conference on Labor Health Services, Washington, D. C., June 16-17, 1958. American Labor Health Association, 1958. vii, 216 pp. [Available from Dr. Lorin Kerr, United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund, Washington].

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30-31, 1957. (In *A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Health*, Chicago, May 1958, pp. 346-570. \$1.)

Present Day Health Problems in the Petroleum Industry. By R. F. Schneider, M. D. (In *The Medical Bulletin*, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), New York, July 1958, pp. 123-139.)

Dermatitis: A Report on the Five-and-One-Half-Year Experience of an Ammunition Plant. By Arthur L. Knight, M. D. (In *A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Health*, Chicago, August 1958, pp. 155-167. \$1.)

The Evaluation of Physical Ability. By Bert Hanman. (In *New England Journal of Medicine*, Boston, May 15, 1958, pp. 986-993.)

Report of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, [Great Britain], for the Year 1957. London, 1958. 134 pp. (Cmd. 493.) 8s., H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The Administration of Public Health in Canada. Ottawa, Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, Research and Statistics Division, 1958. 138 pp., bibliography. (Health Care Series, Memorandum 3.) Free.

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A.—Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1. Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
(In thousands)

Employment status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹															
	1958												1957 ²		Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	1957 ²	1956	
	Total, both sexes															
Total labor force.....	71,375	72,703	73,104	73,040	71,603	70,681	70,188	69,904	69,379	70,438	70,790	71,290	71,044	70,746	70,387	
Civilian labor force.....	68,740	70,067	70,473	70,418	68,965	68,027	67,510	67,160	66,732	67,770	68,061	68,513	68,225	67,946	67,530	
Unemployment.....	4,635	4,639	5,294	5,437	4,904	5,120	5,198	5,173	4,494	3,374	3,188	2,808	2,582	2,936	2,531	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,569	1,716	2,060	2,369	1,778	1,725	1,753	1,946	2,007	1,593	1,724	1,272	1,438	1,485	1,214	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	644	933	1,198	875	630	933	1,153	1,517	1,187	857	690	538	448	650	594	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	456	390	357	372	444	577	845	862	435	297	240	175	210	240	211	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	573	678	798	931	1,146	1,301	1,045	795	556	380	280	268	293	321	301	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	898	973	872	680	635	855	401	333	309	248	243	255	193	339	232	
Employment.....	64,029	65,367	65,170	64,981	64,061	62,907	62,311	61,988	62,236	64,396	64,873	66,005	65,674	65,011	64,770	
Nonagricultural.....	58,438	58,746	58,461	58,061	57,789	57,349	57,239	57,158	57,240	59,012	59,057	60,189	59,156	58,789	58,394	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,719	44,440	42,289	45,352	45,619	44,166	44,206	43,213	44,764	46,570	47,170	47,051	47,652	46,238	46,002	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,381	6,099	6,336	6,508	7,147	7,840	7,789	8,218	7,317	7,343	11,535	6,784	6,207	6,953	6,715	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,751	2,522	2,749	2,953	3,224	3,190	3,346	3,232	3,147	3,188	3,090	2,934	2,664	2,777	2,648	
With a job but not at work ⁴	2,586	5,684	7,087	3,198	1,799	2,153	1,890	2,476	2,067	1,901	2,239	2,390	2,632	2,821	2,999	
Agricultural.....	6,191	6,921	6,718	6,900	6,272	5,556	5,072	4,830	4,968	5,385	5,817	6,587	6,518	6,222	6,585	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,293	4,668	4,442	4,861	4,432	3,861	2,945	2,561	2,896	3,268	3,866	4,893	4,318	4,197	4,577	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,348	1,339	1,564	1,533	1,370	1,390	1,343	1,265	1,303	1,301	1,427	1,383	1,533	1,413	1,399	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,436	405	485	399	348	444	503	667	510	557	548	390	421	416	418	
With a job but not at work ⁴	144	309	228	107	103	162	251	346	289	260	256	172	146	196	192	
Males																
Total labor force.....	48,759	50,017	50,359	50,005	48,538	48,306	48,128	47,944	47,801	48,096	48,286	48,508	48,620	48,640	48,579	
Civilian labor force.....	46,158	47,412	47,759	47,406	46,282	45,774	45,810	45,352	45,186	45,440	45,589	45,761	45,835	45,862	45,756	
Unemployment.....	2,618	3,081	3,613	3,521	3,266	3,492	3,743	3,632	3,141	2,362	2,041	1,594	1,365	1,865	1,608	
Employment.....	43,539	44,331	44,247	43,884	42,966	42,282	41,767	41,700	42,045	43,047	43,548	44,136	44,270	43,989	44,148	
Nonagricultural.....	38,623	39,040	38,901	38,588	37,962	37,578	37,340	37,429	37,646	38,413	38,713	38,865	39,155	38,952	38,870	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,714	31,608	30,978	32,141	31,862	30,867	30,582	29,533	31,063	32,096	32,402	32,773	33,371	32,546	32,536	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,119	3,065	3,362	3,418	3,555	4,027	4,067	4,326	3,788	3,980	6,471	3,317	2,922	3,461	3,386	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,122	1,154	1,312	1,246	1,365	1,305	1,427	1,494	1,437	1,575	1,361	1,240	1,162	1,197	1,135	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,099	3,214	4,149	1,782	1,151	1,289	1,273	1,776	1,323	1,252	1,458	1,534	1,630	1,748	1,810	
Agricultural.....	4,916	5,291	5,346	5,256	5,024	4,704	4,227	4,371	4,399	4,634	4,894	5,292	5,115	5,037	5,278	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,691	4,058	3,906	4,214	3,930	3,281	2,777	2,393	2,740	3,073	3,254	4,111	3,779	3,716	3,593	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	787	742	912	733	753	947	1,000	971	976	876	952	738	625	842	806	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	313	307	330	261	247	329	420	596	411	444	390	270	292	309	308	
With a job but not at work ⁴	126	184	198	89	93	147	230	321	271	239	226	153	128	171	171	
Females																
Total labor force.....	22,617	22,686	22,745	23,043	22,745	22,286	22,032	21,861	21,678	22,362	22,206	22,796	22,424	22,097	21,808	
Civilian labor force.....	22,586	22,555	22,714	23,012	22,713	22,254	22,000	21,829	21,546	22,330	22,473	22,763	22,390	22,064	21,774	
Unemployment.....	1,496	1,619	1,781	1,915	1,638	1,620	1,456	1,541	1,353	981	1,147	914	886	1,043	943	
Employment.....	21,090	21,036	20,933	21,096	21,075	20,635	20,544	20,288	20,193	21,349	21,326	21,849	21,404	21,021	20,831	
Nonagricultural.....	19,815	19,708	19,560	19,493	19,236	19,770	19,899	19,729	19,804	20,598	20,343	20,303	20,001	19,837	19,834	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	14,006	12,833	12,211	12,210	12,757	13,299	13,654	13,380	13,072	14,623	15,068	14,278	14,281	13,992	13,826	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,263	3,035	3,074	3,250	3,562	3,513	3,701	3,892	3,530	3,653	5,066	3,467	3,218	3,491	3,327	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,629	1,868	1,487	1,617	1,829	1,735	1,919	1,789	1,711	1,813	1,709	1,894	1,802	1,880	1,813	
With a job but not at work ⁴	918	2,471	2,539	1,418	948	894	625	700	681	638	780	864	1,002	1,073	1,188	
Agricultural.....	1,275	1,330	1,373	1,603	1,340	555	645	559	599	731	962	1,346	1,403	1,184	1,307	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	873	610	536	647	522	280	189	136	136	191	322	753	639	482	585	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	561	597	652	801	617	444	373	294	327	432	476	628	708	571	594	
Worked 1-14 hours.....	123	98	156	138	100	115	83	81	99	113	155	139	139	107	108	
With a job but not at work ⁴	18	25	29	18	10	15	20	25	18	22	30	19	17	25	21	

¹ Estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of households and are subject to sampling variability. Data relate to the calendar week ending nearest the 15th day of the month. The employed total includes all wage and salary workers, self-employed persons, and unpaid workers in family-operated enterprises. Persons in institutions are not included.

² Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

³ Beginning with January 1957, two groups numbering between 300,000 and 300,000 which were formerly classified as employed (under "with a job but not at work") were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. For a full explanation, see Monthly Report on the Labor Force,

February 1957 (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-87, No. 176).

⁴ Survey week contained legal holiday.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute. Prior to January 1957, also included were persons on layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff and persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. Most of the persons in these groups have, since that time, been classified as unemployed.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

Industry	1958												1957				Annual average	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956			
Total employees.....	51,110	50,555	50,178	50,413	49,949	49,736	49,600	49,777	50,477	52,610	52,316	52,570	52,602	52,162	51,760			
Mining.....	709	712	705	717	711	716	733	747	766	788	793	802	818	809	807			
Metal.....	59.4	59.6	59.3	62.9	61.7	61.2	65.9	67.8	101.2	104.9	106.4	107.6	111.9	111.2	108.6			
Iron.....	30.8	30.8	30.4	30.4	28.7	27.6	31.3	32.0	33.9	37.1	38.6	39.9	41.4	38.9	35.1			
Copper.....	27.6	27.6	27.1	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.6	30.6	32.2	32.6	33.3			
Lead and zinc.....	11.9	11.9	12.1	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.0	14.6	14.8	15.3	16.7	17.4			
Anthracite.....	18.1	18.1	18.4	19.2	20.0	19.6	22.8	24.1	23.3	26.0	24.0	27.2	28.2	28.4	29.3			
Bituminous-coal.....	187.6	186.4	179.0	190.1	192.2	199.0	206.3	212.4	219.5	224.2	225.7	227.8	227.9	230.0	228.6			
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	303.9	302.9	302.0	303.2	307.8	308.8	302.6	309.5	315.8	321.3	322.6	323.9	333.1	336.2	334.8			
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	190.7	190.8	190.4	187.8	188.7	189.3	189.2	191.1	191.9	190.9	192.5	198.6	193.8	192.3	192.3			
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	113.1	112.0	112.4	111.8	109.8	107.6	108.0	108.2	106.1	111.3	114.3	115.8	117.0	113.3	113.2			
Contract construction.....	2,928	2,940	2,882	2,866	2,885	2,483	2,316	2,173	2,387	2,412	2,405	2,866	3,018	2,968	2,929			
Nonbuilding construction.....	671	656	647	611	520	439	400	453	519	580	647	695	686	686	693			
Highway and street construction.....	325.7	318.1	311.1	280.5	214.7	162.6	142.8	166.8	202.2	248.7	289.6	301.9	250.1	257.9	257.9			
Other nonbuilding construction.....	345.2	337.7	335.8	330.0	305.2	276.2	287.8	286.4	316.6	340.6	357.3	393.5	335.6	335.3	335.3			
Building construction.....	2,257	2,282	2,239	2,254	2,364	1,973	1,877	1,719	1,868	1,832	2,216	2,369	2,353	2,222	2,336			
General contractors.....	828.5	811.0	789.4	784.0	720.9	658.4	648.8	721.1	782.7	838.7	878.1	904.3	869.8	870.0	870.0			
Special-trade contractors.....	1,428.3	1,471.0	1,449.6	1,470.0	1,643.1	1,314.5	1,228.6	1,197.9	1,085.3	1,073.3	1,377.5	1,458.6	1,483.2	1,352.1	1,466.0			
Plumbing and heating.....	319.8	311.6	299.6	283.9	282.3	284.7	288.0	302.6	314.6	321.3	332.6	334.3	331.7	328.7	328.7			
Painting and decorating.....	200.1	197.4	180.4	171.2	152.5	139.0	128.9	136.4	153.3	167.6	178.8	188.2	164.2	170.9	170.9			
Electrical work.....	184.4	173.9	166.9	162.6	160.8	163.2	168.2	173.4	180.4	186.3	191.1	195.6	188.9	188.2	188.2			
Other special-trade contractors.....	750.3	732.0	722.9	690.2	658.4	601.7	539.2	600.8	661.5	702.3	728.9	730.4	677.9	680.2	680.2			
Manufacturing.....	15,692	15,453	15,161	15,206	15,223	15,194	15,353	15,493	15,965	16,302	16,561	16,783	16,993	16,782	16,993			
Durable goods.....	8,758	8,566	8,406	8,564	8,480	8,554	8,742	8,906	9,138	9,429	9,603	9,718	9,794	9,821	9,833			
Nondurable goods.....	6,934	6,887	6,755	6,642	6,743	6,640	6,611	6,587	6,727	6,873	6,958	7,065	7,169	6,961	7,068			
Durable goods																		
Ordinance and accessories.....	130.8	128.1	127.2	125.4	123.8	122.8	121.9	121.1	120.0	120.4	121.3	123.4	127.3	129.3	131.9			
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	641.8	638.8	637.0	643.9	606.6	585.1	579.9	581.5	592.1	614.2	635.4	657.1	664.5	654.6	728.6			
Logging camps and contractors.....	88.5	92.8	100.2	81.1	71.8	60.0	60.6	60.6	71.0	76.3	82.2	89.8	96.9	87.1	108.0			
Sawmills and planing mills.....	323.8	320.0	318.4	307.1	296.7	295.3	294.9	299.6	311.8	322.2	329.7	336.8	331.6	378.6	378.6			
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	131.0	128.0	127.0	121.3	120.4	118.7	121.2	122.4	124.8	127.8	132.3	133.9	128.7	130.4	130.4			
Wooden containers.....	42.3	44.6	45.6	45.2	44.1	44.2	43.2	45.6	46.5	47.5	48.7	49.4	49.7	44.5	44.5			
Miscellaneous wood products.....	32.2	31.6	32.1	31.9	32.3	32.7	32.6	33.5	34.8	35.7	36.6	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5			
Furniture and fixtures.....	369.0	360.3	345.5	346.4	343.0	343.9	351.1	356.7	360.4	370.6	376.2	380.7	382.1	375.6	380.1			
Household furniture.....	258.0	248.6	246.5	244.7	243.9	251.0	254.5	258.1	263.1	269.2	270.7	270.5	268.9	267.3	267.3			
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	45.0	41.2	42.3	41.9	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.3	45.0	46.1	47.4	48.5	48.0	48.4	48.4			
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	34.8	33.7	34.3	33.9	34.5	34.8	35.8	35.7	36.7	36.7	38.1	38.9	37.9	37.9	37.9			
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	22.5	22.0	23.3	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.3	22.3	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.2	23.8	26.6	26.6			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	532.0	526.5	519.4	513.4	501.8	498.5	499.1	504.3	515.5	536.4	550.0	557.2	562.8	553.5	563.3			
Flat glass.....	30.5	28.3	27.7	26.3	27.3	28.2	31.7	33.8	35.7	35.6	35.2	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.1			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	97.0	97.3	95.9	93.6	92.8	93.8	92.5	93.5	96.9	100.5	101.0	102.1	98.8	98.9	98.9			
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	15.9	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.3	15.7	16.4	16.9	17.7	17.9	18.4	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9			
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.7	42.6	43.2	42.7	41.2	40.1	40.3	41.2	42.9	43.5	43.5	44.0	42.0	43.6	43.6			
Structural clay products.....	78.9	78.2	73.0	71.2	70.0	68.0	68.9	72.4	77.4	80.0	81.4	82.7	80.4	86.6	86.6			
Pottery and related products.....	42.1	42.1	41.9	41.9	44.0	44.9	45.2	45.5	47.2	48.2	48.5	48.9	49.8	54.1	54.1			
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	115.7	112.9	110.8	107.8	103.5	101.2	99.8	101.2	104.7	109.1	112.4	114.7	118.0	115.2	115.2			
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.4	18.7	18.4	17.9	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.0	18.5	18.6	19.3	19.2	18.0	19.5	19.5			
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	88.3	86.7	87.1	88.6	96.1	88.4	90.0	93.1	95.4	96.6	97.6	98.9	97.9	94.5	94.5			
Primary metal industries	1,161.7	1,074.2	1,060.9	1,070.8	1,063.4	1,066.6	1,104.0	1,134.6	1,183.8	1,233.6	1,258.4	1,280.1	1,292.7	1,309.7	1,312.6			
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	526.6	523.9	508.1	506.8	508.9	529.9	543.9	567.2	595.8	615.3	628.5	640.5	642.7	630.8	642.7			
Iron and steel foundries.....	185.3	189.0	189.0	189.7	193.9	200.4	206.4	217.6	223.3	224.0	228.6	224.3	233.8	243.0	243.0			
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	53.8	53.7	53.9	53.3	57.1	59.0	60.9	64.0	65.0	65.5	66.5	66.8	68.1	67.8	67.8			
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.8	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.2	14.0	14.0			
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	104.9	103.6	102.9	101.1	103.6	104.4	105.3	109.5	112.4	114.4	112.8	114.0	113.3	118.2	118.2			
Nonferrous foundries.....	56.5	53.2	54.5	53.9	55.1	57.7	58.7	61.7	65.0	67.3	69.8	69.4	71.4	77.6	77.6			
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	135.0	133.8	134.8	134.4	134.8	142.1	145.7	151.5	156.4	160.1	162.0	164.6	165.2	161.5	161.5			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	[In thousands]												1957	1956		
	Sept. ²	Aug. ³	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.				
Manufacturing—Continued																
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>																
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,047.3	1,020.8	998.1	1,004.4	987.2	998.9	1,021.3	1,042.9	1,080.7	1,116.5	1,134.9	1,137.2	1,125.7	1,132.3	1,115.9	
Tin cans and other tinware	62.6	61.2	59.9	57.6	56.3	55.0	54.0	53.5	54.1	54.6	56.0	56.6	62.1	60.1	58.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	134.6	131.4	124.8	121.0	123.2	130.2	134.7	141.5	147.4	148.1	146.1	141.2	144.9	146.2	145.2	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	110.0	106.3	107.0	105.8	108.4	108.0	107.7	108.3	109.7	110.3	109.3	109.2	110.0	111.0	121.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	306.8	303.8	301.6	306.9	298.0	300.9	305.2	315.8	324.1	337.0	331.9	332.7	325.2	302.4	302.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	302.1	190.0	202.0	198.9	201.3	207.0	215.6	228.4	240.8	245.5	243.6	233.0	245.3	233.7	238.7	
Lighting fixtures	43.2	41.7	42.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.0	48.1	51.0	53.1	52.1	51.4	51.4	50.5	50.5	
Fabricated wire products	50.7	50.0	50.1	49.4	49.7	51.4	52.4	54.4	56.0	56.9	56.9	57.3	59.0	61.5	61.5	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	120.8	114.7	116.5	115.7	119.4	122.5	125.7	130.1	134.9	137.0	138.0	138.0	137.4	137.2	137.2	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,470.9	1,457.3	1,440.8	1,471.9	1,485.5	1,523.4	1,558.9	1,579.7	1,600.3	1,635.7	1,657.4	1,684.8	1,704.8	1,737.9	1,730.1	
Engines and turbines	90.5	89.2	90.0	92.1	93.2	95.0	96.0	95.5	95.3	94.2	94.2	94.0	94.0	94.4	84.1	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	133.8	126.1	136.0	136.8	143.9	145.8	145.9	141.2	140.1	140.3	145.1	145.0	148.4	160.0	160.0	
Construction and mining machinery	118.9	119.0	118.7	119.6	124.6	129.0	132.3	135.4	138.3	142.3	147.5	151.8	153.1	153.1	153.1	
Metalworking machinery	205.3	211.6	218.1	225.3	231.0	239.8	245.2	254.7	262.3	268.1	275.4	282.9	287.6	284.3	284.3	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	155.1	154.3	156.8	158.6	162.0	164.9	169.0	172.1	174.3	176.1	178.4	178.4	181.0	187.8	187.8	
General industrial machinery	212.0	212.5	217.8	219.0	223.4	231.0	235.1	240.9	244.9	245.8	249.4	252.4	254.8	256.7	256.7	
Office and store machines and devices	124.0	123.6	124.2	122.1	121.8	122.2	119.9	124.4	128.3	132.4	135.4	138.0	137.7	126.1	126.1	
Service-industry and household machines	158.4	163.8	165.7	167.2	171.1	173.7	178.1	174.8	177.9	176.0	178.4	177.0	168.0	205.2	205.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	239.3	239.7	244.6	244.8	245.4	252.4	257.8	263.2	270.8	277.3	282.2	284.0	285.8	278.8	278.8	
Electrical machinery	1,125.9	1,103.5	1,078.5	1,079.9	1,077.0	1,092.3	1,114.4	1,132.4	1,161.8	1,193.9	1,221.8	1,238.9	1,280.7	1,302.1	1,302.1	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	362.1	360.2	362.4	365.0	372.0	381.0	389.1	399.3	407.9	411.4	413.8	418.7	430.2	416.1	416.1	
Electrical appliances	33.4	31.0	31.8	33.5	34.8	34.9	35.6	36.8	38.4	40.1	40.6	40.2	40.9	49.8	49.8	
Insulated wire and cable	24.7	23.2	24.4	23.7	24.3	24.9	25.3	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.8	27.4	27.2	26.4	26.4	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	58.3	57.8	58.1	57.7	60.7	64.0	66.4	71.9	74.7	75.3	74.8	74.6	73.2	78.9	78.9	
Electric lamps	25.1	24.6	25.5	26.2	26.8	27.8	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.2	30.2	28.5	28.5	
Communication equipment	555.0	536.6	532.3	539.7	538.3	533.3	541.0	552.0	568.6	587.7	602.4	608.1	579.8	557.3	557.3	
Miscellaneous electrical products	44.9	44.2	45.4	44.8	45.4	45.9	46.3	46.9	48.2	50.4	50.2	51.5	49.8	49.6	49.6	
Transportation equipment	1,546.4	1,503.7	1,528.6	1,547.8	1,546.4	1,570.0	1,620.2	1,674.0	1,736.5	1,804.1	1,817.0	1,809.0	1,770.0	1,828.4	1,828.4	
Motor vehicles and equipment	553.2	579.2	592.9	596.4	605.5	648.5	702.0	755.4	805.0	856.7	907.2	958.2	1,009.2	1,060.8	1,060.8	
Aircraft and parts	753.8	751.2	742.8	752.4	756.6	756.6	756.6	756.4	756.7	756.7	756.7	756.7	756.7	756.7	756.7	
Aircraft engines and parts	456.9	455.9	454.2	445.5	456.6	457.8	453.3	457.5	463.9	477.0	493.7	503.7	515.9	522.3	494.4	
Aircraft propellers and parts	151.0	151.3	151.7	151.6	152.4	152.4	154.0	156.0	160.2	170.6	174.9	179.1	184.4	194.1	194.1	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	17.8	18.0	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.7	20.6	20.8	16.9	16.9	
Ship and boat building and repairing	128.1	128.0	128.5	128.4	128.5	128.1	126.9	127.5	129.4	133.3	138.5	142.6	139.8	130.9	130.9	
Shipbuilding and repairing	141.4	142.1	146.9	146.7	144.8	145.9	147.1	146.1	149.6	151.2	149.6	150.6	148.8	130.0	130.0	
Boatbuilding and repairing	123.5	124.7	127.6	128.5	128.7	125.4	125.8	125.3	128.7	130.3	129.7	131.1	126.9	109.8	109.8	
Railroad equipment	15.9	17.4	19.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	21.3	20.8	20.9	20.7	19.9	19.5	21.9	20.2	20.2	
Other transportation equipment	45.5	47.3	47.8	52.2	57.1	60.2	61.8	64.2	66.0	66.8	72.0	74.8	71.6	64.3	64.3	
Instruments and related products	313.3	308.2	306.8	308.6	309.3	313.7	317.4	320.9	323.7	331.4	334.9	336.7	338.2	337.9	333.0	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	57.6	57.8	58.9	57.1	58.1	58.3	58.3	60.2	60.8	61.6	63.0	64.5	65.1	64.9	64.9	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	81.1	81.4	82.2	82.2	82.8	84.7	85.5	86.2	88.1	89.4	90.6	90.7	90.9	87.2	87.2	
Optical instruments and lenses	14.0	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	40.8	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.5	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.0	41.0	41.0	
Ophthalmic goods	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.4	24.9	25.2	26.0	25.9	26.2	25.7	25.7	25.7	
Photographic apparatus	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.7	66.5	67.2	68.1	69.1	69.7	69.5	70.4	70.0	66.5	66.5	
Watches and clocks	26.7	25.3	26.1	26.6	27.7	28.6	29.2	30.1	31.0	31.8	32.1	31.8	30.8	34.4	34.4	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	479.3	464.6	444.0	452.8	448.9	449.5	453.6	458.6	452.2	472.1	500.9	512.5	514.7	501.0	501.0	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	43.1	42.6	43.1	43.5	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.0	45.8	47.4	48.0	47.7	46.3	49.9	49.9	
Musical instruments and parts	15.9	14.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.1	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.5	18.5	
Toys and sporting goods	90.0	84.2	84.9	81.3	79.3	73.8	78.6	80.3	77.9	94.9	102.2	103.5	90.6	94.6	94.6	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	29.9	28.7	31.8	31.9	32.1	31.9	31.0	31.8	32.2	32.8	32.9	33.0	32.0	31.9	31.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	50.8	54.6	56.0	53.9	55.0	58.3	58.5	58.6	60.6	61.6	62.6	64.6	61.4	64.5	64.5	
Fabricated plastics products	82.7	80.0	80.0	79.1	80.9	83.8	85.4	87.7	88.6	91.6	92.9	93.5	91.5	87.5	87.5	
Other manufacturing industries	143.2	138.6	141.6	141.5	142.9	143.5	143.7	143.2	148.2	154.0	155.4	154.0	150.0	154.1	154.1	
<i>Nondurable goods</i>																
Food and kindred products	1,633.4	1,615.2	1,529.7	1,434.3	1,418.6	1,383.3	1,379.2	1,386.8	1,406.8	1,457.0	1,506.4	1,594.4	1,699.2	1,599.8	1,548.9	
Meat products	310.3	307.2	306.8	302.0	304.1	297.5	312.8	312.8	312.8	330.4	330.9	335.5	326.2	337.0	337.0	
Dairy products	105.7	107.4	107.2	103.4	99.1	97.5	95.8	96.3	97.6	98.8	101.4	106.0	104.9	108.7	108.7	
Canning and preserving	334.7	254.5	210.1	174.3	169.9	157.7	161.2	162.8	181.9	200.2	270.3	358.8	220.8	233.3	233.3	
Grain-mill products	117.3	116.0	118.3	112.2	111.3	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.8	112.7	118.5	116.6	114.3	118.4	118.4	
Bakery products	286.0	287.3	287.4	282.3	281.9	283.1	282.7	283.6	285.3	287.8	289.1	284.2	287.2	288.4	288.4	
Sugar	26.8	27.1	26.7	27.4	28.7	28.1	28.4	32.8	42.7	47.4	43.2	38.4	31.3	31.6	31.6	
Confectionery and related products	75.9	68.0	71.3	70.4	71.0	74.0	75.5	78.0	82.8	84.0	83.7	81.8	77.5	78.7	78.7	
Beverages	216.9	220.2	216.8	205.3	198.1	200.3	196.9	196.2	206.2	206.3	212.8	217.4	200.9	213.0	213.0	
Miscellaneous food products	141.0	141.4	142.7	138.3	134.2	133.3	133.9	132.6	134.0	137.3	136.6	140.6	137.7	136.5	136.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957				Annual average	
	[In thousands]																	
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956			
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Tobacco manufactures.....	107.5	96.0	79.4	80.1	79.7	80.0	84.3	82.6	93.9	96.8	97.8	104.7	111.7	94.1	96.1			
Cigarettes.....	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.0	35.8	35.8	35.6	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.2	35.8	34.6	34.2			
Cigars.....	28.5	27.7	28.7	28.6	28.7	29.8	29.8	30.6	30.6	32.0	32.0	32.8	32.6	32.6	34.0			
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.5			
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	24.1	9.0	8.4	8.6	8.6	9.1	12.4	16.8	21.2	24.4	22.9	32.2	37.0	20.3	22.4			
Textile-mill products.....	948.0	946.7	930.4	930.6	921.8	928.0	935.9	945.8	951.4	976.3	987.0	999.5	1,004.6	1,004.8	1,057.6			
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.5	6.0			
Yarn and thread mills.....	108.1	104.4	106.0	106.2	106.9	107.7	109.4	110.6	113.1	113.1	113.1	114.6	115.4	116.0	122.7			
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	398.4	392.9	394.3	393.0	398.8	404.5	408.5	411.4	418.2	418.1	423.2	425.5	428.7	459.9	459.9			
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	27.6	26.8	26.9	26.4	26.4	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.5	28.1	28.5	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.8			
Knitting mills.....	215.2	204.6	208.7	203.3	199.9	197.7	198.0	198.6	206.8	214.8	218.4	219.3	214.5	214.5	221.1			
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	85.1	82.9	83.8	82.0	84.9	84.6	85.8	85.8	87.1	88.2	88.6	88.7	88.4	89.4	91.7			
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	43.3	41.7	42.2	42.4	44.5	46.1	46.7	47.8	48.8	49.1	50.4	50.4	50.6	51.8	54.3			
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	10.5	9.9	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.3	9.9	10.6	12.3	12.3			
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	52.9	51.7	52.0	51.3	51.6	53.0	54.5	56.6	58.7	60.1	59.8	60.2	60.8	62.2	62.2			
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,172.3	1,172.3	1,120.7	1,122.5	1,113.4	1,115.5	1,148.2	1,181.4	1,168.0	1,188.0	1,199.8	1,206.1	1,215.9	1,198.6	1,211.2			
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	107.7	103.1	107.4	105.7	101.5	109.8	111.2	116.9	113.0	111.5	115.3	117.9	117.6	117.6	123.1			
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	314.3	307.3	310.4	304.2	302.7	311.1	311.9	306.8	312.6	318.1	322.3	324.8	316.5	317.4	317.4			
Women's outerwear.....	349.9	328.1	319.2	328.8	332.8	333.8	357.1	351.6	354.9	351.7	345.1	353.9	362.1	354.2	354.2			
Women's, children's undergarments.....	111.8	106.5	109.9	110.0	114.0	115.5	116.0	115.9	118.2	121.0	121.4	121.3	119.6	120.9	120.9			
Millinery.....	30.3	16.7	13.8	12.1	14.9	20.4	21.9	18.0	16.9	15.8	19.2	20.8	18.7	18.9	18.9			
Children's outerwear.....	76.1	75.4	75.4	70.3	67.9	71.8	73.2	74.1	72.2	74.4	73.3	73.8	74.0	73.8	73.8			
Fur goods.....	10.8	11.2	11.1	10.3	8.8	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.3	11.5	11.8	10.4	11.3	11.3			
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	58.4	53.1	55.6	53.9	53.9	55.7	55.9	56.3	58.7	60.4	60.5	60.5	60.2	62.7	62.7			
Other fabricated textile products.....	123.0	119.3	119.7	118.1	119.0	130.4	122.3	124.2	130.6	133.6	135.2	130.2	130.5	128.9	128.9			
Paper and allied products.....	553.8	550.3	537.8	542.0	539.3	541.7	543.6	545.7	552.1	562.0	565.8	567.9	568.9	568.3	567.7			
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....	273.0	265.3	267.9	266.8	268.1	268.0	268.8	272.1	274.6	275.2	275.1	278.1	277.4	278.0	278.0			
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	180.0	146.0	147.2	146.2	145.8	147.2	147.9	150.8	156.0	158.6	158.6	158.4	155.3	153.7	153.7			
Other paper and allied products.....	127.8	139.0	129.9	126.3	127.8	126.4	129.0	129.2	131.4	136.1	134.2	134.4	133.6	134.0	134.0			
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	854.3	848.5	844.2	847.2	845.5	850.9	854.2	853.2	855.8	861.1	866.7	868.5	869.9	867.9	854.0			
Newspapers.....	315.9	315.8	316.9	316.1	314.9	315.5	315.0	315.2	318.4	318.3	316.9	315.7	315.0	311.9	311.9			
Periodicals.....	60.0	59.5	60.1	60.8	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.6	61.7	64.2	64.2			
Books.....	55.1	54.3	54.0	54.3	54.7	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.4	55.5	53.6	53.6			
Commercial printing.....	218.3	218.0	219.5	219.1	221.5	222.8	222.1	223.9	226.7	228.2	228.7	228.8	223.9	221.2	221.2			
Lithographing.....	65.1	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.7	65.4	67.4	67.7	67.8	67.2	66.7	64.3	64.3			
Greeting cards.....	21.1	20.5	20.5	18.8	18.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.9	21.6	21.5	20.5	19.5	19.6	19.6			
Bookbinding and related industries.....	45.3	44.2	44.4	43.9	44.4	44.8	44.6	44.5	45.2	45.7	47.1	47.4	46.1	46.0	46.0			
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	67.5	66.9	66.6	67.1	70.2	70.6	70.6	70.5	69.6	69.9	69.6	69.3	69.5	69.5	69.5			
Chemicals and allied products.....	830.7	817.0	805.9	809.0	818.8	826.5	825.4	824.5	831.2	837.7	842.6	846.2	847.2	844.8	833.2			
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	101.0	100.8	101.7	102.1	103.7	104.4	104.9	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.7	106.7	108.2	108.6			
Industrial organic chemicals.....	310.6	305.9	305.8	306.1	309.0	310.5	313.7	317.6	330.1	330.8	330.3	323.8	323.6	318.1	318.1			
Drugs and medicines.....	103.8	103.7	102.9	102.6	102.9	102.7	102.1	102.3	103.0	103.0	103.0	101.8	101.0	100.0	100.7			
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	50.1	49.2	48.5	47.9	47.8	48.2	48.3	48.5	49.0	49.9	50.5	50.8	50.0	50.1	50.1			
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.5	73.4	72.3	71.2	71.5	72.3	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.9	74.9	76.0	75.4	75.6	75.6			
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4			
Fertilizers.....	31.0	30.2	33.7	42.7	40.3	41.1	35.8	34.5	32.6	32.8	34.1	33.5	35.8	36.0	36.0			
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	36.2	35.3	36.1	35.8	36.5	37.4	38.4	40.3	42.5	43.8	43.7	40.6	40.5	40.9	40.9			
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	102.0	99.5	100.3	100.4	100.9	100.9	101.1	101.0	102.8	103.8	104.7	103.0	102.8	98.8	98.8			
Products of petroleum and coal.....	238.7	239.4	239.7	239.1	238.3	237.9	238.4	241.4	243.8	244.8	247.7	249.2	252.7	249.5	252.1			
Petroleum refining.....	193.3	193.5	192.6	192.9	193.3	193.4	194.2	195.2	196.7	196.3	197.3	197.7	200.9	199.1	200.8			
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	46.1	46.2	46.5	46.4	44.6	44.2	46.2	47.1	47.1	48.5	50.4	51.5	51.8	50.4	51.3			
Rubber products.....	245.7	238.9	233.0	233.5	239.5	234.7	243.6	251.4	260.9	267.9	269.7	270.2	267.2	265.2	269.2			
Tires and inner tubes.....	98.1	96.6	96.8	96.3	98.4	102.5	105.6	109.2	111.9	111.4	111.6	111.5	110.0	111.5	111.5			
Rubber footwear.....	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.1	21.9	22.0	21.9	24.1	24.1			
Other rubber products.....	130.2	110.3	116.2	116.6	115.6	130.2	134.5	130.1	134.7	134.2	136.2	136.7	133.6	133.5	133.6			
Leather and leather products.....	359.9	362.6	354.5	363.3	360.6	369.4	360.7	363.0	367.4	367.4	367.4	368.2	370.0	369.9	379.8			
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	37.5	36.3	37.8	37.2	37.3	38.4	38.9	39.5	39.5	39.9	40.4	40.4	40.6	40.7	42.7			
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0			
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	18.3	18.1	18.1	17.3	17.1	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.8	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	19.8	19.8			
Footwear (except rubber).....	240.9	238.8	237.2	238.5	236.9	241.5	246.2	245.6	243.7	246.0	246.4	246.3	243.8	243.8	246.3			
Luggage.....	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.9	15.4	15.8	15.8	15.6	16.3	16.3			
Handbags and small leather goods.....	31.4	28.0	27.3	24.6	26.5	30.6	31.2	28.2	30.6	31.7	31.8	31.1	30.1	32.8	32.8			
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	14.8	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.6	11.9	12.7	16.8	16.9	17.4	16.2	16.9	16.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average	
	Sept. ²	Aug. ³	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
Transportation and public utilities	3,897	3,899	3,907	3,904	3,874	3,883	3,910	3,944	3,965	4,094	4,114	4,152	4,201	4,151	4,161	
Transportation	2,532	2,522	2,536	2,527	2,499	2,503	2,534	2,532	2,587	2,658	2,706	2,743	2,781	2,741	2,773	
Interstate railroads	964.1	957.9	957.1	945.8	951.9	965.8	989.5	1,013.5	1,062.8	1,076.9	1,112.4	1,134.5	1,123.4	1,190.5	1,190.5	
Class I railroads	844.4	837.5	836.5	825.5	828.8	840.3	861.9	884.1	918.9	940.8	974.8	994.8	984.8	1,042.6	1,042.6	
Local railroads and buslines	95.6	95.4	95.9	96.7	97.0	97.3	101.0	100.0	101.1	101.0	103.0	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.6	
Trucking and warehousing	791.3	790.7	790.4	774.2	770.4	779.8	782.6	790.0	824.7	832.2	832.3	831.8	812.3	803.6	803.6	
Other transportation and services	671.9	681.8	683.4	682.0	683.6	680.7	675.6	683.9	691.0	695.7	695.0	711.2	711.2	711.3	690.1	
Buslines, except local	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.1	41.4	41.0	40.9	42.0	42.4	42.9	43.2	44.5	44.5	42.9	42.0	
Air transportation (common carrier)	142.0	142.7	143.3	141.2	141.0	142.0	144.7	145.0	144.8	144.6	144.6	141.5	142.6	144.6	130.5	
Pipeline transportation (except natural gas)	26.3	26.7	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	27.1	26.4	25.9	25.9	
Communication	759	754	759	773	777	783	789	795	800	808	808	809	814	810	795	
Telephone	723.5	720.3	732.7	737.9	743.5	749.3	755.5	758.7	765.0	766.7	766.8	771.8	768.2	751.2	751.2	
Telegraph	37.8	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.0	30.1	30.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	41.3	41.4	42.6	42.6	
Other public utilities	606	613	612	605	608	597	597	597	598	600	600	600	606	600	590	
Gas and electric utilities	589.2	588.8	581.0	575.4	574.4	574.3	574.5	575.2	576.9	577.1	577.4	583.2	577.9	568.1	568.1	
Electric light and power utilities	262.0	262.0	260.0	257.7	257.6	257.6	258.1	258.3	258.9	259.0	259.1	262.2	258.7	230.2	230.2	
Gas utilities	155.4	155.1	153.3	149.8	149.8	149.8	149.8	149.8	149.7	149.7	149.8	149.6	150.7	149.0	145.3	
Electric light and gas utilities combined	171.8	171.7	169.6	167.9	167.5	167.6	167.5	167.7	168.3	168.3	168.5	169.8	170.4	169.5	173.6	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	23.4	23.5	23.2	23.0	23.0	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.0	23.6	23.6	
Wholesale and retail trade	11,131	11,605	10,984	11,035	10,961	10,940	10,939	10,948	11,146	12,676	11,257	11,387	11,349	11,362	11,221	
Wholesale trade	3,502	2,994	2,989	2,980	2,969	2,982	3,010	3,023	3,051	3,104	3,103	3,087	3,081	3,055	3,008	
Wholesalers, full-service and limited function	1,744.2	1,737.1	1,730.2	1,713.9	1,722.5	1,737.8	1,744.8	1,762.2	1,790.8	1,795.9	1,788.4	1,783.3	1,772.1	1,754.0	1,754.0	
Automotive	127.5	127.4	126.3	124.1	124.3	124.4	125.1	125.2	123.7	123.8	123.5	123.7	123.3	118.8	118.8	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	299.4	300.8	297.4	293.5	297.8	302.8	303.0	304.2	308.7	308.8	305.2	305.4	303.4	303.0	303.0	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	437.1	436.1	435.9	434.2	436.5	441.2	444.4	449.3	454.1	456.3	457.4	457.6	457.1	453.2	453.2	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	890.2	872.8	870.6	862.1	863.9	869.4	872.3	882.5	908.4	905.5	900.1	894.4	888.3	875.0	875.0	
Wholesale distributors, other	1,249.3	1,232.2	1,249.8	1,245.7	1,250.4	1,271.8	1,277.0	1,288.6	1,307.2	1,307.5	1,308.7	1,297.7	1,293.1	1,254.3	1,254.3	
Retail trade	5,122	5,011	4,995	5,055	5,001	4,958	4,929	4,925	5,089	5,972	5,444	5,290	5,268	5,237	5,213	
General merchandise stores	1,404.1	1,346.1	1,331.7	1,361.0	1,338.4	1,331.5	1,331.7	1,316.4	1,398.4	1,938.7	1,552.1	1,470.6	1,440.7	1,457.1	1,455.7	
Department stores and general mail-order houses	865.8	863.5	876.7	872.4	864.5	856.9	854.0	850.7	1,258.6	1,083.6	954.1	828.3	844.4	843.8	843.8	
Other general merchandise stores	490.3	473.2	484.3	486.0	487.0	474.8	462.4	450.7	680.1	543.5	516.5	511.4	512.7	511.9	511.9	
Food and liquor stores	1,587.4	1,581.0	1,590.7	1,594.1	1,593.6	1,591.7	1,598.3	1,602.2	1,599.1	1,625.5	1,611.6	1,616.0	1,576.9	1,573.9	1,542.4	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,129.4	1,130.1	1,140.1	1,140.7	1,138.3	1,140.0	1,151.1	1,149.9	1,167.7	1,174.9	1,184.9	1,195.8	1,196.9	1,196.9	1,196.9	
Dairy product stores and dealers	233.8	234.0	233.2	229.6	227.6	225.7	224.0	226.3	227.8	228.7	230.2	237.6	234.3	231.9	231.9	
Other food and liquor stores	217.5	217.6	220.8	223.2	224.8	222.6	226.2	222.0	240.0	233.8	229.9	230.5	232.7	233.6	233.6	
Automotive and accessories dealers	755.7	755.2	755.7	755.7	756.6	757.2	758.0	773.9	792.5	811.0	803.0	802.7	804.2	809.6	809.6	
Apparel and accessories stores	595.4	544.4	552.4	591.8	586.7	583.7	576.2	554.9	623.3	719.3	626.3	608.6	587.9	604.6	610.3	
Other retail trade	3,784.9	3,784.3	3,759.6	3,752.0	3,706.4	3,673.9	3,654.3	3,673.2	3,727.5	3,955.3	3,822.5	3,822.7	3,849.6	3,796.3	3,795.4	
Furniture and appliance stores	385.0	384.5	385.6	385.0	385.4	387.3	390.0	390.3	410.4	399.1	394.8	390.2	394.8	395.8	395.8	
Drug stores	353.3	353.9	351.9	346.3	347.7	345.7	345.8	357.5	385.0	361.3	361.3	355.2	354.7	341.7	341.7	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,384	2,411	2,410	2,391	2,370	2,356	2,349	2,343	2,344	2,353	2,360	2,361	2,366	2,348	2,368	
Banks and trust companies	621.7	621.6	615.0	610.4	612.2	612.4	612.1	610.5	610.7	610.4	608.3	607.2	602.8	575.7	575.7	
Security dealers and exchanges	85.4	85.2	85.8	83.3	83.2	83.8	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.9	83.5	84.2	83.8	82.4	82.4	
Insurance carriers and agents	938.0	903.7	895.6	892.3	893.8	892.7	896.6	887.6	886.8	884.6	880.3	879.9	869.8	878.0	878.0	
Other finance agencies and real estate	798.6	796.0	794.3	783.5	786.8	786.1	786.9	783.0	771.0	780.3	788.3	794.9	792.0	821.1	821.1	
Service and miscellaneous	5,447	6,456	6,463	6,468	6,453	6,384	6,267	6,240	6,241	6,318	6,367	6,406	6,412	6,336	6,140	
Hotels and lodging places	609.6	607.0	608.1	610.0	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	609.9	
Personal services	314.6	317.7	318.1	314.1	310.6	310.8	311.3	316.2	319.0	321.2	323.8	325.7	326.3	332.3	332.3	
Laundries	162.8	167.1	173.4	172.1	168.9	164.6	162.7	161.0	168.0	170.7	172.6	169.1	169.8	165.8	165.8	
Cleaning and dyeing plants	195.8	193.9	192.6	193.5	192.9	188.9	186.1	186.8	190.9	197.7	200.0	210.1	204.1	223.4	223.4	
Motion pictures	7,929	7,665	7,664	7,666	7,679	7,689	7,622	7,789	7,749	8,067	7,789	7,723	7,628	7,628	7,628	
Federal³	2,181	2,192	2,192	2,184	2,151	2,150	2,141	2,140	2,137	2,148	2,156	2,170	2,217	2,209	2,209	
Executive	2,164.6	2,164.7	2,156.8	2,123.8	2,123.5	2,123.5	2,113.2	2,110.5	2,110.5	2,143.2	2,136.9	2,126.9	2,152.7	2,190.2	2,183.1	
Department of Defense	967.6	968.8	966.5	958.2	956.9	953.8	953.6	952.3	954.5	961.2	971.5	995.3	1,007.3	1,034.1	1,034.1	
Post Office Department	841.6	848.9	835.9	828.2	830.5	831.1	832.8	832.9	854.0	833.8	826.6	823.7	831.4	831.4	831.4	
Other agencies	655.4	657.0	654.4	637.3	636.1	629.8	629.8	629.8	629.8	629.8	630.8	633.7	631.5	613.7	613.7	
Legislative	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	21.9	
Judicial	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	
State and local⁴	5,748	5,473	5,472	5,682	5,719	5,700	5,681	5,649	5,612	5,597	5,611	5,567	5,446	5,446	5,006	
State	1,435.8	1,443.7	1,443.7	1,473.1	1,473.1	1,462.9	1,463.6	1,443.2	1,435.2	1,418.5	1,405.6	1,378.5	1,382.9	1,382.9	1,382.9	
Local	4,037.4	4,029.4	4,029.4	4,210.0	4,246.0	4,237.1	4,227.0	4,205.8	4,176.9	4,178.4	4,199.4	4,188.5	4,064.1	4,064.1	3,623.7	
Education	2,224.0	2,223.2	2,218.3	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,208.6	2,218.7	
Other	3,240.2	3,245.4	3,245.4	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	3,198.5	

¹ Beginning with the August 1958 issue, figures for 1956-58 differ from those previously published because of the adjustment of the employment estimates to 1st quarter 1957 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Statistics from 1957 forward are subject to revision when new benchmarks become available.

These series are based upon establishment reports which cover all full- and part-time employees in nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Therefore, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted more than once. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded.

² Preliminary.

³ Data for Federal establishments refer to continental United States; they relate to civilian employees who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units and paid volunteer firemen.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1165 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except those for the Federal Government, which is prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and that for Class I railroads, which is prepared by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹

Industry	1958												1957		Annual average
	Sept. ²	Aug. ³	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956
Mining		564	536	569	543	567	583	597	616	628	643	653	667	664	673
Metal		73.0	73.5	76.4	75.2	74.4	79.2	81.0	84.3	88.2	90.4	90.4	94.2	94.4	92.9
Iron		26.3	25.7	25.8	24.1	22.9	26.4	27.2	29.0	32.1	33.5	34.8	38.0	33.9	30.4
Copper		22.4	22.0	22.6	22.0	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.3	25.1	26.7	27.3	28.3
Lead and zinc		9.6	9.7	10.8	11.9	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.7	14.1	14.9
Anthracite		16.2	17.8	17.4	18.2	17.9	21.1	22.3	21.7	24.2	22.3	23.3	26.3	26.4	26.8
Bituminous coal		165.3	158.6	169.2	171.3	177.3	184.2	190.3	196.9	202.4	203.2	205.9	206.0	208.4	208.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		214.9	211.8	211.4	206.2	206.7	210.4	217.3	223.6	229.0	231.6	232.5	241.4	238.0	245.4
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		115.6	115.6	114.8	112.3	113.1	113.0	115.0	116.2	117.0	117.2	118.5	124.1	122.6	128.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		94.8	93.1	94.8	92.8	90.6	87.9	86.0	89.0	94.3	97.1	98.6	99.4	96.3	98.6
Contract construction		2,577	2,563	2,432	2,316	2,132	1,961	1,817	2,025	2,249	2,440	2,587	2,651	2,442	2,539
Nonbuilding construction		898	881	873	838	748	648	570	631	682	747	817	875	815	830
Highway and street construction		300.3	293.0	285.6	258.8	191.1	160.0	130.5	144.1	178.9	224.9	265.9	278.7	226.8	234.8
Other nonbuilding construction		297.3	288.4	287.4	282.1	257.3	229.8	210.4	237.7	268.5	291.6	306.4	316.2	288.3	294.8
Building construction		1,979	1,922	1,859	1,780	1,684	1,591	1,496	1,643	1,862	1,923	2,012	2,056	1,927	2,039
General contractors		732.2	717.0	695.5	670.1	627.9	606.9	556.0	626.7	690.4	744.7	782.4	807.6	772.6	808.6
Special-trade contractors		1,246.9	1,204.5	1,163.9	1,110.0	1,056.5	963.6	930.3	1,015.8	1,111.9	1,177.9	1,229.8	1,248.7	1,154.1	1,170.0
Plumbing and heating		261.1	253.7	243.3	230.4	227.8	230.0	233.6	247.2	259.9	266.1	276.9	279.1	265.9	271.9
Painting and decorating		183.1	180.2	163.5	155.1	157.1	157.1	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.0	164.3	173.7	180.1	187.4
Electrical work		148.2	138.9	132.5	128.9	127.1	128.7	133.1	137.4	143.9	149.2	153.8	167.5	151.7	169.7
Other special-trade contractors		654.5	631.7	624.6	595.6	564.5	510.8	449.7	508.2	569.5	600.6	634.8	638.4	586.4	591.0
Manufacturing		11,495	11,449	11,353	11,415	11,245	11,519	11,543	12,024	12,449	12,694	12,996	12,993	12,911	13,195
Durable goods		6,331	6,342	6,270	6,330	6,265	6,337	6,502	6,653	6,839	7,122	7,413	7,414	7,233	7,607
Non-durable goods		5,364	5,307	5,083	5,085	4,979	4,973	5,040	5,114	5,185	5,296	5,372	5,483	5,579	5,588
Durable goods															
Ordinance and accessories		66.3	67.6	67.0	68.3	67.8	69.0	67.7	67.0	67.6	69.2	70.3	71.6	74.9	83.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		576.5	573.6	572.0	578.3	542.4	530.3	515.0	516.5	526.4	548.9	569.5	590.4	588.3	600.7
Logging camps and contractors		82.3	86.5	83.8	74.9	65.5	62.9	63.8	63.8	64.8	70.1	78.9	83.3	80.2	80.1
Sawmills and planing mills		296.6	292.9	290.9	279.7	269.1	267.5	267.5	272.1	284.0	294.2	301.6	306.0	303.5	349.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		110.0	107.3	106.9	101.6	100.1	98.5	100.6	101.6	107.2	107.2	111.2	113.4	108.3	114.7
Wooden containers		39.3	40.5	41.3	40.9	39.9	40.0	39.0	41.3	42.3	43.2	44.4	45.1	45.5	50.2
Miscellaneous wood products		45.4	44.8	45.4	45.3	45.7	46.1	45.9	46.0	46.2	49.0	49.0	50.9	50.9	52.3
Furniture and fixtures		309.3	300.3	285.5	286.8	283.2	290.1	295.3	298.5	308.7	313.7	318.9	320.8	314.2	319.3
Household furniture		221.5	211.7	210.4	208.4	208.9	213.9	217.8	220.6	227.7	231.3	233.5	233.7	228.9	230.9
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		35.4	32.0	32.9	32.7	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	35.2	36.1	37.5	38.7	38.2	39.1
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures															
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		26.1	24.8	23.2	24.8	24.8	25.4	26.4	26.3	27.2	27.3	28.6	29.3	28.4	28.6
Stoves, ranges, and miscellaneous		17.3	17.0	18.3	17.6	16.0	16.9	17.2	17.1	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.1	18.7	20.6
Stone, clay, and glass products		436.2	430.3	422.0	416.5	404.9	402.2	406.0	418.5	439.6	453.0	459.8	465.1	456.0	470.7
Flat glass		26.0	24.4	23.9	22.4	23.5	24.3	27.8	30.1	31.9	31.8	31.4	30.3	30.9	31.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		82.3	82.2	80.8	78.4	77.4	78.6	78.2	77.7	81.1	84.9	85.4	86.8	83.4	81.0
Glass products made of purchased glass		13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.8	14.8	15.4	15.1	15.0	15.1
Cement, hydraulic		35.3	35.2	35.7	35.3	33.8	32.8	33.0	33.9	35.8	36.4	36.4	36.9	35.0	36.9
Structural clay products		66.2	65.4	63.3	61.7	60.4	59.2	59.8	62.4	67.5	69.7	71.2	72.7	70.3	76.8
Pottery and related products		36.2	35.8	35.7	35.4	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	40.8	41.9	41.0	42.8	43.3	47.6
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		93.4	90.3	88.4	85.2	82.1	80.1	78.8	80.3	83.8	88.0	91.2	90.6	90.6	93.1
Cut-stone and stone products		15.7	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.3	15.9	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.5	17.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		61.5	59.9	60.3	60.0	58.5	61.5	63.1	66.0	68.2	69.4	70.2	71.2	71.0	74.8
Primary metal industries		894.5	865.8	851.9	859.3	840.4	848.5	885.1	912.5	953.4	1,005.6	1,029.8	1,090.7	1,081.6	1,097.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		429.5	419.1	424.6	408.3	407.3	426.8	440.0	462.0	492.0	508.3	522.3	533.2	537.0	582.6
Iron and steel foundries		155.7	150.2	159.8	159.8	163.5	169.6	177.4	186.3	191.6	192.3	195.8	192.5	201.6	211.7
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		41.0	40.8	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.3	47.0	49.6	50.7	51.2	51.1	52.3	53.5	54.5
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		80.6	79.1	78.3	76.5	78.7	79.3	79.9	83.5	86.4	88.2	86.5	87.7	89.2	93.6
Nonferrous foundries		45.5	42.3	43.6	42.7	43.9	46.0	46.9	49.5	52.6	54.9	57.2	58.6	58.6	64.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		105.5	103.5	104.3	103.1	103.4	110.0	113.1	118.8	123.3	125.8	128.2	130.7	131.9	130.3
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		812.4	786.6	764.9	772.6	755.9	765.8	786.6	805.8	840.0	875.4	894.6	896.5	884.0	890.5
Tin cans and other tinware		54.7	53.4	52.3	50.0	48.9	48.3	47.9	46.4	46.5	48.3	50.9	54.2	51.4	51.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		96.6	93.4	96.7	93.4	94.8	101.4	103.5	112.1	117.9	118.4	116.4	111.5	115.5	120.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		84.1	80.4	81.4	80.3	82.6	83.0	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.8	83.4	83.6	83.9	83.8
Fabricated structural metal products		223.3	220.5	218.9	214.8	216.0	219.0	222.6	232.0	240.1	243.3	247.0	248.4	241.8	225.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		160.8	158.1	161.4	158.3	159.5	165.0	172.8	184.1	196.4	202.9	200.0	198.3	201.3	197.4
Lighting fixtures		33.9	31.6	32.2	31.2	32.2	33.9	35.3	37.1	40.4	42.2	42.3	41.2	40.5	40.4
Fabricated wire products		40.1	39.2	39.7	38.9	39.0	40.7	41.4	43.5	45.0	45.9	45.8	45.2	47.9	50.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		94.0	88.3	90.0	89.0	92.8	95.3	98.4	102.4	105.9	108.8	110.2	110.2	109.9	111.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

Industry	1956												Annual average	
	Sept. ²	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	1957	1956
Manufacturing—Continued														
<i>Durable goods—Continued</i>														
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,012.8	980.7	990.2	1,014.1	1,028.6	1,060.8	1,090.2	1,108.6	1,134.0	1,189.1	1,179.4	1,204.4	1,223.0	1,253.7
Engines and turbines.....	87.4	86.5	86.1	86.8	87.3	88.2	89.2	90.2	91.2	92.2	93.2	94.2	95.2	96.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	91.7	94.0	94.5	95.2	101.0	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	97.5	97.5	102.4	102.1	105.7
Construction and mining machinery.....	79.8	79.8	79.8	80.1	84.3	87.6	90.7	93.3	95.8	95.8	96.3	104.1	108.1	111.8
Metalworking machinery.....	143.9	151.7	157.6	164.0	168.7	175.9	180.5	188.8	194.7	190.5	206.0	213.1	218.2	218.7
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	104.6	103.7	105.8	107.5	110.1	112.3	115.8	118.3	120.3	121.8	123.5	123.6	125.9	128.3
General industrial machinery.....	131.0	131.0	136.2	137.2	140.7	145.8	149.4	154.7	157.6	158.9	161.7	163.8	166.3	172.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	82.9	82.1	83.1	81.7	81.3	81.8	81.0	83.9	82.0	82.3	82.3	86.1	86.2	86.2
Service industry and household machines.....	113.2	118.5	120.7	121.7	123.8	127.8	128.2	128.1	127.7	129.0	128.3	129.4	141.2	150.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	174.2	172.9	178.3	180.4	186.6	192.3	196.7	202.7	200.5	214.1	215.7	219.0	221.5	217.3
Electrical machinery.....	732.4	733.3	711.6	716.4	715.3	729.2	749.3	768.6	793.3	824.5	851.2	868.1	877.8	857.7
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	237.7	235.1	237.7	239.0	245.9	253.5	259.9	268.1	273.9	275.9	280.7	285.5	288.4	297.2
Electrical appliances.....	24.5	23.0	22.8	24.4	23.6	23.5	23.1	27.2	28.8	30.5	30.9	30.4	31.2	30.6
Insulated wire and cable.....	18.7	17.3	18.5	17.7	18.3	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.1	20.7	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.1	45.0	46.7	47.0	48.5	48.7	50.1	48.7	50.0	50.3	50.0
Electric lamps.....	21.2	20.8	21.0	22.3	22.8	23.8	24.6	25.3	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.1
Communication equipment.....	354.9	340.6	339.7	330.1	335.7	346.3	353.1	364.1	380.8	396.7	414.4	419.1	395.8	392.0
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.1	32.3	32.7	32.8	33.5	34.5	36.6	36.5	37.5	36.0	36.5
Transportation equipment.....	1,081.9	1,038.8	1,062.9	1,083.8	1,081.2	1,103.0	1,162.7	1,206.9	1,266.7	1,329.6	1,337.2	1,318.2	1,368.6	1,354.1
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	466.3	432.7	443.5	446.3	453.5	468.7	485.0	500.1	548.7	637.1	683.1	723.4	730.1	648.5
Aircraft and parts.....	474.9	471.3	478.2	467.7	479.3	492.6	483.8	489.9	497.6	510.9	533.3	550.7	583.6	587.4
Aircraft.....	291.1	289.1	291.6	281.5	292.7	294.4	293.2	295.0	290.7	307.6	320.4	332.2	340.9	328.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....	87.6	87.9	88.7	89.2	89.5	89.6	90.9	90.3	95.8	98.6	103.4	106.0	111.3	105.3
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	11.9	11.9	12.8	13.3	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.0	13.9	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	84.3	82.4	83.1	83.7	83.3	84.7	85.6	86.7	88.2	91.1	95.4	98.5	97.5	94.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	118.8	119.2	123.9	123.6	121.8	128.0	131.6	133.9	137.0	128.3	127.1	128.2	127.2	111.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	103.0	104.5	107.5	105.4	103.8	105.8	106.2	105.7	105.9	110.8	110.3	112.0	108.5	98.9
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	13.3	14.7	16.4	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	17.5	16.8	16.2	15.7	17.5
Railroad equipment.....	31.3	32.7	33.0	32.0	41.8	44.5	46.0	47.9	49.4	62.7	64.8	67.2	64.7	68.6
Other transportation equipment.....	8.0	7.0	7.2	8.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.2	8.9	8.1	8.0	8.2
Instruments and related products.....	204.3	198.2	195.9	199.1	200.4	204.1	207.8	210.9	214.9	220.3	222.8	224.3	225.9	230.3
Laboratory, scientific and engineering instruments.....	30.8	30.6	31.2	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.8	33.3	33.9	34.1	34.7	35.2	36.6	37.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	53.4	53.4	54.1	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.0	57.6	59.1	60.2	61.2	61.9	62.1	61.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.3	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	26.7	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.4	28.9	28.5
Ophthalmic goods.....	17.7	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.4	18.8	18.8	19.3	19.6	20.4	20.3	19.8	19.6	20.3
Photographic apparatus.....	38.9	38.5	38.3	38.8	39.5	40.4	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.8	42.7	44.0	43.7	44.1
Watches and clocks.....	21.4	19.9	20.9	21.3	22.2	23.2	23.7	24.6	26.1	26.1	26.8	26.4	25.0	28.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	381.7	366.3	346.2	354.6	348.1	380.6	384.4	388.0	381.1	372.0	400.0	411.7	413.3	390.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	33.4	32.8	33.4	32.8	33.4	34.3	34.8	34.9	34.4	37.4	37.9	37.8	36.3	39.9
Musical instruments and parts.....	12.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.7	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.3	16.7
Toys and sporting goods.....	73.9	70.1	70.7	67.5	64.7	61.2	60.1	54.8	63.3	80.4	87.2	88.2	78.6	79.6
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	21.7	20.6	22.8	23.1	23.3	23.1	22.6	22.9	23.9	24.4	24.8	25.0	24.0	23.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	48.1	43.1	44.8	42.3	42.3	46.4	47.4	46.5	48.0	46.0	49.9	49.2	49.2	52.3
Fabricated plastics products.....	63.9	61.6	61.0	59.9	61.8	64.5	65.5	66.6	68.8	71.3	72.6	72.9	71.0	70.2
Other manufacturing industries.....	110.4	106.2	109.2	109.5	110.9	111.8	111.4	110.7	116.2	121.5	123.3	121.9	118.6	123.6
<i>Nondurable goods</i>														
Food and kindred products.....	1,191.1	1,167.7	1,080.6	1,038.7	977.5	948.5	941.7	951.0	969.0	1,027.3	1,067.9	1,140.4	1,218.9	1,085.7
Meat products.....	246.3	243.8	243.1	238.0	238.0	233.4	238.5	247.9	258.8	264.8	263.4	263.0	250.2	269.8
Dairy products.....	71.8	73.0	73.0	69.8	65.8	64.3	62.6	62.9	63.8	64.9	67.1	70.3	69.6	72.1
Canning and preserving.....	300.4	290.2	276.8	141.1	136.7	124.4	128.3	129.9	149.1	167.4	236.4	323.1	187.7	201.5
Grain-mill products.....	82.7	81.4	81.0	78.4	77.7	78.2	78.3	77.9	78.0	78.7	81.3	82.3	79.3	82.5
Bakery products.....	186.4	167.1	167.5	184.2	182.8	183.2	164.5	164.9	168.4	170.3	171.5	171.7	168.9	172.0
Sugar.....	21.5	21.6	21.4	22.1	20.4	19.7	21.1	21.6	21.3	21.9	21.1	21.2	21.1	20.4
Confectionery and related products.....	62.0	64.6	58.0	60.7	57.2	60.3	61.8	62.2	68.2	66.7	69.6	67.7	63.5	64.2
Beverages.....	118.6	120.9	119.5	111.8	105.6	107.8	105.2	105.9	112.6	116.1	118.1	120.8	116.1	119.7
Miscellaneous food products.....	98.0	98.0	98.4	94.8	91.5	90.4	90.7	89.5	91.1	94.1	95.9	98.8	94.1	95.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	98.0	85.6	69.5	70.2	69.8	70.1	74.2	79.2	83.9	88.0	87.7	90.6	101.5	84.4
Cigarettes.....	32.2	31.3	31.3	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.2	30.7
Cigars.....	26.9	26.1	27.1	27.0	27.0	28.0	28.8	28.9	30.3	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.9	22.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.9
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	21.1	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	10.1	14.1	18.4	21.7	20.2	29.4	34.2	30.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued

[In thousands]																
Industry	1958										1957			Annual average		
	Sept. ¹	Aug. ¹	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Nondurable goods—Continued																
Textile-mill products.....	557.6	555.8	530.2	539.7	530.8	537.2	544.2	554.7	560.9	564.8	564.8	567.2	513.1	512.9	505.9	
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Yarn and thread mills.....	99.6	96.0	96.5	97.5	98.3	98.3	99.1	100.5	101.9	104.5	104.6	106.0	107.1	107.2	113.7	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	371.0	365.3	366.7	365.5	371.6	376.9	381.1	384.4	390.9	390.6	390.6	393.7	388.1	401.5	426.7	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	23.9	23.2	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.8	25.4	25.6	25.4	26.2	
Knitting mills.....	194.7	184.2	188.5	183.9	179.8	177.2	177.8	176.5	186.2	184.3	187.9	190.1	190.1	194.3	201.2	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	73.9	71.7	72.4	72.8	73.6	73.4	74.7	74.8	76.0	77.0	77.4	77.4	77.6	77.1	80.1	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	35.3	33.8	34.1	34.1	36.1	37.6	38.2	39.1	40.1	40.2	41.5	41.6	41.6	42.5	45.7	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	9.5	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.7	9.4	10.8	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	42.8	42.0	42.0	41.4	41.6	42.8	44.3	45.8	48.7	49.9	49.7	50.3	50.3	50.5	52.4	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,043.7	1,044.4	992.0	993.6	994.7	996.7	1,017.7	1,030.6	1,036.8	1,054.0	1,055.7	1,071.1	1,081.0	1,064.5	1,079.8	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	95.7	90.8	95.1	93.3	90.3	97.2	98.7	98.5	100.4	99.3	102.7	103.6	103.3	110.9	110.9	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	287.1	279.9	283.2	277.0	275.6	284.3	285.7	279.6	285.3	290.4	294.2	296.7	298.9	291.5	291.5	
Women's outerwear.....	312.8	291.4	293.5	293.1	296.4	293.7	318.7	313.4	313.1	312.2	305.1	313.3	312.0	314.0	314.0	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	100.3	94.5	97.6	97.7	101.2	103.3	103.7	103.6	105.7	106.3	108.7	108.6	108.6	108.4	108.4	
Millinery.....	17.8	14.7	11.8	10.1	12.7	18.0	19.3	15.7	14.6	13.7	16.7	17.8	16.3	16.5	16.5	
Children's outerwear.....	67.5	66.5	65.5	62.0	59.4	63.3	66.6	65.7	64.0	65.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.7	68.0	
Fur goods.....	8.4	8.6	8.5	7.9	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.8	8.4	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	52.8	47.4	49.3	47.8	48.0	49.9	50.1	50.5	53.1	54.5	54.9	54.7	54.7	53.2	56.3	
Other fabricated textile products.....	102.0	98.2	98.5	96.8	97.5	98.8	100.3	102.2	108.2	112.7	113.2	113.2	108.5	108.5	107.8	
Paper and allied products.....	446.4	441.5	426.0	433.4	431.7	434.2	435.7	438.4	444.8	454.8	458.1	460.2	459.6	458.8	463.4	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	223.3	215.4	218.5	218.5	220.0	220.0	221.0	221.0	223.6	226.5	228.0	227.2	227.2	229.1	230.4	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	120.1	116.1	117.1	116.1	115.6	116.7	117.7	120.8	126.0	128.4	128.4	128.4	127.2	127.2	127.2	
Other paper and allied products.....	98.1	97.5	97.5	97.1	98.5	96.0	90.7	100.4	103.2	102.4	105.1	105.2	105.2	104.5	105.8	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	548.2	542.6	537.2	541.0	540.4	544.7	547.0	545.8	549.2	556.6	559.1	560.6	557.0	553.2	549.6	
Newspapers.....	156.4	155.7	157.5	157.4	155.9	155.2	155.9	155.4	156.9	158.5	157.8	156.9	156.9	155.1	155.1	
Periodicals.....	24.6	24.1	24.6	25.0	25.8	25.9	25.8	26.0	25.7	25.9	26.1	25.6	25.6	25.6	27.6	
Books.....	33.7	32.9	33.1	33.3	33.7	34.3	34.6	34.7	34.8	34.9	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.2	35.4	
Commercial printing.....	175.5	174.6	176.0	175.7	178.1	178.9	178.9	178.5	180.7	183.6	183.6	183.5	182.4	181.3	179.6	
Lithography.....	49.3	49.1	49.3	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.5	49.4	51.3	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.1	50.7	48.5	
Greeting cards.....	15.3	14.7	14.7	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	13.1	13.7	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....	35.8	34.7	34.8	34.2	34.8	35.2	34.5	35.3	35.7	36.2	37.7	37.7	38.0	37.0	37.2	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	82.0	81.4	81.0	81.4	84.0	84.4	84.3	84.4	83.2	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.0	83.5	83.9	
Chemicals and allied products.....	512.4	508.5	495.5	500.1	510.0	519.3	519.0	518.5	525.2	532.8	537.3	542.0	541.8	545.1	553.3	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	66.1	65.6	66.9	67.3	68.5	69.2	69.5	70.5	71.0	71.5	72.7	72.8	73.0	73.0	73.0	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	191.0	186.4	186.8	187.7	190.1	192.3	195.7	199.7	202.8	203.9	203.9	207.1	210.3	217.0	217.0	
Drugs and medicines.....	57.5	57.5	57.4	57.6	58.1	58.3	58.0	58.6	59.7	59.6	59.6	59.6	59.6	57.9	57.3	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.6	29.7	29.5	29.0	29.1	29.6	29.7	29.8	30.1	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.5	30.7	30.3	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	45.1	44.0	43.4	42.4	42.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.9	47.0	
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.1	
Fertilizers.....	21.7	20.9	24.1	33.1	36.7	31.5	26.1	25.0	23.5	23.7	25.1	24.4	26.7	27.3	27.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	24.2	23.1	22.4	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.4	28.1	29.0	31.1	31.2	31.2	28.4	28.1	28.6	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	63.9	61.8	62.3	62.8	63.2	63.1	63.5	63.5	63.1	65.9	66.6	66.6	65.9	65.3	63.8	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	159.9	157.8	157.9	157.5	156.7	156.4	158.7	161.0	163.1	163.6	167.2	169.3	168.0	172.2	172.2	
Petroleum refining.....	122.0	121.5	121.7	122.3	122.4	122.7	123.3	124.7	125.4	125.9	126.6	128.2	128.1	131.0	131.0	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	33.8	35.9	36.2	35.2	34.3	33.7	35.4	36.3	37.7	37.7	40.6	41.1	39.9	41.2	41.2	
Rubber products.....	188.3	181.3	175.1	175.8	172.3	176.0	184.0	191.3	200.9	207.7	209.2	209.8	206.7	205.9	211.1	
Tires and inner tubes.....	72.8	71.0	71.2	70.4	72.1	76.0	78.4	81.6	83.6	84.0	84.4	84.4	83.3	85.2	85.2	
Rubber footwear.....	16.3	15.9	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	19.8	
Other rubber products.....	92.2	88.2	88.3	85.6	87.4	91.3	95.8	101.8	105.3	107.4	107.8	104.8	105.0	106.1	106.1	
Leather and leather products.....	321.5	324.0	316.7	314.3	301.5	299.9	320.0	328.2	325.8	326.6	327.4	330.2	329.2	336.0	336.0	
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	33.3	32.2	33.6	33.0	33.0	34.2	34.5	35.2	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.3	36.4	38.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	16.5	16.2	16.2	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.8	17.7	17.7	
Footwear (except rubber).....	217.2	215.4	213.0	205.4	202.4	217.1	221.3	220.8	218.8	218.3	218.9	218.9	218.9	221.5	221.5	
Luggage.....	13.2	12.2	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.9	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	28.0	24.8	23.6	20.8	22.8	26.6	27.0	24.3	26.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	26.1	26.9	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	13.0	13.2	12.8	12.3	12.3	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.2	11.8	14.7	14.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Production or nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by industry¹—Continued
(In thousands)

Industry	1936									1937				Annual average	
	Sept. ¹	Aug. ¹	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1937	1936
Transportation and public utilities:															
Other public utilities.....	547	548	541	534	534	534	534	534	535	538	539	538	545	540	535
Gas and electric utilities.....	526.1	526.9	520.4	513.5	513.4	513.7	514.1	515.0	517.4	518.3	517.9	524.2	519.0	513.8	
Electric light and power utilities.....	226.4	226.6	224.9	222.4	222.5	222.8	223.5	224.0	225.5	225.9	225.6	229.4	226.0	219.6	
Gas utilities.....	140.8	141.4	138.9	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.7	136.2	136.7	136.9	136.6	137.7	136.4	133.4	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	185.6	185.9	185.6	185.1	184.9	185.2	184.9	184.8	185.2	185.5	185.7	187.1	186.6	169.8	
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.8	20.7	21.2	
Wholesale and retail trade:															
Wholesale trade.....	2,601	2,597	2,593	2,571	2,562	2,562	2,562	2,562	2,562	2,721	2,722	2,718	2,705	2,685	2,661
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,825.1	1,820.6	1,814.7	1,809.1	1,809.5	1,809.5	1,809.5	1,809.5	1,809.5	1,890.8	1,891.1	1,894.7	1,891.9	1,872.2	1,862.6
Automotive.....	110.6	110.7	109.6	107.5	107.9	108.0	108.1	108.3	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.6	108.4	104.3	
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	268.5	269.8	267.1	263.3	267.2	272.2	272.4	273.5	277.9	278.2	274.4	274.9	273.4	273.1	
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	378.5	379.0	378.4	376.9	379.9	383.8	387.1	392.7	398.2	400.6	402.1	403.2	402.7	402.0	
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	787.5	781.1	759.6	751.4	754.6	759.8	763.8	775.9	804.3	801.9	797.8	793.2	787.7	781.2	
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,075.9	1,076.6	1,077.9	1,072.3	1,082.4	1,093.6	1,100.3	1,111.0	1,130.2	1,130.5	1,133.2	1,123.1	1,122.6	1,088.1	
Retail trade.....	1,247.8	1,238.6	1,263.6	1,259.9	1,251.8	1,222.4	1,218.5	1,288.7	1,833.6	1,479.5	1,371.9	1,340.7	1,336.5	1,355.3	
General merchandise stores.....	798.3	795.3	808.3	803.5	794.5	787.5	785.7	837.5	1,186.9	908.0	887.4	861.5	875.9	876.4	
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	449.5	443.3	455.3	456.4	457.3	444.9	432.8	490.9	646.7	511.5	494.5	479.2	480.6	478.9	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,467.6	1,478.0	1,481.1	1,479.2	1,477.5	1,484.0	1,490.3	1,488.6	1,516.6	1,500.7	1,474.9	1,465.2	1,465.8	1,440.9	
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,059.4	1,069.6	1,070.5	1,068.8	1,067.5	1,078.7	1,079.8	1,080.9	1,088.3	1,077.8	1,054.0	1,036.7	1,038.4	1,014.5	
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	206.7	207.3	206.1	201.6	198.7	196.8	197.2	197.7	200.3	201.0	203.0	209.5	206.7	205.1	
Other food and liquor stores.....	201.5	201.1	204.5	208.5	211.3	208.5	213.3	210.0	228.0	221.9	217.9	219.0	220.4	221.3	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	670.6	668.6	668.9	669.5	670.0	680.4	690.3	704.8	726.4	724.4	718.3	718.8	719.3	727.1	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	465.5	503.0	541.9	536.3	533.8	526.1	505.2	534.4	670.1	578.4	560.3	549.2	536.6	565.5	
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places).....	2,067.5	2,058.3	2,049.6	2,025.2	2,020.2	2,014.5	2,025.2	2,061.2	2,174.4	2,116.6	2,110.3	2,119.3	2,094.6	2,104.5	
Furniture and appliance stores.....	349.9	349.1	350.5	350.4	349.9	351.7	354.5	354.7	375.0	364.4	360.9	358.6	361.2	363.8	
Drug stores.....	333.9	334.2	332.5	330.4	328.9	327.3	327.2	339.7	367.7	343.2	343.7	338.2	337.7	327.5	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1936 and coverage of the series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial, watchman services,

product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the aforementioned production operations.

² Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE A-6. Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,¹ by geographic division and State

Geographic division and State	[In thousands]														Annual average	
	1958												1957	1956		
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956	
Continental United States	2,202.7	2,510.9	2,067.3	2,064.0	3,302.3	3,275.5	3,163.1	2,877.0	2,111.7	1,513.1	1,236.9	1,166.7	1,160.7	1,465.8	1,225.2	
New England	153.6	191.3	204.8	238.6	263.3	251.9	240.2	233.7	182.8	128.7	104.6	95.0	98.2	121.9	98.7	
Maine	14.1	16.4	18.7	25.1	30.0	24.7	21.8	22.2	18.5	14.1	10.3	8.8	7.7	11.0	8.2	
New Hampshire	7.8	9.2	10.1	12.8	15.3	12.6	10.8	10.6	8.2	6.7	4.9	4.1	4.9	6.0	4.4	
Vermont	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.5	5.4	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.8	1.8	
Massachusetts	66.8	85.0	91.2	106.6	121.7	119.7	113.9	112.1	92.0	63.0	50.9	47.6	45.9	61.4	41.7	
Rhode Island	14.5	19.2	20.0	23.5	26.9	27.2	27.0	27.0	20.4	14.5	12.2	11.0	13.8	16.5	12.0	
Connecticut	47.4	67.1	61.0	66.2	63.5	61.1	60.0	57.2	38.4	27.9	23.7	20.4	24.0	34.2	16.5	
Middle Atlantic	636.1	735.2	780.2	831.6	885.1	895.8	831.8	794.3	605.4	423.7	358.9	326.7	343.7	437.0	370.8	
New York	266.7	334.4	358.2	374.6	391.4	384.2	364.5	348.2	272.2	184.2	147.8	132.4	140.7	180.3	165.4	
New Jersey	95.8	110.2	118.9	136.3	150.3	149.4	145.5	141.8	107.3	75.6	69.4	63.0	66.7	80.6	67.6	
Pennsylvania	270.5	290.6	303.1	320.7	343.5	335.2	321.8	304.3	225.9	163.9	141.8	131.2	136.3	157.9	137.8	
East North Central	570.8	638.3	692.5	771.0	838.3	800.7	742.4	631.0	419.0	295.0	256.9	277.8	234.4	283.8	257.5	
Ohio	135.0	160.1	180.5	211.3	223.1	212.3	202.0	166.4	118.1	79.6	67.3	62.3	50.7	65.0	47.5	
Indiana	53.1	61.4	68.5	80.7	86.8	88.3	87.9	76.4	47.3	33.9	26.5	26.9	26.5	33.5	31.3	
Illinois	133.3	148.2	156.9	169.8	176.8	176.3	168.0	151.7	81.8	61.5	53.8	52.7	61.1	68.2	59.6	
Michigan	208.7	223.6	241.7	265.5	296.4	267.2	231.3	188.7	133.9	94.2	101.5	128.8	79.2	93.2	100.0	
Wisconsin	37.7	38.9	38.9	43.7	52.1	56.5	53.2	43.4	38.0	25.8	17.9	16.2	16.9	23.2	19.0	
West North Central	85.8	96.6	104.6	127.3	167.2	188.2	185.2	162.1	111.7	71.7	55.0	46.5	45.2	80.0	71.9	
Minnesota	24.8	27.8	31.4	40.0	53.6	58.1	56.0	50.1	34.0	18.9	12.4	9.8	11.3	22.6	19.8	
Iowa	7.3	8.8	9.4	11.7	15.9	20.9	22.8	18.8	12.0	7.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	8.9	7.8	
Missouri	38.0	43.5	47.4	54.9	64.4	63.7	61.2	56.2	41.3	30.6	27.7	22.9	10.8	30.3	27.9	
North Dakota	7.1	1.0	1.2	1.9	4.6	7.5	7.9	6.7	4.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.2	
South Dakota	6.6	7.7	8.8	1.2	2.6	4.3	4.6	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	
Nebraska	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	8.5	12.4	12.4	10.1	6.5	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	5.4	5.1	
Kansas	10.6	10.5	10.1	12.3	17.6	21.2	20.3	16.6	11.3	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9	8.6	7.6	
South Atlantic	240.9	281.7	285.0	310.8	326.2	313.7	305.1	283.5	196.8	147.1	136.7	139.8	145.6	154.7	123.3	
Delaware	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	6.5	6.4	5.4	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.1	
Maryland	35.0	38.6	39.7	42.9	46.5	47.3	47.2	41.9	26.1	19.4	16.1	16.6	16.7	17.7	12.2	
District of Columbia	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.9	10.0	10.3	8.6	6.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.5	6.8	4.4	
Virginia	20.6	26.1	27.3	29.3	31.6	33.2	33.8	28.1	17.4	11.9	10.1	11.4	14.2	13.7	11.3	
West Virginia	38.4	43.8	47.6	52.7	52.1	47.8	44.6	36.8	23.7	16.2	12.0	11.2	11.9	14.1	11.0	
North Carolina	41.7	54.9	55.9	63.5	66.5	66.5	64.3	44.6	33.4	28.3	28.8	28.8	30.5	39.3	31.3	
South Carolina	16.4	20.9	20.0	22.5	23.8	22.5	23.0	26.2	18.1	14.4	14.0	13.4	13.8	16.2	13.0	
Georgia	36.4	44.9	46.3	50.5	52.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	33.8	25.8	26.0	24.8	24.9	27.5	21.9	
Florida	39.9	39.5	35.7	35.2	35.4	32.1	27.9	20.4	19.7	18.0	22.9	26.0	26.3	18.7	16.0	
East South Central	131.7	155.9	165.0	188.1	200.5	195.3	200.1	177.0	134.3	107.6	91.8	87.6	90.6	110.9	98.5	
Kentucky	41.6	49.8	54.1	61.3	66.1	60.6	57.4	47.8	37.1	29.3	27.2	26.1	28.9	33.1	30.1	
Tennessee	42.2	50.5	52.7	59.6	64.0	65.1	68.8	65.5	46.1	37.2	31.6	31.9	32.7	40.2	36.1	
Alabama	33.1	38.4	37.9	44.2	46.1	45.9	47.3	40.9	32.5	27.1	22.5	19.8	17.7	22.6	20.8	
Mississippi	14.8	17.2	20.3	23.0	24.2	24.7	26.6	23.1	18.6	13.0	10.5	9.9	11.2	15.0	11.8	
West South Central	126.7	129.9	133.6	153.8	165.0	158.6	147.1	126.6	94.1	73.0	54.7	50.3	53.4	72.1	57.9	
Arkansas	15.5	17.9	18.8	24.2	27.5	26.4	27.8	25.5	18.6	13.2	8.7	8.5	9.8	14.8	11.6	
Louisiana	26.2	27.3	26.8	29.5	29.8	28.4	27.5	23.8	15.5	11.8	8.7	8.6	9.4	13.2	12.4	
Oklahoma	17.4	19.0	20.0	23.9	27.0	28.2	25.8	21.0	15.5	12.9	9.6	9.0	9.7	12.7	10.5	
Texas	61.6	65.6	68.0	76.1	80.1	75.9	68.0	66.2	44.6	36.1	27.7	24.1	24.5	31.4	23.5	
Mountain	36.0	38.7	41.1	51.7	72.8	86.5	90.2	77.1	55.7	38.1	23.1	18.3	19.4	34.5	26.5	
Montana	4.1	5.0	5.9	7.8	12.0	16.0	17.9	15.0	10.4	6.8	4.0	2.9	2.7	6.3	3.7	
Idaho	3.4	3.3	3.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	12.6	12.4	9.6	6.0	2.7	1.9	2.2	5.2	3.9	
Wyoming	1.4	1.0	2.0	2.6	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	
Colorado	6.1	5.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.8	18.0	11.7	8.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	5.1	3.6	
New Mexico	4.3	4.6	4.8	8.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.1	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.5	2.7	
Arizona	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.2	12.7	13.4	12.4	10.5	8.4	6.4	5.1	4.5	4.5	6.5	4.5	
Utah	4.9	5.6	6.0	7.4	10.2	11.7	12.4	10.9	6.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	4.5	3.9	
Nevada	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	2.8	
Pacific	227.1	244.4	260.5	311.0	384.1	413.7	420.0	380.1	311.9	228.1	155.2	134.7	120.1	180.3	132.2	
Washington	37.9	52.4	55.3	55.1	47.6	59.2	68.1	72.1	61.8	46.1	31.2	23.9	20.0	33.3	28.1	
Oregon	17.8	16.8	15.3	20.7	31.1	39.8	45.2	48.7	40.7	29.3	20.8	15.6	11.9	22.9	16.2	
California	171.3	165.1	189.9	255.2	305.4	314.6	306.6	268.2	209.4	152.7	103.2	85.3	88.2	124.1	87.8	

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE A-7. Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations ¹

[All items except average benefit amounts are in thousands]

Item	1955								1957					1956
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
Employment service:														
New applications for work.....	725	812	979	866	954	951	999	1,101	810	819	813	713	672	900
Nonfarm placements.....	489	459	456	439	404	333	312	353	360	406	540	561	536	377
State unemployment insurance programs:														
Initial claims ²	1,251	1,659	1,513	1,538	1,983	1,795	1,815	2,283	2,024	1,340	1,193	1,032	842	837
Insured unemployment ³ (average weekly volume).....	2,203	2,511	2,667	2,954	3,302	3,276	3,163	2,877	2,112	1,513	1,237	1,167	1,151	1,059
Rate of insured unemployment ⁴	5.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.9	7.9	7.6	6.9	8.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	3,583	10,277	10,879	12,020	13,055	12,457	10,793	10,780	7,211	4,814	4,093	4,095	4,497	4,286
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment.....	\$30.50	\$30.52	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$30.88	\$30.53	\$30.48	\$30.09	\$20.75	\$29.44	\$29.20	\$28.64	\$27.87	\$27.05
Total benefits paid.....	\$255,432	\$305,638	\$325,039	\$363,550	\$403,845	\$370,248	\$320,181	\$313,012	\$207,110	\$136,627	\$121,632	\$113,326	\$121,333	\$112,307
Unemployment compensation for veterans:														
Initial claims ⁵	19	30	38	24	27	30	31	37	38	21	18	16	31	27
Insured unemployment ⁶ (average weekly volume).....	53	78	78	74	80	81	72	55	41	30	24	29	35	42
Weeks of unemployment compensated.....	248	394	333	334	368	345	270	258	170	115	112	142	163	211
Total benefits paid ⁷	\$6,553	\$10,151	\$8,853	\$8,922	\$9,533	\$9,285	\$7,546	\$6,934	\$4,574	\$3,104	\$3,015	\$3,798	\$4,406	\$5,630
Railroad unemployment insurance:														
Applications ⁸	21	117	80	17	30	34	27	43	36	34	22	16	18	23
Insured unemployment (average weekly volume).....	119	128	101	128	146	149	140	135	106	83	56	47	45	57
Number of payments ⁹	286	250	252	307	336	319	284	309	227	142	119	92	113	173
Average amount of benefit payment ¹⁰	\$90.00	\$20.44	\$80.85	\$67.27	\$68.59	\$67.86	\$67.52	\$65.07	\$64.22	\$62.59	\$62.30	\$62.01	\$58.62	\$58.23
Total benefits paid ¹¹	\$19,861	\$14,735	\$16,651	\$30,574	\$33,153	\$21,026	\$19,093	\$30,137	\$14,498	\$8,832	\$7,332	\$5,689	\$6,660	\$10,201
All programs:														
Insured unemployment ¹²	2,374	2,717	2,847	3,186	3,527	3,305	3,375	3,065	2,266	1,623	1,314	1,240	1,228	1,158

¹ Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.² Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.³ An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.⁴ Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.⁵ The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.⁶ Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.⁷ Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$36.⁸ An application for benefits is filed by a railroad worker at the beginning of his first period of unemployment in a benefit year; no application is required for subsequent periods in the same year.⁹ Payments are for unemployment in 14-day registration periods; the average amount is an average for all compensable periods. Not adjusted for recovery of overpayments or settlement of underpayments.¹⁰ Adjusted for recovery of overpayments and settlement of underpayments.¹¹ Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans' programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.¹² Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security for all items except railroad unemployment insurance, which are prepared by the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.

B.—Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1. Labor turnover rates in manufacturing¹

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	3.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.7					
Total separations ²													
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.4	2.4	4.3
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	3.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.2					
Quits													
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2					
Discharges													
1949	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1957	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	1.2					
Layoffs													
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.8	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6					
Miscellaneous separations, including military													
1949	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1957	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1958	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.2					

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

- (1) The labor turnover series measure changes during the calendar month, while the employment series measure changes from midmonth to midmonth;
- (2) Industry coverage is not identical, as the printing and publishing industry and some seasonal industries are excluded from turnover;
- (3) Turnover rates tend to be understated because small firms are not as prominent in the turnover sample as in the employment sample; and

(4) Reports from plants affected by work stoppages are excluded from the turnover series, but the employment series reflect the influence of such stoppages.

² Preliminary.

³ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rates because of rounding.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Total accessions		Separations										Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs					
	Aug. 1955	July 1956	Aug. 1955	July 1956	Aug. 1955	July 1956	Aug. 1955	July 1956	Aug. 1955	July 1956	Aug. 1955	July 1956		
Manufacturing														
All manufacturing.....	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.2		
Durable goods.....	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.6	1.1	.8	.2	.1	1.9	2.4	.2	.2		
Nondurable goods ¹	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.5	1.0	.2	.2	1.2	1.3	.2	.2		
Durable Goods														
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.2		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.3	2.2	1.9	.4	.3	1.4	1.8	.2	.2		
Logging camps and contractors.....	7.6	8.2	5.9	9.1	3.3	3.8	.6	.2	1.9	4.9	.1	.2		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.7	.6	.3	1.3	1.0	.2	.3		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.0	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	.9	.8	.1	.3		
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.8	4.6	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.2	.4	.2	.7	1.4	.1	.2		
Household furniture.....	5.0	4.7	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.3	.4	.2	.5	1.3	.2	.2		
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.6	4.1	2.4	2.9	1.0	.8	.2	.1	1.0	1.8	.1	.2		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.5	.9	.7	.2	.1	1.1	1.6	.2	.2		
Glass and glass products.....	5.6	4.8	2.6	2.7	1.0	.6	.2	.1	1.1	1.7	.2	.2		
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.1	.7	.4	.2	.1	2.5	2.3	.4	.2		
Structural clay products.....	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.9	1.4	.9	.1	.2	.6	1.5	.1	.2		
Pottery and related products.....	4.8	2.6	1.7	3.1	.8	.7	.2	.2	.5	2.0	.1	.2		
Primary metal industries														
Primary metal industries.....	3.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	1.4	2.4	.3	.3		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.5	2.8	1.9	3.4	.2	.2	(9)	(9)	1.3	2.9	.3	.3		
Iron and steel foundries.....	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	.6	.4	.1	.1	2.0	2.1	.2	.2		
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.6	.8	.5	.1	.1	1.3	1.8	.2	.2		
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.8	1.9	2.2	4.8	.7	.5	.1	.1	1.2	3.9	.2	.2		
Steel foundries.....	3.7	2.5	4.1	2.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	3.4	1.7	.2	.3		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals														
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	1.5	1.3	3.0	1.9	.6	.7	(9)	.2	2.1	.8	.3	.3		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.6	.3	.2	.1	(9)	.6	1.0	.2	.4		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	3.5	3.2	2.0	4.4	.8	.7	.2	.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4		
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.2	.7	.3	(9)	.1	2.5	2.6	.4	.2		
Other primary metal industries: Iron and steel forgings.....	3.5	3.1	3.6	4.2	.7	.3	(9)	.1	2.5	2.6	.4	.2		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.5	4.0	3.2	4.1	1.1	.7	.2	.2	1.7	2.9	.2	.3		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	4.4	4.0	2.7	4.7	1.1	.6	.2	.1	1.3	3.7	.2	.3		
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	.9	.8	.1	.3	.8	.6	.1	.2		
Handtools.....	4.9	2.5	1.8	2.0	.8	.6	.3	.1	.5	1.1	.2	.2		
Hardware.....	4.5	4.9	3.6	6.2	1.3	.6	.2	.1	2.0	5.1	.2	.3		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.1	3.0	3.5	3.3	1.1	.8	.4	.3	1.9	1.8	.2	.4		
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	5.7	1.9	4.4	3.2	.8	.7	.3	.3	3.1	1.9	.1	.3		
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	4.7	3.6	2.9	3.3	1.2	.8	.4	.3	1.1	1.7	.2	.6		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.4	1.2	.8	.2	.2	1.6	1.3	.2	.2		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	6.7	5.0	3.2	8.2	1.0	.5	.2	.1	1.9	7.3	.2	.3		
Machinery (except electrical)														
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.7	.7	.5	.1	.1	2.2	1.8	.3	.3		
Engines and turbines.....	2.7	3.7	4.6	2.9	.6	.1	.1	.1	3.8	1.9	.2	.3		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	4.4	3.4	2.3	3.0	.9	.6	.1	.1	1.0	2.0	.3	.3		
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.7	3.1	3.3	1.9	.8	.5	.1	.1	2.2	1.1	.2	.2		
Metalworking machinery.....	2.4	3.2	3.8	3.2	.5	.3	.1	.1	2.9	2.5	.3	.3		
Machine tools.....	2.0	1.7	3.2	2.1	.5	.3	(9)	(9)	2.3	1.4	.3	.3		
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.4	1.5	2.7	2.0	.6	.4	.1	.1	1.7	1.3	.2	.2		
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.1	3.8	6.1	6.4	.6	.4	.1	.1	5.3	5.6	.2	.3		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.8	1.5	3.1	2.2	.8	.5	.1	.1	2.0	1.3	.3	.3		
General industrial machinery.....	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	.8	.5	.1	.1	1.7	1.6	.2	.3		
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	.7	.5	.1	(9)	.7	1.0	.2	.2		
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.6	4.4	4.5	3.1	.8	.6	.1	.1	3.3	2.1	.3	.3		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.9	2.6	3.5	3.0	.7	.4	.1	.1	2.4	2.3	.3	.3		
Electrical machinery														
Electrical machinery.....	3.4	3.0	3.2	2.5	1.3	.8	.2	.1	1.5	1.5	.2	.2		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	.8	.6	.1	.1	1.7	2.0	.2	.2		
Communication equipment.....	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.5	.9	.2	.1	.9	.9	.2	.1		
Radio, phonograph, television sets, and equipment.....	5.7	4.2	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.1	.8	.2	1.0	.8	.1	.1		
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	.7	.6	1.9	1.9	.6	.3	.1	.1	.9	1.2	.3	.2		
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products														
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.6	3.7	4.9	3.9	1.3	.7	.3	.2	3.2	2.8	.2	.3		
Transportation equipment														
Transportation equipment.....	6.0	3.9	4.9	5.9	.9	.7	.1	.1	3.5	4.7	.3	.3		
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	9.4	3.7	6.0	9.7	.6	.4	.1	.1	4.8	8.7	.5	.5		
Aircraft and parts.....	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	.8	.1	.1	1.3	1.3	.1	.1		
Aircraft.....	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	.8	.1	.1	1.2	1.1	.1	.1		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.7	.7	.5	.1	.1	1.8	.9	.2	.2		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(9)	.7	(9)	4.0	(9)	.9	(9)	.1	(9)	2.9	(9)	.1		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.4	1.0	.4	.3	1.7	2.2	.2	.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2. Labor turnover rates, by industry¹—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accessions		Separations								Miscellaneous, including military	
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs			
	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1958	July 1958	Aug. 1958	July 1958
Manufacturing—Continued												
<i>Durable Goods—Continued</i>												
Transportation equipment—Continued:												
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(9)	11.3	(9)	9.2	(9)	1.8	(9)	0.5	(9)	6.7	(9)	0.3
Railroad equipment.....	8.8	8.1	10.2	7.0	.6	.2	(9)	(9)	9.1	6.3	.5	.4
Locomotives and parts.....	(9)	1.5	(9)	1.9	(9)	.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	1.4	(9)	.3
Railroad and street cars.....	13.4	17.0	17.1	13.9	.7	.2	.1	.1	15.9	13.1	.4	.6
Other transportation equipment.....	8.0	4.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.8	.5	.2	.1
Instruments and related products.....	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	.8	.5	.1	.1	.7	.9	.1	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(9)	.7	(9)	1.2	(9)	.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	.6	(9)	.2
Watches and clocks.....	5.4	2.8	1.8	2.2	.6	.6	.1	(9)	1.0	1.4	.1	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	.6	.1	.1	.6	1.0	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.2	4.3	3.4	3.1	1.5	1.0	.3	.2	1.4	1.7	.2	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	.8	.4	.1	.8	.7	.2	.3
<i>Nondurable Goods</i>												
Food and kindred products.....	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.1	1.4	.8	.2	.2	2.2	1.9	.2	.2
Meat products.....	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.3	.6	.4	.2	.1	2.8	2.6	.2	.2
Grain-mill products.....	2.5	4.2	3.6	2.6	1.3	.7	.2	.2	2.0	1.6	.2	.1
Bakery products.....	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.2	.4	.3	.6	1.1	.2	.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(9)	3.0	(9)	3.2	(9)	.5	(9)	.1	(9)	2.4	(9)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.1	.2	.1	.3	1.1	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	.8	.8	.3	.1	(9)	(9)	.1	.1
Cigars.....	2.5	2.4	1.9	4.5	1.3	1.5	.1	.1	.5	2.8	(9)	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.4	.6	.6	.2	.1	.7	.3	.5	.3
Textile-mill products.....	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.4	.3	.2	1.0	1.2	.1	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.5	.3	.1	.7	.9	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.5	.3	.2	1.1	1.0	.1	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.3	3.7	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	.3	.3	.7	.9	.1	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	3.4	4.4	6.3	3.5	1.5	1.2	.4	.2	4.1	2.0	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.3	.2	.1	.2	.9	(9)	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	.1	.2	.4	.7	(9)	.1
Knit underwear.....	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.5	.1	.2	.4	.6	(9)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.8	1.4	.2	.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(9)	3.2	(9)	2.7	(9)	.5	(9)	.1	(9)	2.0	(9)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.4	2.4	1.7	.3	.2	1.3	1.4	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.3	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	.6	1.5	.2	.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.1	2.4	1.9	.3	.1	1.8	1.0	.1	.1
Paper and allied products.....	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.3	.8	.2	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.2	.9	.5	.1	.1	.6	.4	.2	.3
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.1	.4	.2	.5	.8	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	.8	.4	.1	.1	.9	.5	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	.6	.4	.1	.1	.4	.5	.2	.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	.4	.3	.1	(9)	1.0	.5	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.1	.3	.2	(9)	(9)	2.0	.7	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.5	.6	.1	.1	.6	.4	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.0	.9	.5	.1	.1	.9	.3	.3	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.0	.7	1.5	1.1	.6	.3	.1	(9)	.5	.4	.3	.4
Petroleum refining.....	.3	.4	1.1	.9	.5	.2	(9)	(9)	.3	.2	.3	.4
Rubber products.....	3.7	3.1	1.6	1.8	.8	.6	.1	.1	.5	.8	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.4	1.9	.7	.9	.5	.3	.1	(9)	.1	.4	.1	.2
Rubber footwear.....	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	.3	.1	.1	.4	.2	.3
Other rubber products.....	5.7	4.2	2.2	2.4	.9	.7	.1	.2	.9	1.3	.2	.3
Leather and leather products.....	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.6	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.2	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.9	.8	.6	.1	.2	1.6	.8	.2	.3
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.1	4.1	3.9	3.4	2.4	1.8	.3	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining.....	(9)	2.1	(9)	3.6	(9)	1.6	(9)	.2	(9)	1.4	(9)	.4
Iron mining.....	2.9	2.2	2.3	.9	.2	.1	(9)	(9)	1.4	.2	.6	.6
Copper mining.....	(9)	2.5	(9)	2.6	(9)	1.5	(9)	.3	(9)	.3	(9)	.4
Lead and zinc mining.....	(9)	.9	(9)	11.4	(9)	2.3	(9)	.1	(9)	8.6	(9)	.8
Anthracite mining.....	(9)	.7	(9)	3.0	(9)	.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	2.5	(9)	(9)
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.8	.4	.3	(9)	(9)	1.7	1.3	.2	.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(9)	.8	(9)	1.3	(9)	1.0	(9)	.1	(9)	.2	(9)	.1
Telegraph.....	(9)	1.1	(9)	1.4	(9)	.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	.5	(9)	.3

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table B-1. Data for the current month are preliminary.² Excludes the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, and the following industries: canning and preserving; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizer.

* Less than 0.05.

* Not available.

* Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C.—Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
Mining																							
Total: Mining						Metal						Coal											
						Iron		Copper		Lead and zinc		Anthracite ¹											
1956: Average	\$98.81	41.0	\$2.41	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30	\$90.71	39.8	\$2.43	\$100.28	43.6	\$2.30	\$98.24	41.7	\$2.14	\$78.96	32.9	\$2.40					
1957: Average	102.21	40.4	2.53	98.74	40.8	2.42	103.49	39.5	2.62	97.75	40.9	2.39	88.97	41.0	2.17	81.79	31.1	2.63					
August	103.79	40.7	2.55	101.35	41.2	2.46	111.76	41.7	2.68	97.20	40.0	2.43	88.75	40.9	2.17	80.07	30.1	2.66					
September	106.19	41.0	2.59	102.84	41.3	2.49	114.78	42.2	2.72	93.60	39.0	2.40	89.60	41.1	2.18	82.22	34.1	2.65					
October	102.91	40.2	2.56	98.70	39.8	2.48	106.23	39.2	2.71	92.20	38.1	2.42	88.10	40.6	2.17	81.27	30.9	2.63					
November	99.84	39.0	2.56	96.92	39.4	2.46	100.34	37.3	2.69	96.32	38.8	2.42	87.08	40.5	2.15	76.85	29.0	2.65					
December	102.03	39.7	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	97.46	39.5	2.67	98.66	40.6	2.43	91.52	41.6	2.29	70.76	26.6	2.66					
1958: January	99.72	38.8	2.57	97.27	39.7	2.45	98.19	36.5	2.69	98.25	40.6	2.42	88.24	40.3	2.14	81.74	30.5	2.68					
February	96.81	38.3	2.58	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.63	36.9	2.70	95.52	39.8	2.40	84.50	39.3	2.15	73.70	27.5	2.63					
March	97.02	37.9	2.56	95.40	39.1	2.44	96.93	35.9	2.70	94.96	39.9	2.38	83.10	39.4	2.16	66.25	23.0	2.65					
April	94.62	37.4	2.53	92.93	38.4	2.42	93.96	34.8	2.70	93.30	39.2	2.38	84.74	39.6	2.14	68.65	22.3	2.63					
May	96.01	38.1	2.52	91.10	37.8	2.41	94.23	34.9	2.70	88.22	37.7	2.34	83.89	39.2	2.14	67.60	25.8	2.62					
June	101.89	39.8	2.56	92.94	39.0	2.43	98.28	36.4	2.70	85.56	36.1	2.37	86.03	40.2	2.14	80.98	30.9	2.62					
July	99.96	39.2	2.55	96.13	38.3	2.51	104.43	36.9	2.83	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.55	39.7	2.18	79.77	30.8	2.59					
August	101.75	39.9	2.55	96.01	38.1	2.52	104.25	37.1	2.81	89.92	36.7	2.45	86.55	39.7	2.18	74.50	2.89	2.58					
Contract construction																							
Coal—Continued						Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Nonbuilding construction											
Bituminous						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying						Total: Contract construction			Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street construction					
1956: Average	\$106.22	37.8	\$2.81	\$101.68	41.0	\$2.48	\$85.53	44.6	\$1.92	\$101.83	37.3	\$2.73	\$101.69	40.8	\$2.40	\$97.63	41.9	\$2.33					
1957: Average	110.53	36.6	3.02	106.73	40.9	2.61	97.80	43.9	2.60	106.64	36.9	2.89	105.07	39.8	2.64	96.06	40.6	2.43					
August	110.96	36.5	3.04	106.52	40.5	2.63	92.67	45.6	2.63	111.07	38.2	2.90	112.41	41.1	2.67	109.06	43.8	2.49					
September	112.91	36.9	3.06	113.28	41.8	2.71	92.23	45.0	2.65	110.84	37.7	2.94	110.16	40.8	2.70	104.00	41.6	2.50					
October	110.66	36.4	3.04	106.92	40.5	2.64	91.19	44.7	2.64	109.96	37.4	2.94	109.21	40.6	2.69	103.34	41.5	2.49					
November	102.18	33.5	3.05	109.34	40.8	2.68	96.90	42.6	2.64	103.01	34.8	2.96	98.82	39.6	2.70	89.41	38.2	2.47					
December	107.92	35.5	3.04	111.64	41.5	2.69	96.31	42.1	2.65	105.44	35.5	2.97	102.60	38.0	2.70	91.14	37.2	2.45					
1958: January	103.36	34.0	3.04	110.86	41.1	2.69	94.25	41.5	2.63	107.10	35.7	3.00	103.79	38.3	2.71	92.96	38.1	2.44					
February	106.62	33.1	3.04	110.83	41.2	2.69	91.00	39.9	2.63	100.53	33.4	3.01	96.21	35.5	2.71	85.28	34.8	2.45					
March	95.37	31.7	3.04	110.97	41.1	2.70	83.22	41.2	2.62	106.44	35.6	2.99	101.90	37.6	2.71	88.21	36.6	2.41					
April	90.60	30.0	3.02	108.81	40.6	2.68	83.45	42.3	2.62	107.88	36.2	2.98	103.45	38.6	2.68	94.57	38.6	2.45					
May	93.30	31.1	3.00	107.06	40.4	2.65	89.69	43.7	2.65	111.08	37.4	2.97	110.56	41.1	2.69	105.84	42.0	2.52					
June	106.80	35.2	3.02	110.67	40.8	2.71	91.49	44.2	2.67	110.11	37.2	2.96	108.67	40.7	2.67	103.25	41.8	2.50					
July	97.85	32.4	3.02	110.83	41.2	2.69	91.94	44.2	2.68	111.90	37.3	3.00	110.57	40.8	2.71	106.50	41.6	2.56					
August	107.40	35.8	3.00	106.40	40.0	2.66	92.98	44.7	2.68	114.00	38.0	3.00	114.93	42.1	2.73	112.57	43.8	2.57					
Building construction																							
Nonbuilding construction—Con.						Total: Building construction						Special-trade contractors											
Other nonbuilding construction						General contractors						Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating		Painting and decorating						
1956: Average	\$104.94	39.9	\$2.63	\$101.92	36.4	\$2.80	\$95.04	36.0	\$2.64	\$107.16	36.7	\$2.92	\$112.31	38.2	\$2.94	\$99.81	34.6	\$2.86					
1957: Average	110.15	39.2	2.81	106.86	36.1	2.96	98.59	33.7	2.77	112.17	36.3	3.09	118.87	38.1	3.12	103.78	34.7	2.99					
August	110.60	40.6	2.84	110.48	37.2	2.97	103.79	37.2	2.79	115.32	37.2	3.10	120.74	38.7	3.12	107.76	35.8	3.01					
September	115.89	40.1	2.89	111.14	36.8	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	110.18	37.0	3.14	123.77	38.8	3.19	107.57	35.5	3.03					
October	114.23	39.8	2.87	110.23	36.5	3.02	102.65	36.4	2.82	115.29	36.6	3.15	122.11	38.4	3.18	105.79	34.8	3.04					
November	106.50	37.0	2.88	104.20	34.4	3.03	95.37	33.7	2.83	109.63	34.8	3.15	116.44	38.5	3.19	102.20	33.4	3.06					
December	110.11	38.5	2.86	106.45	34.9	3.05	97.76	34.3	2.85	111.48	35.2	3.17	121.86	38.2	3.19	102.23	33.3	3.07					
1958: January	110.59	38.4	2.88	108.06	35.2	3.07	100.59	35.1	2.86	112.29	35.2	3.19	122.36	38.0	3.22	102.94	33.1	3.11					
February	102.95	36.0	2.86	101.64	33.0	3.08	91.88	31.8	2.88	107.16	33.6	3.19	117.85	36.6	3.22	100.78	32.3	3.12					
March	110.30	38.3	2.88	107.71	35.2	3.06	100.94	35.1	2.85	112.29	35.2	3.19	120.80	37.4	3.23	103.80	33.7	3.05					
April	110.01	38.6	2.85	106.63	35.5	3.06	101.60	35.4	2.87	113.21	35.6	3.18	121.77	37.7	3.23	105.91	34.6	3.09					
May	115.26	40.3	2.86	111.08	36.3	3.06	105.12	36.5	2.86	115.12	36.2	3.18	121.66	37.9	3.21	106.79	34.9	3.06					
June	114.57	40.2	2.85	110.77	36.2	3.06	103.46	36.3	2.85	115.16	36.1	3.19	122.47	37.8	3.24	107.71	35.2	3.06					
July	114.51	39.9	2.87	112.17	36.3	3.09	104.54	36.3	2.88	116.80	36.3	3.22	124.64	38.0	3.28	108.42	35.2	3.08					
August	117.66	40.4	2.91	113.77	36.7	3.10	105.90	36.9	2.87	118.22	36.6	3.23	125.68	38.2	3.29	111.74	35.7	3.13					
Manufacturing																							
Contract construction—Continued						Total: Manufacturing						Durable goods											
Special-trade contractors—Continued						Electrical work						Other special-trade contractors						Total: Ordnance and accessories					
1956: Average	\$123.22	39.5	\$3.17	\$102.39	35.8	\$2.86	\$79.99	40.4	\$1.06	\$86.31	41.1	\$2.10	\$71.10	39.6	\$1.80	\$91.54	41.8	\$2.19					
1957: Average	132.10	39.2	3.37	106.30	35.2	3.02	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88	95.47	40.8	2.34					
August	132.50	39.2	3.38	110.60	36.5	3.03	82.80	40.0	2.07	89.06	40.3	2.21	74.26	39.8	1.88	93.83	40.1	2.34					
September	134.30	39.5	3.40	110.88	36.0	3.08	82.99	39.9	2.08	89.24	40.2	2.22	75.24	39.6	1.90	93.94	40.1	2.37					
October	135.49	39.8	3.43	110.00	35.6	3.09	82.59	39.5	2.09	88.75	39.8	2.23	74.10	39.0	1.90	94.96	39.6	2.38					
November	128.25	37.5	3.42	104.13	33.7	3.09	82.92	39.3	2.11	88.93	39.7	2.24	74.11	38.8	1.91	95.00	40.0	2.40					
December	134.75	39.4	3.42	102.92	33.2	3.10	82.74	39.4	2.10	88.99	39.7	2.24	74.88	39.0	1.92	98.74	40.8	2.42					
1958: January	132.35	38.7	3.42	104.54	33.4	3.13	81.68	39.7	2.11	87.14	38.9	2.24	73.94	38.3	1.92	100.77	41.3	2.44					
February	128.25	37.5	3.42	97.34	31.3	3.11	80.64	38.4	2.10	86.40	38.0	2.24	73.15	38.1	1.92	96.06	40.0	2.44					
March	132.17	38.2	3.46	105.43	33.9	3.11	81.45	38.6	2.11	87.76	38.0	2.25	73.53	38.1	1.93	99.72	40.7	2.45					
April	133.32	38.3	3.49	106.64	34.4	3.10	80.81	38.3	2.11	87.80	38.8	2.25	73.14	37.1	1.94	100.12	40.7	2.46					
May	138.52	38.6	3.52	110.09	35.4	3.11	81.04	38.7	2.12	88.87	39.1	2.26	73.91	38.7	1.94	98.88	40.6	2.46					
June	136.68	38.5	3.55	109.51	35.1	3.12	83.10	39.2	2.12	89.89	39.6	2.27	73.86	38.5	1.94	100.94	40.7	2.48					
July	137.11	38.3	3.58	111.51	35.4	3.15	83.50	39.2	2.13	89.83	39.4	2.28	75.06	39.0	1.94	100.94	40.7	2.48					
August	137.11	38.3	3.58	113.06	35.9	3.15	84.35	39.0	2.13	90.74	39.8	2.28	76.24	39.3	1.94	100.44	40.5	2.48					

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Durable goods—Continued																		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general												Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ²			
				United States				South				West							
1956: Average	\$70.93	40.3	\$1.76	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$49.09	41.6	\$1.18	\$90.87	39.0	\$2.33	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83	
1957: Average	72.04	39.8	1.81	70.92	39.4	1.80	71.53	39.3	1.82	49.29	40.6	1.22	88.62	38.2	2.32	75.60	40.0	1.80	
August	73.62	41.1	1.84	74.12	40.5	1.83	74.93	40.5	1.85	50.87	41.7	1.22	92.39	39.3	2.35	77.93	40.8	1.91	
September	71.58	38.9	1.84	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.73	39.1	1.86	50.31	41.0	1.23	88.64	37.4	2.37	77.76	40.5	1.92	
October	73.97	40.2	1.84	72.44	39.8	1.82	73.23	39.8	1.84	50.55	41.1	1.23	89.47	38.4	2.33	76.78	40.2	1.91	
November	71.94	39.1	1.84	71.00	38.8	1.83	71.78	38.8	1.85	48.19	39.5	1.22	89.62	38.3	2.34	74.49	39.0	1.91	
December	71.37	39.0	1.83	69.60	38.4	1.81	70.27	38.4	1.83	48.22	39.2	1.23	87.84	37.7	2.33	76.42	39.8	1.92	
1958: January	69.69	38.5	1.81	67.08	37.9	1.77	67.06	37.8	1.79	48.46	39.4	1.23	82.57	35.9	2.30	74.88	39.0	1.92	
February	70.43	38.7	1.82	67.83	38.1	1.78	68.58	38.1	1.80	48.09	39.1	1.23	86.10	37.6	2.29	75.45	39.3	1.92	
March	70.80	38.9	1.82	69.09	38.6	1.79	69.57	38.6	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.71	37.7	2.30	75.65	39.4	1.92	
April	71.39	38.8	1.84	68.92	38.5	1.79	69.69	38.5	1.81	48.83	39.7	1.23	86.02	37.4	2.30	76.04	39.4	1.93	
May	74.45	39.6	1.88	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	49.94	40.6	1.23	91.26	39.0	2.34	78.20	40.1	1.95	
June	76.14	40.5	1.88	74.52	40.5	1.84	75.52	40.6	1.86	51.00	41.8	1.22	91.96	39.3	2.34	79.58	40.6	1.96	
July	74.28	39.3	1.80	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.64	39.7	1.88	50.43	41.0	1.23	91.42	38.9	2.35	79.18	40.4	1.96	
August	78.12	40.9	1.91	75.14	40.4	1.86	75.95	40.4	1.88	52.45	42.3	1.24	93.45	39.1	2.39	82.54	41.9	1.97	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		Furniture and fixtures	
Millwork	Plywood	Wooden containers ³	Wooden boxes, other than cigar	Miscellaneous wood products	Total: Furniture and fixtures														
1956: Average	\$72.90	40.5	\$1.80	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$56.71	40.8	\$1.39	\$56.58	41.0	\$1.38	\$60.01	41.1	\$1.46	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69	
1957: Average	75.55	40.4	1.87	76.00	41.0	1.90	56.33	39.6	1.42	58.52	39.8	1.42	61.56	40.5	1.52	70.00	40.0	1.75	
August	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.60	40.0	1.44	58.15	40.1	1.45	62.27	40.7	1.53	71.03	40.7	1.78	
September	78.47	41.3	1.90	76.03	39.6	1.92	56.59	39.3	1.44	56.59	39.3	1.44	62.37	40.5	1.54	72.39	40.9	1.77	
October	77.11	40.8	1.89	76.02	39.8	1.91	56.74	39.4	1.44	57.30	40.0	1.43	62.09	40.3	1.54	72.04	40.7	1.77	
November	75.03	39.7	1.89	74.88	39.0	1.92	54.91	38.4	1.43	54.00	38.3	1.41	61.23	39.5	1.55	69.87	39.7	1.76	
December	75.22	39.8	1.89	77.00	40.0	1.94	54.95	38.7	1.42	53.76	38.4	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	70.62	39.9	1.77	
1958: January	74.29	39.1	1.90	76.04	39.4	1.93	53.30	37.8	1.41	52.40	37.7	1.39	61.23	39.5	1.55	67.76	38.5	1.76	
February	74.28	39.3	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	53.39	37.6	1.42	52.13	37.5	1.39	60.76	39.2	1.55	67.97	38.4	1.77	
March	74.09	39.2	1.89	78.39	40.2	1.95	54.67	38.5	1.42	54.04	38.6	1.40	61.85	39.9	1.55	68.32	38.6	1.77	
April	74.28	39.3	1.90	78.20	39.9	1.96	55.10	38.8	1.42	54.85	38.9	1.41	61.69	39.8	1.55	67.26	38.0	1.77	
May	77.57	40.4	1.92	79.60	40.2	1.98	56.34	39.4	1.43	56.49	39.5	1.43	61.62	39.9	1.56	69.91	37.8	1.77	
June	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.18	41.0	1.98	58.03	40.3	1.44	58.46	40.6	1.44	63.36	40.1	1.58	69.06	38.8	1.78	
July	79.73	41.1	1.94	78.41	39.8	1.97	58.15	40.1	1.45	59.83	40.7	1.47	62.96	39.6	1.59	68.85	38.9	1.77	
August	82.91	42.3	1.96	83.33	42.3	1.97	59.31	40.9	1.45	59.60	41.1	1.45	64.24	40.4	1.59	72.09	40.5	1.78	
Household furniture ⁴	Wood household furniture (except upholstered)	Wood household furniture, upholstered	Mattresses and bedspring	Office, public-building, and professional furniture ⁵	Wood office furniture														
1956: Average	\$65.77	40.6	\$1.62	\$59.20	41.4	\$1.43	\$71.82	39.9	\$1.80	\$71.71	39.4	\$1.82	\$79.41	41.9	\$1.90	\$71.05	42.8	\$1.66	
1957: Average	66.53	39.9	1.67	59.79	40.4	1.48	72.30	39.4	1.84	73.90	39.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	64.71	40.7	1.80	
August	67.97	40.7	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49	72.80	40.0	1.82	77.16	40.4	1.91	81.77	41.3	1.98	66.96	41.0	1.81	
September	68.71	40.9	1.68	61.69	41.4	1.49	75.52	40.6	1.86	77.76	40.6	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	67.55	41.7	1.82	
October	69.12	40.9	1.69	62.40	41.6	1.50	75.52	40.6	1.86	75.26	39.2	1.92	78.80	39.8	1.96	65.67	41.3	1.80	
November	66.86	39.8	1.68	60.49	40.6	1.49	74.03	39.5	1.86	70.86	37.1	1.91	79.20	39.8	1.99	63.00	39.5	1.81	
December	67.83	39.9	1.70	60.45	40.3	1.50	76.95	40.5	1.90	74.30	38.3	1.94	79.40	39.9	1.99	66.01	41.0	1.81	
1958: January	63.96	38.3	1.67	57.87	39.1	1.48	67.71	36.6	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	78.61	39.5	1.99	63.76	39.0	1.81	
February	64.34	38.3	1.68	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.30	38.0	1.85	72.75	37.5	1.94	77.40	38.7	2.00	61.82	38.4	1.81	
March	64.68	38.5	1.68	57.96	38.9	1.49	70.12	37.9	1.85	69.99	38.4	1.92	78.38	38.8	2.02	60.10	37.1	1.82	
April	63.34	37.7	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	67.90	36.7	1.85	70.83	36.7	1.93	77.99	38.8	2.01	60.38	37.5	1.81	
May	63.00	37.5	1.68	56.77	38.1	1.49	68.68	38.5	1.85	74.69	38.5	1.94	76.47	38.4	1.99	60.64	37.9	1.80	
June	65.23	38.6	1.69	58.05	38.7	1.50	68.63	38.9	1.86	79.98	40.6	1.97	78.59	39.1	2.01	63.92	39.7	1.81	
July	65.67	38.8	1.69	58.20	38.8	1.50	69.01	37.3	1.85	80.73	41.4	1.96	77.81	39.1	1.99	63.11	40.2	1.87	
August	68.61	40.6	1.69	61.35	40.9	1.50	74.19	40.1	1.85	81.96	41.6	1.97	82.22	40.5	2.03	64.15	40.6	1.88	
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		Stone, clay, and glass products	
Metal office furniture	Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products		Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ⁶														
1956: Average	\$57.15	41.7	\$2.00	\$54.05	41.0	\$2.05	\$56.00	40.3	\$1.64	\$80.56	41.1	\$1.96	\$113.30	41.2	\$2.75	\$79.40	39.7	\$2.00	
1957: Average	58.28	39.3	2.17	55.22	40.2	2.12	68.40	40.0	1.71	83.03	40.5	2.05	114.62	40.5	2.83	83.58	39.8	2.10	
August	58.84	40.2	2.21	56.86	40.4	2.15	69.49	40.4	1.72	84.05	40.8	2.06	109.02	39.5	2.76	84.00	40.0	2.10	
September	58.88	40.4	2.20	56.80	40.0	2.15	71.75	41.0	1.73	84.66	40.7	2.08	113.52	40.4	2.81	83.95	39.9	2.13	
October	58.08	39.2	2.19	57.70	39.8	2.14	70.12	40.5	1.74	84.05	40.7	2.08	113.52	40.4	2.81	84.74	39.9	2.13	
November	55.97	39.0	2.21	53.85	39.0	2.17	68.41	40.1	1.74	84.61	40.1	2.11	120.95	42.6	2.98	85.10	39.4	2.16	
December	53.88	38.3	2.19	53.64	38.9	2.15	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.58	39.8	2.10	118.90	40.2	2.96	84.56	39.7	2.13	
1958: January	53.44	38.1	2.19	53.38	38.6	2.16	70.27	39.7	1.77	82.32	39.2	2.10	117.00	40.1	2.92	84.77	39.8	2.13	
February	52.28	37.4	2.20	53.44	38.1	2.19	69.17	39.3	1.76	80.67	38.6	2.09	109.03	38.2	2.87	84.56	39.7	2.13	
March	52.43	37.3	2.21	54.97	38.8	2.19	69.32	39.5	1.76	81.72	39.1	2.09	108.02	37.9	2.85	85.00	40.0	2.15	
April	51.40	37.0	2.20	52.94	38.0	2.18	70.05	39.8	1.78	81.51	39.0	2.09	108.80	38.9	2.84	83.85	39.0	2.15	
May	50.28	36.2	2.19	54.70	38.4	2.16	70.49	40.0	1.79	82.32	39.7	2.09	105.00	37.4	2.84	84.74	39.2	2.15	
June	52.51	37.0	2.23	56.85	39.3	2.21	71.15	40.2	1.77	84.63	40.3	2.10	103.32	36.9	2.80	86.40	40.0	2.16	
July	52.06	36.8	2.23	56.14	38.8	2.22	70.45	39.6	1.77	84.40	40.0	2.11	106.20	37.6	2.88	84.28	39.2	2.15	
August	57.01	38.5	2.26	58.93	39.7	2.24	72.22	40.8	1.77	87.31	40.8	2.14	125.79	41.4	2.96	85.97	39.8	2.18	

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wtkly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. earnings	Avg. wtkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Glass containers			Pressed or blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ¹			Brick and hollow tile		
1956: Average	\$80.59	39.7	\$2.03	\$77.81	39.7	\$1.96	\$69.12	40.9	\$1.69	\$83.84	41.3	\$2.03	\$73.44	40.6	\$1.80	\$69.97	41.9	\$1.67
1957: Average	85.01	40.1	2.12	81.56	39.4	2.07	70.67	39.7	1.78	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.61	39.9	1.87	69.60	40.7	1.71
August	85.63	40.2	2.13	80.78	39.6	2.04	69.78	39.2	1.76	91.39	40.8	2.24	76.02	40.7	1.88	71.72	41.7	1.72
September	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.58	39.7	2.08	72.72	40.4	1.80	93.30	41.1	2.27	76.35	40.2	1.90	72.28	41.3	1.73
October	84.74	39.6	2.14	82.74	39.4	2.10	74.44	40.9	1.83	90.50	40.4	2.24	76.19	40.1	1.90	71.58	40.9	1.73
November	86.67	40.5	2.14	82.84	38.0	2.18	72.40	40.0	1.81	91.35	40.6	2.25	74.09	39.2	1.89	69.43	39.9	1.74
December	85.20	40.0	2.13	83.83	39.4	2.12	72.07	39.6	1.82	90.09	40.4	2.23	73.91	38.9	1.90	68.73	39.5	1.74
1958: January	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.42	38.8	2.15	68.92	38.5	1.79	89.60	40.0	2.24	71.06	37.6	1.89	66.35	38.5	1.71
February	86.60	40.7	2.13	81.93	38.3	2.13	67.30	37.6	1.79	87.47	39.4	2.22	69.93	37.0	1.89	64.81	37.9	1.71
March	87.29	40.6	2.15	83.67	39.1	2.14	68.20	38.1	1.79	87.19	39.0	2.23	71.25	37.9	1.89	67.37	39.4	1.71
April	86.58	39.9	2.17	79.92	37.7	2.12	67.88	37.6	1.81	89.82	40.1	2.24	72.38	38.5	1.88	69.95	40.2	1.74
May	87.67	40.4	2.17	80.14	37.8	2.12	68.99	37.7	1.83	90.94	40.6	2.24	74.28	39.3	1.89	70.83	40.7	1.74
June	86.75	40.9	2.17	81.79	38.4	2.13	69.72	38.1	1.83	92.11	40.4	2.28	76.17	40.3	1.89	72.80	41.6	1.73
July	86.37	39.8	2.17	80.77	38.1	2.12	70.25	38.6	1.82	95.24	40.7	2.24	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.63	41.5	1.75
August	88.48	40.4	2.19	82.04	38.7	2.12	71.31	39.4	1.81	95.34	40.4	2.26	77.95	40.6	1.92	73.33	41.9	1.73
	Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$69.36	39.2	\$2.05	\$72.20	37.8	\$1.91	\$81.88	44.5	\$1.84	\$78.75	45.0	\$1.75
1957: Average	75.81	39.9	1.90	73.26	39.6	1.85	63.81	38.8	2.16	73.48	37.3	1.97	82.75	43.1	1.92	80.04	43.5	1.84
August	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.37	40.2	1.85	65.56	38.9	2.20	73.70	37.6	1.96	87.02	44.4	1.96	83.78	44.8	1.87
September	78.94	40.8	1.92	75.74	40.5	1.87	62.65	37.4	2.21	74.84	37.8	1.98	86.29	43.8	1.97	82.72	44.0	1.88
October	76.90	40.1	1.92	76.55	40.5	1.89	84.80	38.2	2.22	74.63	37.5	1.99	83.06	43.4	1.95	83.35	44.1	1.89
November	76.61	39.9	1.92	71.98	38.7	1.85	82.43	37.3	2.21	73.78	37.7	2.01	82.29	42.2	1.93	79.10	42.3	1.87
December	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.31	37.6	1.87	83.92	37.8	2.22	74.10	36.8	2.03	81.51	41.8	1.93	78.17	41.8	1.87
1958: January	73.92	38.5	1.92	65.29	35.1	1.86	80.91	35.8	2.26	71.66	35.4	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.81	41.7	1.89
February	73.54	38.5	1.91	65.45	35.0	1.87	78.08	34.7	2.25	73.08	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.09	41.2	1.91
March	74.30	38.9	1.91	65.65	35.3	1.86	77.95	34.8	2.24	73.24	35.9	2.04	80.16	40.9	1.96	78.09	41.2	1.91
April	74.11	38.6	1.92	67.69	36.2	1.87	78.40	35.0	2.24	71.60	35.1	2.04	81.76	41.5	1.97	80.64	42.0	1.92
May	74.44	39.4	1.94	73.94	38.0	1.93	80.19	35.6	2.24	70.87	34.9	2.03	83.77	43.1	1.99	84.58	43.6	1.94
June	77.39	39.1	1.93	76.82	39.6	1.94	83.25	37.0	2.25	71.40	35.0	2.04	88.20	44.1	2.00	85.94	44.3	1.94
July	77.18	40.2	1.92	76.63	39.5	1.94	86.07	37.1	2.32	70.38	34.5	2.04	89.49	44.3	2.02	86.78	44.5	1.95
August	78.78	40.4	1.95	77.81	39.7	1.95	88.36	37.6	2.35	71.46	35.2	2.03	90.09	44.6	2.02	87.17	44.7	1.95
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ²			Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries		
1956: Average	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$83.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$68.62	40.1	\$2.21	\$84.65	41.7	\$2.03	\$69.38	39.2	\$2.28	\$66.52	40.9	\$1.86
1957: Average	70.98	40.1	1.77	86.67	40.5	2.14	90.74	39.8	2.28	89.87	41.8	2.15	90.20	37.9	2.35	69.78	39.5	2.50
August	72.67	40.6	1.79	87.26	40.4	2.16	88.53	39.0	2.27	92.15	41.9	2.20	92.64	38.4	2.41	69.82	39.3	2.34
September	73.21	40.9	1.79	87.67	40.4	2.17	88.55	38.8	2.30	91.76	41.9	2.19	89.66	37.6	2.39	101.26	39.4	2.57
October	72.62	40.8	1.78	87.64	40.2	2.18	90.94	39.2	2.32	91.39	41.5	2.20	87.12	36.3	2.40	98.18	38.5	2.55
November	70.27	39.7	1.77	85.28	39.3	2.17	87.93	37.9	2.32	87.89	40.5	2.17	86.57	36.5	2.38	97.08	38.2	2.54
December	70.67	39.7	1.78	85.63	39.6	2.17	92.97	39.9	2.33	87.70	40.6	2.16	83.54	35.1	2.38	97.16	38.1	2.55
1958: January	69.74	39.4	1.77	84.41	38.9	2.17	89.09	38.4	2.32	84.53	39.5	2.14	78.57	32.6	2.41	95.23	37.2	2.56
February	69.38	39.2	1.77	83.81	38.8	2.16	87.17	37.9	2.30	85.36	39.7	2.15	81.74	34.2	2.39	94.21	36.8	2.50
March	71.96	40.2	1.79	86.67	39.3	2.18	89.01	38.7	2.30	84.50	39.3	2.18	83.63	34.7	2.41	95.35	37.1	2.57
April	73.21	40.9	1.79	83.98	38.7	2.17	87.09	37.7	2.31	84.07	39.1	2.15	82.69	34.6	2.39	95.30	36.9	2.56
May	74.98	41.2	1.82	84.58	38.5	2.18	86.95	37.0	2.35	86.80	40.0	2.17	83.78	35.2	2.38	96.32	37.3	2.58
June	74.26	40.8	1.82	87.74	39.7	2.21	87.89	37.4	2.35	90.42	41.1	2.20	87.97	36.5	2.41	99.96	38.9	2.61
July	72.94	40.3	1.81	85.75	38.8	2.21	86.86	37.6	2.31	88.75	39.8	2.23	89.67	36.9	2.43	102.91	38.4	2.68
August	73.21	40.9	1.79	89.42	40.1	2.23	87.70	37.8	2.32	95.40	41.7	2.29	94.12	37.8	2.49	103.95	38.6	2.70
	Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ²			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ²			Cast-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries		
1956: Average	\$102.06	40.5	\$2.52	\$102.47	40.5	\$2.53	\$88.22	40.1	\$2.20	\$87.34	41.2	\$2.12	\$83.84	40.7	\$2.06	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07
1957: Average	104.79	39.1	2.68	105.18	39.1	2.69	93.26	40.2	2.32	87.64	39.3	2.23	84.15	38.6	2.18	84.63	39.0	2.17
August	105.65	38.7	2.73	106.04	38.7	2.74	95.34	40.4	2.38	87.81	39.2	2.24	84.97	38.8	2.19	83.33	38.4	2.17
September	107.09	38.8	2.76	107.48	38.8	2.77	96.39	40.5	2.38	89.04	39.4	2.26	85.80	39.0	2.20	87.47	39.4	2.22
October	103.74	38.0	2.73	103.85	37.9	2.74	95.70	39.9	2.40	86.64	38.0	2.28	83.63	37.6	2.23	84.29	37.5	2.23
November	102.54	37.7	2.72	102.65	37.6	2.73	96.24	40.0	2.40	85.68	37.7	2.27	83.18	37.3	2.23	85.57	38.2	2.24
December	101.18	37.2	2.72	101.28	37.1	2.73	96.00	40.0	2.40	86.41	37.9	2.28	83.55	37.3	2.24	86.24	38.5	2.24
1958: January	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.81	41.0	2.41	82.31	36.1	2.28	78.72	35.3	2.23	81.09	36.2	2.24
February	98.18	35.7	2.75	98.26	35.6	2.76	96.28	41.1	2.39	82.76	36.3	2.28	78.94	35.4	2.23	84.45	37.7	2.24
March	100.46	36.4	2.76	100.55	36.3	2.77	96.00	40.0	2.40	82.34	36.2	2.28	79.39	35.6	2.23	83.17	36.8	2.26
April	100.81	36.3	2.76	101.00	36.2	2.79	99.58	40.8	2.44	83.52	36.2	2.29	78.62	35.1	2.24	80.33	35.7	2.25
May	101.66	36.7	2.77	101.75	36.6	2.78	97.91	39.8	2.46	82.67	36.1	2.29	80.69	36.1	2.24	81.49	36.9	2.26
June	106.60	37.8	2.82	106.97	37.8	2.83	96.00	39.6	2.49	85.10	37.0	2.30	83.03	36.9	2.25	86.41	37.6	2.28
July	111.72	38.0	2.94	112.10	38.0	2.95	100.65	40.1	2.51	86.16	37.3	2.31	84.22	37.1	2.27	84.83	37.7	2.28
August	112.48	38.0	2.96	112.66	38.0	2.97	99.05	39.7	2.51	86.02	37.4	2.30	83.70	37.3	2.25	86.36	38.0	2.29

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ¹			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²		
1956: Average	\$95.63	42.5	\$2.25	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22	\$88.81	41.8	\$2.14	\$95.34	40.4	\$2.36	\$85.04	42.1	\$2.02	\$93.38	41.5	\$2.25
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	95.82	40.6	2.36	89.91	40.5	2.22	103.68	40.5	2.56	87.53	40.9	2.14	95.51	40.3	2.37
August	95.27	40.2	2.37	97.30	40.4	2.41	90.45	40.2	2.25	106.93	40.2	2.66	90.94	42.1	2.16	95.52	39.8	2.40
September	96.32	40.3	2.39	97.28	40.2	2.42	91.94	40.5	2.27	106.13	39.9	2.66	89.86	41.6	2.16	98.42	40.5	2.43
October	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.44	40.1	2.43	89.50	39.6	2.26	107.59	40.6	2.65	87.67	40.4	2.17	97.28	40.2	2.42
November	91.63	38.5	2.38	96.04	40.1	2.41	89.15	39.8	2.24	105.20	40.0	2.63	89.76	40.8	2.20	96.32	39.8	2.42
December	93.21	39.0	2.39	97.53	40.3	2.42	90.05	40.2	2.24	106.13	40.2	2.64	89.57	40.9	2.19	96.96	39.9	2.43
1958: January	91.20	38.0	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.70	39.6	2.24	106.52	40.5	2.63	88.40	40.0	2.16	93.65	38.7	2.42
February	90.38	37.5	2.41	98.09	40.2	2.44	88.15	39.5	2.24	106.35	40.5	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	95.80	39.1	2.45
March	89.28	37.2	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	88.98	39.8	2.23	100.89	40.7	2.70	85.24	39.1	2.18	96.68	39.3	2.46
April	87.00	36.7	2.40	97.04	40.1	2.42	88.31	39.6	2.23	100.62	40.6	2.70	87.60	40.0	2.19	95.80	39.1	2.45
May	88.06	36.1	2.41	96.96	39.9	2.43	87.42	39.2	2.23	110.43	40.6	2.72	85.72	39.5	2.17	96.43	39.2	2.46
June	88.81	36.7	2.42	96.96	39.9	2.43	89.10	39.6	2.25	108.80	40.0	2.72	86.37	39.8	2.17	101.09	40.6	2.49
July	91.50	37.5	2.44	98.55	39.9	2.47	90.46	39.5	2.29	108.78	39.7	2.74	88.44	40.2	2.20	99.75	39.9	2.50
August	91.50	37.5	2.44	99.54	39.5	2.52	88.85	38.8	2.29	114.91	39.9	2.88	89.91	40.5	2.22	102.87	40.5	2.54
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ³			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing		
1956: Average	\$95.18	42.3	\$2.25	\$90.90	40.4	\$2.25	\$88.94	40.8	\$2.18	\$100.14	41.9	\$2.39	\$103.42	42.0	\$2.51	\$96.83	42.1	\$2.30
1957: Average	94.54	40.4	2.34	96.00	40.0	2.40	91.20	40.0	2.28	100.85	40.5	2.49	105.97	40.5	2.61	96.63	40.6	2.38
August	93.18	39.5	2.34	97.57	39.5	2.47	92.06	40.2	2.29	101.66	40.5	2.51	104.82	40.2	2.60	98.09	40.7	2.41
September	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.75	40.3	2.50	93.26	40.2	2.32	101.45	40.1	2.53	103.89	39.5	2.63	97.36	40.4	2.41
October	97.03	40.6	2.39	98.46	39.7	2.48	91.64	39.5	2.32	99.43	39.3	2.53	102.43	38.8	2.64	96.66	39.9	2.42
November	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.07	39.3	2.47	90.94	39.2	2.32	98.42	38.9	2.53	99.68	37.9	2.63	95.68	39.7	2.41
December	96.64	40.1	2.41	98.06	39.7	2.47	90.48	39.0	2.32	99.31	39.1	2.54	101.52	38.6	2.63	97.76	39.9	2.45
1958: January	90.34	37.8	2.39	97.32	39.4	2.47	90.25	38.9	2.32	98.30	38.7	2.54	100.47	38.2	2.63	96.04	39.2	2.45
February	91.44	38.1	2.40	100.80	40.0	2.52	89.24	38.3	2.33	96.77	38.1	2.54	98.89	37.5	2.63	94.82	38.7	2.45
March	92.16	38.4	2.40	102.62	40.4	2.54	89.71	38.5	2.33	96.90	38.0	2.55	99.53	37.7	2.64	93.84	38.3	2.45
April	90.82	38.0	2.39	102.47	40.5	2.53	88.86	38.3	2.32	96.14	37.7	2.55	97.94	37.1	2.64	91.26	37.4	2.44
May	91.54	38.3	2.39	103.68	40.5	2.56	90.87	39.0	2.33	97.02	37.9	2.56	98.58	37.2	2.65	94.33	38.5	2.45
June	98.17	40.4	2.43	106.04	41.1	2.58	93.60	40.0	2.34	101.14	39.2	2.58	101.46	38.0	2.67	99.45	40.1	2.48
July	99.88	40.6	2.46	101.26	39.4	2.57	91.96	39.3	2.34	102.83	39.4	2.61	103.60	38.8	2.67	99.25	39.7	2.50
August	101.76	41.2	2.47	106.80	40.0	2.67	93.83	40.1	2.34	103.89	39.5	2.63	101.46	38.0	2.67	102.72	40.6	2.53
	Primary metal industries—Continued			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁴			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$85.28	41.2	\$2.07	\$92.20	42.1	\$2.19	\$81.60	40.8	\$2.00	\$72.62	40.8	\$1.78	\$82.82	41.0	\$2.02
1957: Average	99.05	40.1	2.47	88.94	40.8	2.18	96.88	41.4	2.34	85.65	40.4	2.12	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.37	39.7	2.10
August	102.91	41.0	2.51	89.98	40.9	2.20	99.64	42.4	2.35	85.65	40.4	2.12	73.82	39.9	1.85	84.19	39.9	2.11
September	102.87	40.5	2.54	91.91	41.4	2.22	97.34	41.6	2.34	90.27	41.0	2.17	75.39	40.1	1.88	85.60	40.0	2.14
October	97.27	38.6	2.52	90.35	40.7	2.22	96.00	40.0	2.40	89.38	41.0	2.18	76.17	40.3	1.89	84.96	39.7	2.14
November	97.02	38.5	2.52	90.32	40.5	2.23	98.17	40.4	2.43	89.57	40.9	2.19	76.38	40.2	1.90	85.39	39.9	2.14
December	96.89	38.6	2.51	89.24	40.2	2.22	101.19	41.3	2.45	83.92	39.4	2.13	76.00	40.0	1.90	85.81	40.1	2.14
1958: January	97.66	38.6	2.53	87.25	39.3	2.22	96.23	39.6	2.43	82.99	38.6	2.15	73.53	38.7	1.90	82.82	38.7	2.14
February	96.90	38.0	2.55	86.36	38.9	2.22	98.42	40.3	2.45	82.56	38.4	2.15	72.58	38.0	1.91	82.61	38.2	2.16
March	95.74	37.4	2.56	87.42	39.2	2.23	100.36	41.3	2.43	82.94	38.4	2.16	74.11	38.6	1.92	82.99	38.6	2.15
April	99.96	39.2	2.55	87.14	38.9	2.24	98.74	40.3	2.45	81.53	38.1	2.14	75.26	39.2	1.92	82.94	38.4	2.16
May	97.66	38.0	2.57	88.65	39.4	2.25	102.59	41.2	2.49	83.21	38.7	2.15	75.85	39.1	1.94	81.38	37.5	2.17
June	102.83	39.4	2.61	90.80	40.0	2.27	106.68	42.5	2.51	85.67	39.3	2.18	75.46	39.1	1.93	83.71	38.4	2.18
July	107.74	40.2	2.68	91.20	40.0	2.28	107.68	42.9	2.51	84.46	39.1	2.16	75.83	39.7	1.91	83.76	38.6	2.17
August	110.16	40.5	2.72	92.52	40.4	2.29	109.04	43.1	2.53	86.18	39.9	2.16	74.86	39.4	1.90	84.86	38.4	2.21
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁵			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁶			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
1956: Average	\$83.44	40.7	\$2.05	\$79.99	39.6	\$2.02	\$82.68	39.0	\$2.12	\$79.00	39.9	\$1.98	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11	\$87.57	41.5	\$2.11
1957: Average	89.13	40.7	2.19	83.95	39.6	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	82.58	38.7	2.08	92.99	41.7	2.23	94.73	42.1	2.25
August	89.35	40.8	2.19	84.56	39.7	2.13	88.38	39.8	2.22	82.97	39.7	2.09	94.89	41.8	2.27	97.10	42.4	2.29
September	95.85	42.6	2.25	86.24	40.3	2.14	88.58	39.9	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	95.99	42.1	2.28	97.98	42.6	2.30
October	94.02	41.6	2.26	86.03	40.2	2.14	87.69	39.5	2.22	85.46	40.5	2.11	94.39	41.4	2.28	96.37	41.9	2.30
November	93.98	41.4	2.27	85.05	39.2	2.17	90.05	39.5	2.28	82.68	39.0	2.12	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.89	41.0	2.29
December	85.02	39.0	2.18	86.55	39.7	2.18	90.05	39.5	2.28	84.77	39.3	2.13	93.71	41.1	2.28	94.35	41.2	2.29
1958: January	85.31	38.6	2.21	86.07	39.3	2.19	90.39	39.3	2.30	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.71	40.4	2.27	92.11	40.4	2.28
February	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.07	38.8	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30	82.64	38.8	2.13	80.83	39.4	2.28	90.28	39.2	2.28
March	85.03	38.3	2.22	85.41	39.0	2.19	87.94	38.4	2.29	84.10	39.3	2.14	91.08	39.6	2.30	91.31	39.7	2.30
April	82.56	37.7	2.19	85.14	38.7	2.20	86.94	37.8	2.30	84.07	39.1	2.1						

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued													
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours
	Durable goods—Continued													
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued													
	Metal doors, sash, frames, molding and trim		Boiler-shop products		Sheet-metal work		Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ²		Vitroene-enameled products		Stamped and pressed metal products			
1956: Average.....	\$84.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$87.98	41.5	\$2.12	\$90.52	42.3	\$2.14	\$87.76	41.2	\$2.13	\$90.64	41.6
1957: Average.....	\$89.79	41.0	2.19	\$92.77	41.6	2.23	\$93.56	41.4	2.26	\$90.13	40.6	2.22	\$93.84	40.8
August.....	92.61	41.3	2.24	93.15	41.4	2.25	94.62	41.5	2.28	89.91	40.8	2.22	94.34	41.3
September.....	94.02	41.6	2.25	94.95	42.2	2.25	95.40	41.3	2.21	92.70	41.2	2.25	95.11	41.5
October.....	89.82	40.1	2.24	94.85	41.6	2.28	94.12	41.1	2.29	90.72	40.5	2.24	93.81	41.7
November.....	90.96	40.8	2.23	92.80	40.7	2.28	92.97	40.6	2.29	93.02	40.8	2.28	93.36	40.9
December.....	91.02	41.0	2.22	93.25	40.9	2.28	95.76	41.1	2.33	89.33	39.7	2.25	90.77	38.5
1958: January.....	87.28	39.9	2.19	93.43	40.8	2.29	93.96	40.5	2.32	87.08	38.7	2.25	86.60	38.0
February.....	86.58	39.0	2.22	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.80	40.0	2.32	87.46	38.7	2.26	86.26	37.1
March.....	86.36	38.9	2.22	92.97	39.9	2.33	91.64	39.5	2.32	89.89	39.6	2.27	74.34	40.4
April.....	84.96	38.4	2.21	92.79	39.8	2.32	92.43	39.6	2.34	90.08	39.6	2.29	66.60	36.0
May.....	87.52	39.6	2.31	90.17	38.7	2.33	95.24	40.7	2.34	92.40	40.6	2.31	72.00	38.5
June.....	88.75	39.8	2.23	94.71	40.3	2.35	97.47	41.3	2.36	93.03	40.1	2.32	74.66	39.5
July.....	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.96	39.9	2.38	96.32	40.3	2.39	93.26	40.2	2.32	70.76	42.2
August.....	91.66	40.2	2.28	96.64	40.1	2.41	102.43	42.5	2.41	92.90	40.0	2.32	73.90	39.1
	Lighting fixtures		Fabricated wire products		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ³		Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails		Steel springs		Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			
1956: Average.....	\$78.40	40.0	\$1.91	\$80.75	41.2	\$1.96	\$86.09	42.2	\$2.04	\$97.36	42.7	\$2.28	\$90.61	41.0
1957: Average.....	79.80	39.7	2.01	82.21	40.1	2.05	89.01	41.4	2.15	98.64	41.1	2.40	95.41	40.6
August.....	80.00	40.0	2.00	82.40	40.0	2.08	88.99	41.2	2.16	102.55	42.2	2.40	96.76	41.0
September.....	82.52	40.3	2.02	84.03	40.4	2.08	90.40	41.2	2.17	99.29	40.6	2.45	95.82	40.6
October.....	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	89.79	40.0	2.19	95.01	39.1	2.42	93.85	39.6
November.....	82.80	40.0	2.07	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.51	40.6	2.18	95.99	39.5	2.43	93.75	39.3
December.....	78.16	38.5	2.03	82.59	39.9	2.07	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.85	37.8	2.43	91.72	38.7
1958: January.....	75.94	37.9	2.03	81.33	39.1	2.08	85.28	39.3	2.17	93.84	38.3	2.45	90.15	38.2
February.....	75.75	37.5	2.02	79.90	38.6	2.07	84.41	38.9	2.17	98.06	39.7	2.47	89.68	38.0
March.....	74.77	37.2	2.01	80.29	38.0	2.08	83.71	38.4	2.18	95.45	38.8	2.46	87.93	37.1
April.....	75.75	37.5	2.02	80.26	38.4	2.09	81.78	37.5	2.18	99.54	40.3	2.47	98.60	37.7
May.....	78.13	38.3	2.04	81.30	38.9	2.09	83.22	38.0	2.19	101.59	40.8	2.49	95.77	38.9
June.....	80.57	39.3	2.06	82.92	39.3	2.11	85.97	38.9	2.21	104.66	42.2	2.48	91.01	38.4
July.....	81.97	39.6	2.07	82.89	39.1	2.12	87.86	39.4	2.23	107.61	42.2	2.50	91.30	38.2
August.....	81.81	40.3	2.08	82.71	39.2	2.11	89.60	40.0	2.24	107.70	42.4	2.54	91.54	38.3
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery & transportation equipment)—Con.													
	Machinery (except electrical)													
	Screw-machine products		Total: Machinery (except electrical)		Engines and turbines ⁴		Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels		Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, and elsewhere classified		Agricultural machinery and tractors ⁵			
1956: Average.....	\$85.63	42.6	\$2.01	\$93.26	42.2	\$2.21	\$95.45	41.3	\$2.30	\$101.33	41.7	\$2.43	\$94.21	41.5
1957: Average.....	87.59	41.7	2.11	94.80	41.0	2.30	99.55	40.8	2.44	113.05	42.5	2.66	95.51	40.3
August.....	86.51	41.0	2.11	93.15	40.5	2.30	98.25	40.1	2.45	111.04	41.9	2.65	94.01	39.5
September.....	87.34	41.2	2.12	94.42	40.7	2.32	100.60	40.4	2.49	109.40	41.2	2.66	97.44	40.1
October.....	87.53	40.9	2.14	93.67	40.2	2.33	100.40	40.0	2.51	112.75	41.3	2.73	96.62	39.6
November.....	86.46	40.4	2.14	92.50	39.7	2.33	102.31	40.6	2.52	116.60	42.4	2.73	97.00	40.0
December.....	86.69	40.7	2.13	94.30	40.3	2.34	103.32	41.0	2.52	117.02	42.4	2.78	98.52	40.5
1958: January.....	82.68	39.0	2.12	92.90	39.7	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	103.88	39.2	2.65	99.23	40.5
February.....	81.24	38.5	2.11	92.12	39.2	2.35	100.50	40.2	2.50	104.68	39.5	2.65	98.98	40.4
March.....	80.96	38.2	2.12	93.22	39.5	2.36	102.16	40.7	2.51	105.08	39.2	2.66	101.11	41.1
April.....	79.76	37.8	2.11	92.75	39.3	2.36	100.00	40.0	2.50	106.27	39.8	2.67	98.00	40.0
May.....	79.76	37.8	2.11	93.38	39.4	2.37	99.74	39.9	2.50	106.03	39.9	2.68	97.85	39.9
June.....	82.61	38.5	2.13	94.25	39.6	2.38	102.26	40.1	2.55	109.21	40.3	2.71	99.60	40.0
July.....	84.10	39.3	2.14	93.77	39.4	2.38	99.57	39.2	2.54	108.13	39.9	2.71	96.72	39.0
August.....	86.00	40.0	2.15	93.38	39.4	2.37	101.12	39.5	2.56	111.93	40.7	2.75	97.36	39.1
	Tractors		Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		Construction and mining machinery ⁶		Construction and mining machinery, except oilfield machinery		Oilfield machinery and tools		Metalworking machinery ⁷			
1956: Average.....	\$90.27	40.3	\$2.24	\$92.37	39.6	\$2.08	\$92.23	42.5	\$2.17	\$92.01	42.4	\$2.17	\$92.45	42.8
1957: Average.....	93.22	40.5	2.36	93.20	40.0	2.23	92.64	40.9	2.27	92.39	40.7	2.27	93.78	41.3
August.....	88.52	38.0	2.34	88.99	39.9	2.23	92.16	40.6	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.43	41.6
September.....	94.95	39.4	2.41	91.71	40.4	2.27	93.61	40.7	2.30	92.46	40.2	2.30	97.02	42.0
October.....	95.60	39.5	2.42	89.44	39.4	2.27	91.25	39.5	2.31	89.93	39.1	2.30	94.13	40.4
November.....	93.90	38.8	2.42	89.60	39.3	2.28	89.70	39.0	2.30	88.62	38.7	2.29	92.80	39.7
December.....	96.14	39.4	2.44	92.92	40.4	2.30	91.87	39.6	2.32	90.16	39.2	2.30	95.18	40.5
1958: January.....	96.53	39.4	2.45	92.63	40.1	2.31	90.94	39.2	2.32	90.09	39.0	2.31	92.90	39.7
February.....	92.25	37.5	2.46	93.03	40.1	2.32	89.47	38.4	2.33	88.39	38.1	2.32	91.29	39.0
March.....	94.24	38.0	2.48	95.47	40.2	2.34	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.01	38.2	2.33	88.5	38.5
April.....	98.21	39.0	2.49	93.26	40.3	2.32	89.24	38.3	2.33	89.32	38.5	2.32	88.22	37.7
May.....	102.97	40.7	2.53	93.60	40.3	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	90.40	38.8	2.34	88.62	38.0
June.....	100.44	39.7	2.53	94.00	40.6	2.33	90.09	38.5	2.34	90.79	38.8	2.34	88.99	37.9
July.....	103.53	40.6	2.55	92.27	39.6	2.33	91.80	38.9	2.36	93.14	39.3	2.37	89.30	38.0
August.....	96.68	39.1	2.47	92.10	39.7	2.32	93.06	39.6	2.35	93.22	39.3	2.36	93.00	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wky. earnings	Ave. wky. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery		
1956: Average.....	\$106.02	45.7	\$2.32	\$97.41	43.1	\$2.26	\$115.12	45.5	\$2.53	\$89.88	42.8	\$2.10	\$89.67	41.9	\$2.14	\$78.59	41.4	\$1.85
1957: Average.....	100.86	42.2	2.39	99.42	41.6	2.39	112.67	43.5	2.59	90.06	41.5	2.17	91.02	41.0	2.22	77.55	40.6	1.91
August.....	97.58	41.0	2.38	90.29	41.2	2.41	108.03	42.2	2.66	88.97	41.0	2.17	91.17	40.7	2.24	77.16	40.4	1.91
September.....	97.61	40.5	2.41	102.72	42.1	2.44	107.68	41.9	2.57	90.23	41.2	2.19	92.48	41.1	2.25	76.21	39.9	1.91
October.....	96.24	40.1	2.40	97.69	40.2	2.43	103.38	40.7	2.54	90.64	41.2	2.20	91.80	40.8	2.25	78.74	40.8	1.93
November.....	94.22	39.1	2.41	96.87	39.7	2.44	102.77	40.3	2.55	88.88	40.4	2.20	89.78	39.9	2.25	76.81	39.8	1.93
December.....	95.92	39.8	2.41	98.49	40.2	2.45	106.30	41.2	2.58	89.98	40.9	2.20	91.76	40.6	2.26	78.14	40.1	1.92
1958: January.....	93.06	39.1	2.38	95.69	38.9	2.46	105.56	40.6	2.60	88.62	40.1	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	76.61	39.9	1.92
February.....	89.77	38.2	2.35	95.20	38.7	2.46	109.06	41.0	2.66	87.52	39.6	2.21	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.26	39.2	1.92
March.....	90.92	38.2	2.38	95.84	38.8	2.47	112.74	41.6	2.71	87.69	39.5	2.22	91.03	40.3	2.28	73.92	38.5	1.92
April.....	89.49	37.6	2.38	96.61	38.8	2.49	113.30	41.5	2.73	87.25	39.3	2.22	91.48	40.3	2.27	72.96	38.0	1.92
May.....	88.67	37.1	2.39	93.61	37.9	2.47	113.58	41.8	2.75	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.25	40.2	2.27	72.94	37.6	1.94
June.....	89.76	37.4	2.40	95.23	38.4	2.48	110.70	40.7	2.72	88.26	39.4	2.24	93.38	40.6	2.30	74.28	37.9	1.96
July.....	88.43	37.0	2.39	97.52	38.7	2.52	106.00	40.0	2.65	88.65	39.4	2.25	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.48	38.0	1.96
August.....	89.04	37.1	2.40	99.84	39.0	2.56	100.75	38.9	2.59	89.10	39.6	2.25	96.35	41.1	2.32	76.44	39.0	1.96
	Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans		
1956: Average.....	\$97.65	46.5	\$2.10	\$102.70	43.7	\$2.35	\$92.65	42.5	\$2.18	\$90.31	42.4	\$2.13	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$86.53	41.8	\$2.07
1957: Average.....	96.78	44.6	2.17	99.90	41.8	2.39	92.89	41.1	2.26	90.20	41.0	2.20	98.59	41.6	2.37	87.48	40.5	2.16
August.....	92.02	42.6	2.16	92.27	39.6	2.33	92.94	40.9	2.27	88.58	40.4	2.20	99.29	41.2	2.41	86.67	40.5	2.14
September.....	94.53	43.5	2.18	97.10	40.8	2.38	94.99	41.3	2.30	92.74	41.4	2.24	100.02	41.5	2.41	91.21	40.9	2.23
October.....	94.18	43.2	2.18	99.12	41.3	2.40	93.38	40.6	2.30	90.72	40.5	2.24	98.64	41.1	2.40	88.44	40.2	2.20
November.....	91.98	42.0	2.19	98.81	41.0	2.41	92.23	40.1	2.30	88.31	39.6	2.23	96.66	40.4	2.39	87.96	39.8	2.20
December.....	96.14	43.5	2.31	98.57	40.9	2.41	94.19	40.5	2.32	89.82	40.1	2.24	100.12	41.2	2.43	89.79	41.0	2.29
1958: January.....	90.03	41.3	2.18	98.90	40.7	2.43	91.48	39.6	2.31	87.58	39.1	2.24	95.04	39.6	2.40	86.85	39.3	2.21
February.....	87.20	40.0	2.18	97.28	40.2	2.42	89.86	38.9	2.31	86.91	38.8	2.24	95.21	39.0	2.39	85.75	38.6	2.21
March.....	87.16	39.8	2.19	99.55	41.3	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	87.36	39.0	2.24	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.24	39.2	2.20
April.....	86.24	39.2	2.20	98.49	40.7	2.42	90.32	39.1	2.31	88.59	39.2	2.26	92.49	38.7	2.39	86.07	39.3	2.19
May.....	89.20	40.0	2.23	97.69	40.2	2.43	90.94	39.2	2.32	88.65	39.4	2.25	93.12	38.8	2.40	88.03	39.3	2.24
June.....	88.31	39.6	2.23	97.60	40.2	2.43	92.90	39.7	2.34	91.20	40.0	2.28	94.95	39.4	2.41	89.91	40.5	2.23
July.....	88.88	39.6	2.25	96.62	39.6	2.44	91.96	39.3	2.34	89.54	39.1	2.29	92.69	38.3	2.42	89.87	40.3	2.22
August.....	89.10	39.6	2.25	95.31	38.9	2.45	93.22	39.5	2.36	89.38	39.2	2.28	95.16	39.0	2.44	90.45	40.2	2.25
	Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stockers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ³			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters ⁴		
1956: Average.....	\$90.49	41.7	\$2.17	\$95.02	42.8	\$2.22	\$90.71	41.8	\$2.17	\$90.22	41.2	\$2.19	\$96.05	41.4	\$2.32	\$82.60	41.2	\$2.06
1957: Average.....	89.78	39.9	2.25	94.53	41.1	2.30	94.16	41.3	2.28	90.23	40.5	2.25	98.01	40.5	2.42	76.64	39.2	1.95
August.....	90.90	40.4	2.25	93.80	41.0	2.29	94.30	41.4	2.28	89.33	39.7	2.25	97.28	40.2	2.42	75.66	39.0	1.94
September.....	92.69	40.3	2.20	94.71	41.0	2.31	99.64	42.4	2.35	91.03	40.1	2.27	99.38	40.4	2.46	75.27	38.6	1.95
October.....	90.46	39.5	2.29	93.06	40.5	2.32	98.00	41.7	2.35	91.14	39.8	2.29	98.95	39.9	2.48	78.01	39.8	1.96
November.....	88.46	38.8	2.28	93.83	40.1	2.34	94.66	40.8	2.32	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.25	40.1	2.50	78.41	39.6	1.98
December.....	90.22	39.4	2.29	93.60	40.0	2.34	95.82	41.2	2.35	92.34	39.8	2.32	100.10	40.2	2.49	79.20	39.5	1.99
1958: January.....	89.77	39.2	2.29	92.20	39.4	2.34	93.20	40.0	2.33	89.78	38.7	2.32	99.20	39.0	2.48	79.56	39.0	1.96
February.....	88.80	38.3	2.32	90.24	38.4	2.35	90.09	39.0	2.31	90.87	39.0	2.33	101.18	40.3	2.51	67.82	34.8	1.96
March.....	89.32	38.5	2.32	91.26	39.0	2.34	90.55	39.2	2.31	91.73	39.2	2.34	102.31	40.6	2.52	70.40	36.1	1.95
April.....	90.48	39.0	2.32	89.94	38.6	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	91.80	39.4	2.33	100.90	40.2	2.51	73.09	37.1	1.97
May.....	91.34	39.2	2.33	90.17	38.7	2.33	88.47	38.3	2.31	91.18	39.3	2.32	100.00	40.0	2.50	74.84	37.8	1.98
June.....	91.57	39.3	2.33	91.18	38.8	2.33	91.03	38.9	2.34	93.37	39.0	2.34	102.21	40.4	2.53	79.60	39.6	2.01
July.....	93.62	39.5	2.37	91.03	38.9	2.34	91.87	39.6	2.32	93.60	40.0	2.34	104.14	41.0	2.54	77.42	39.1	1.98
August.....	97.27	40.7	2.39	92.04	39.0	2.36	91.42	38.9	2.35	92.98	39.4	2.36	102.91	40.2	2.56	77.40	38.7	2.00
	Service-industry and household machines ⁵			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁶		
1956: Average.....	\$86.24	40.3	\$2.14	\$89.54	40.7	\$2.20	\$81.34	41.5	\$1.96	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17	\$86.22	40.1	\$2.15	\$89.87	41.8	\$2.15
1957: Average.....	87.30	39.5	2.21	88.53	39.0	2.27	83.84	41.3	2.03	89.20	40.0	2.23	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.62	40.9	2.24
August.....	87.07	39.4	2.21	87.98	39.1	2.25	83.43	40.5	2.06	90.72	40.5	2.24	87.64	39.3	2.23	91.13	40.5	2.25
September.....	86.82	40.1	2.24	99.78	42.1	2.27	87.99	41.0	2.10	88.60	40.0	2.21	88.48	39.5	2.24	91.38	40.5	2.26
October.....	90.71	39.5	2.26	88.65	41.8	2.36	87.57	41.7	2.10	88.60	39.5	2.23	86.58	39.1	2.30	91.88	40.3	2.28
November.....	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.93	37.9	2.32	86.30	40.9	2.11	93.48	41.0	2.28	85.48	38.3	2.27	91.37	39.9	2.29
December.....	87.58	39.1	2.24	83.68	36.7	2.28	85.06	40.7	2.09	93.20	40.7	2.29	88.82	39.3	2.26	92.75	40.8	2.29
1958: January.....	89.50	39.6	2.26	88.78	38.6	2.30	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.88	39.5	2.25	91.60	40.0	2.29	90.52	39.7	2.26
February.....	86.78	38.4	2.26	89.62	38.3	2.34	79.07	38.2	2.07	89.27	39.5	2.26	87.17	38.4	2.27	90.23	39.4	2.29
March.....	89.04	39.4	2.26	89.31	39.0	2.29	80.39	38.1	2.11	89.72	39.7	2.26	90.52	39.7	2.28	90.85	39.5	2.30
April.....	85.88	38.0	2.26	85.88	36.7	2.34	79.55	37.7	2.11	89.69	39.2	2.28	86.26	38.0	2.27	90.62	39.4	2.30
May.....	89.74	39.3	2.27	91.18	41.8	2.36	79.59	37.9	2.10	89.69	39.9	2.27	90.74	40.6	2.28	91.88	40.3	2.31
June.....	90.74	39.8	2.28	94.25	39.6	2.38	88.22	40.1	2.15	87.24	39.6	2.26	91.20	40.0	2.28	92.34	39.8	2.32
July.....	91.31	39.7	2.30	90.16	39.9	2.41	81.37	38.2	2.31	87.01	38.5	2.26	91.77	39.9	2.30	91.64	39.5	2.33
August.....	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.23	41.8	2.35	65.89	39.4	2.18	87.85	38.7	2.27	91.87	39.6	2.32	92.07	39.9	2.33

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued									Electrical machinery								
	Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ¹			Wiring devices and supplies		
1956: Average.....	\$88.90	41.2	\$2.16	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$90.31	42.2	\$2.14	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.08	\$87.15	41.5	\$2.10	\$76.11	40.7	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	91.13	40.5	2.25	89.15	39.8	2.24	92.96	41.5	2.24	83.01	40.1	2.07	88.70	40.5	2.19	76.82	39.6	1.94
August.....	89.82	40.1	2.24	88.70	39.6	2.24	92.48	41.1	2.25	82.81	40.2	2.06	88.91	40.6	2.19	75.46	39.1	1.93
September.....	91.71	40.4	2.27	89.27	39.5	2.26	92.43	40.9	2.26	83.21	40.2	2.07	89.73	40.6	2.21	76.83	39.4	1.95
October.....	91.54	39.8	2.30	88.76	39.1	2.27	93.30	41.1	2.27	81.93	39.4	2.08	89.20	40.0	2.23	76.44	38.8	1.97
November.....	92.63	40.1	2.31	87.94	38.4	2.29	92.11	40.4	2.28	82.95	39.5	2.10	89.60	40.0	2.24	78.21	39.3	1.99
December.....	95.35	41.1	2.32	88.08	38.8	2.27	93.02	40.8	2.28	83.56	39.6	2.11	90.45	40.2	2.25	78.21	39.3	1.99
1958: January.....	92.57	39.9	2.32	87.62	38.6	2.27	91.03	40.1	2.27	82.89	39.1	2.12	88.09	39.5	2.22	77.22	39.0	1.98
February.....	90.34	39.2	2.32	87.78	38.8	2.28	90.74	39.8	2.28	83.07	39.0	2.13	87.64	39.3	2.23	76.08	38.4	1.98
March.....	90.55	39.2	2.31	88.17	38.5	2.29	91.00	40.0	2.29	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.66	39.4	2.25	77.80	38.9	2.00
April.....	90.48	39.0	2.32	87.48	38.2	2.29	92.23	40.1	2.30	83.46	39.0	2.14	87.88	39.1	2.24	77.41	38.9	1.99
May.....	89.63	38.8	2.31	87.63	38.1	2.30	92.80	40.2	2.31	83.67	39.1	2.14	88.43	39.3	2.25	78.00	39.0	2.00
June.....	90.39	39.3	2.30	89.24	38.8	2.30	94.54	40.4	2.34	85.14	39.6	2.15	89.27	39.6	2.26	78.17	38.7	2.02
July.....	91.87	39.6	2.32	86.33	37.7	2.29	93.03	40.1	2.32	84.50	39.3	2.15	89.04	39.4	2.26	78.36	38.6	2.03
August.....	93.37	39.9	2.34	87.86	38.2	2.30	93.78	40.4	2.32	85.14	39.6	2.15	89.10	39.6	2.25	79.39	39.3	2.02
	Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical insulating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switch-board, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus		
1956: Average.....	\$84.46	41.2	\$2.05	\$80.16	40.9	\$1.98	\$90.86	41.3	\$2.20	\$92.84	42.2	\$2.20	\$90.30	42.0	\$2.15	\$101.66	44.4	\$2.29
1957: Average.....	84.80	40.0	2.12	81.61	40.2	2.03	93.79	40.6	2.31	83.38	40.6	2.20	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.28	41.5	2.32
August.....	85.20	40.9	2.13	81.80	40.1	2.04	95.76	41.1	2.33	83.43	40.8	2.20	93.11	41.2	2.26	99.12	42.0	2.36
September.....	84.35	39.6	2.12	82.61	40.1	2.06	96.29	40.8	2.36	92.92	40.4	2.30	94.39	41.4	2.28	95.91	41.7	2.30
October.....	82.68	38.1	2.17	82.00	40.0	2.05	97.00	40.6	2.36	91.25	39.5	2.31	92.82	40.4	2.29	94.37	40.5	2.33
November.....	84.71	39.4	2.15	83.02	40.3	2.06	96.50	40.4	2.36	92.34	39.8	2.32	93.03	40.1	2.32	92.73	39.8	2.33
December.....	82.47	38.9	2.12	81.58	39.6	2.06	96.63	40.6	2.38	92.50	39.7	2.35	96.35	41.0	2.35	92.17	39.9	2.31
1958: January.....	83.50	39.2	2.13	80.90	39.3	2.08	98.05	39.6	2.35	90.46	39.5	2.29	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.71	39.7	2.31
February.....	82.60	38.6	2.14	81.12	39.0	2.08	94.09	39.7	2.37	91.87	39.6	2.32	91.94	39.8	2.31	88.01	38.1	2.31
March.....	82.35	38.3	2.15	82.32	39.2	2.10	93.85	39.6	2.37	92.97	39.9	2.33	92.58	39.7	2.33	86.48	37.6	2.30
April.....	82.60	38.6	2.14	82.68	38.9	2.11	92.04	39.0	2.36	92.50	39.7	2.33	91.41	39.4	2.32	87.55	37.9	2.31
May.....	84.20	38.8	2.17	83.28	39.1	2.13	94.01	39.5	2.38	92.73	39.8	2.33	91.41	40.4	2.32	88.39	38.1	2.32
June.....	85.63	39.1	2.19	85.57	39.8	2.15	94.88	39.7	2.39	92.50	39.7	2.33	92.73	39.8	2.33	89.47	38.4	2.33
July.....	85.41	39.0	2.19	85.75	39.7	2.16	95.28	39.7	2.40	91.94	39.8	2.31	92.27	39.6	2.33	88.62	38.2	2.32
August.....	86.29	39.4	2.19	83.10	39.2	2.12	95.92	39.8	2.41	91.64	39.8	2.32	92.34	39.8	2.32	90.05	40.2	2.34
	Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ¹			Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment		
1956: Average.....	\$80.80	39.9	\$2.02	\$84.71	43.0	\$1.97	\$84.42	40.2	\$2.10	\$78.07	40.8	\$1.04	\$76.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	85.08	41.5	2.05	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.62	39.7	1.92	78.41	39.8	1.97	73.83	39.7	1.91
August.....	82.47	38.9	2.12	85.49	41.3	2.07	86.46	39.3	2.20	77.84	39.4	1.93	77.00	40.0	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90
September.....	83.10	39.2	2.12	86.31	42.1	2.07	87.91	39.6	2.22	78.30	39.9	1.95	78.40	40.0	1.96	76.02	39.5	1.91
October.....	83.74	39.5	2.12	84.26	41.1	2.05	86.58	39.0	2.22	78.41	39.6	1.98	76.83	39.0	1.97	74.30	38.9	1.91
November.....	83.92	39.4	2.13	84.04	40.6	2.07	86.52	38.8	2.23	79.00	39.5	2.00	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.08	38.9	1.93
December.....	84.63	39.0	2.17	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.82	38.8	2.23	77.21	38.8	1.99	78.79	39.2	2.01	76.64	39.1	1.96
1958: January.....	83.60	38.0	2.20	81.80	39.9	2.05	86.02	38.4	2.24	78.59	39.1	2.01	79.15	38.8	2.04	77.40	38.7	2.00
February.....	84.42	38.2	2.21	81.60	40.0	2.04	85.80	38.0	2.25	77.60	38.8	2.02	79.95	39.0	2.05	78.08	39.1	2.02
March.....	83.44	38.1	2.19	82.42	40.4	2.04	86.18	37.8	2.28	77.39	38.6	2.01	80.16	39.1	2.05	79.39	39.3	2.02
April.....	81.81	37.7	2.17	82.42	40.4	2.04	84.32	37.4	2.26	78.39	39.0	2.01	80.94	39.1	2.07	79.78	39.3	2.03
May.....	82.28	37.4	2.20	81.80	40.1	2.04	84.67	37.3	2.27	77.79	38.7	2.01	80.96	39.3	2.06	79.68	39.4	2.03
June.....	82.40	37.8	2.18	87.36	41.8	2.09	89.31	39.0	2.29	78.74	38.6	2.04	82.39	39.8	2.07	81.60	40.0	2.04
July.....	83.00	37.9	2.19	88.18	42.6	2.07	89.17	38.6	2.31	79.34	38.7	2.05	80.75	39.2	2.06	80.39	39.6	2.03
August.....	84.37	38.7	2.18	84.03	40.4	2.08	88.78	38.6	2.30	79.95	39.0	2.05	82.39	39.8	2.07	81.40	39.9	2.04
	Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ¹			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes		
1956: Average.....	\$67.25	39.1	\$1.72	\$95.24	42.9	\$2.22	\$78.34	40.8	\$1.92	\$87.12	40.9	\$2.13	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$87.53	40.9	\$2.14
1957: Average.....	70.23	38.8	1.81	94.39	41.4	2.28	81.61	40.4	2.02	90.09	40.4	2.23	68.00	40.0	1.70	96.47	40.3	2.25
August.....	72.98	39.1	1.82	91.03	41.1	2.27	82.31	40.7	2.02	92.25	41.0	2.25	67.66	39.8	1.70	90.68	40.3	2.22
September.....	72.99	40.1	1.80	91.76	40.9	2.26	83.18	40.8	2.04	93.94	41.2	2.26	68.00	40.7	1.73	90.40	40.2	2.23
October.....	71.80	38.6	1.86	90.12	39.7	2.27	83.22	40.4	2.09	94.33	41.2	2.29	67.82	39.2	1.72	90.97	39.9	2.25
November.....	69.83	37.8	1.85	93.38	40.6	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	91.03	40.1	2.27	67.64	38.1	1.73	92.11	40.4	2.28
December.....	71.24	38.3	1.86	92.75	40.5	2.29	82.80	40.0	2.07	90.44	39.4	2.27	68.63	39.9	1.72	91.76	40.6	2.26
1958: January.....	71.61	38.5	1.86	92.27	39.6	2.33	82.59	39.9	2.07	88.53	39.0	2.27	69.03	39.9	1.73	91.71	40.4	2.27
February.....	71.43	38.2	1.87	92.04	39.5	2.33	81.95	39.4	2.08	87.45	38.2	2.29	69.83	39.9	1.78	90.57	39.9	2.29
March.....	71.66	38.0	1.87	91.80	39.4	2.33	82.78	39.6	2.09	88.88	38.9	2.31	68.48	39.7	1.78	91.00	40.0	2.27
April.....	72.96	38.4	1.90	92.79	40.4	2.35	83.18	39.8	2.04	93.38	40.2	2.32	70.05	38.8	1.78	90.46	40.2	2.24
May.....	72.94	38.5	1.88	93.22	39.6	2.36	82.56	39.0	2.09	90.40	39.0	2.30	70.37	39.4	1.80	90.40	40.2	2.24
June.....	74.88	39.4	1.90	93.06	39.6	2.35	83.39	40.0	2.08	92.40	40.0	2.31	70.98	40.1	1.77	93.32	40.4	2.31
July.....	72.77	38.1	1.91	90.79	39.8	2.34	84.19	39.9	2.11	92.17	39.9	2.31	73.16	40.2	1.82	94.47	40.2	2.35
August.....	75.06	39.3	1.91	94.71	40.3	2.35	83.18	39.8	2.09	92.86	40.2	2.31	71.02	39.9	1.78	92.80	40.0	2.35

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Durable goods-Continued																	
	Transportation equipment																	
	Total: Transportation equipment			Motor vehicles and equipment ¹			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ¹		
1956: Average	\$94.48	40.9	\$2.31	\$94.71	40.3	\$2.35	\$95.91	40.3	\$2.38	\$81.61	40.4	\$2.02	\$82.00	39.9	\$2.07	\$95.99	42.1	\$2.28
1957: Average	97.36	40.4	2.41	98.40	40.0	2.46	99.85	40.1	2.49	84.56	39.7	2.13	81.35	39.3	2.07	96.76	41.0	2.36
August	97.04	40.1	2.42	98.55	39.9	2.47	100.15	39.9	2.51	87.26	40.4	2.16	83.92	40.3	2.08	96.15	40.4	2.38
September	97.27	39.7	2.43	99.04	39.3	2.52	100.74	39.2	2.57	85.79	39.9	2.15	85.28	41.0	2.08	95.68	40.2	2.38
October	97.57	39.5	2.47	99.18	39.2	2.53	100.74	39.2	2.57	82.94	38.4	2.16	85.68	40.8	2.10	96.24	40.1	2.40
November	101.50	40.6	2.50	107.68	41.9	2.57	110.14	42.2	2.61	83.81	38.8	2.16	76.84	37.3	2.06	96.16	39.9	2.41
December	99.70	40.2	2.48	100.65	40.1	2.51	102.11	40.2	2.54	86.33	39.6	2.18	81.09	38.8	2.09	99.06	40.6	2.44
1958: January	95.45	38.8	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	86.80	40.0	2.17	78.17	37.4	2.09	96.66	40.6	2.43
February	94.96	38.6	2.46	92.50	37.3	2.48	93.37	37.2	2.51	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.54	37.1	2.09	98.58	40.4	2.44
March	97.32	39.4	2.47	95.75	38.3	2.50	97.28	38.3	2.54	86.11	39.5	2.18	80.60	38.2	2.11	99.06	40.6	2.44
April	97.07	39.3	2.47	96.00	38.4	2.50	97.54	38.4	2.54	85.02	39.0	2.18	79.80	38.0	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44
May	98.85	39.7	2.49	97.64	38.9	2.51	98.94	38.8	2.55	86.94	39.7	2.19	83.79	39.9	2.10	100.44	40.5	2.45
June	99.50	39.8	2.50	98.14	39.1	2.51	99.20	38.9	2.55	87.20	40.0	2.18	87.13	41.1	2.12	102.16	40.7	2.51
July	100.19	39.6	2.53	97.39	38.8	2.51	98.82	38.6	2.56	87.60	40.0	2.19	85.47	40.7	2.10	102.62	40.4	2.54
August	101.35	39.9	2.54	99.18	39.2	2.53	101.01	39.0	2.59	88.80	40.0	2.22	85.70	41.2	2.08	103.63	40.8	2.54
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ¹			Shipbuilding and repairing		
1956: Average	\$94.89	41.8	\$2.27	\$96.90	42.5	\$2.28	\$96.03	42.7	\$2.27	\$98.01	42.8	\$2.29	\$95.33	39.7	\$2.25	\$92.27	39.6	\$2.33
1957: Average	95.65	40.7	2.35	98.23	41.1	2.39	97.76	41.6	2.35	99.78	42.1	2.37	94.88	39.7	2.39	97.81	39.6	2.47
August	95.04	40.1	2.37	96.16	39.9	2.41	98.29	41.3	2.38	99.07	41.8	2.37	97.04	40.1	2.42	96.70	40.2	2.48
September	94.80	40.0	2.37	95.11	39.3	2.42	97.23	41.2	2.36	99.84	41.6	2.40	96.53	39.4	2.45	98.64	39.3	2.51
October	95.20	40.0	2.38	96.78	39.6	2.45	98.77	41.5	2.38	97.75	40.9	2.39	95.31	38.9	2.48	97.64	38.9	2.51
November	95.82	39.8	2.40	97.17	39.5	2.46	98.77	41.5	2.38	98.09	40.7	2.41	90.15	37.1	2.43	92.25	36.9	2.50
December	97.53	40.3	2.42	100.65	40.1	2.51	101.76	42.4	2.40	100.67	41.6	2.42	94.77	39.0	2.43	97.80	39.0	2.50
1958: January	98.49	40.7	2.42	99.00	39.6	2.50	97.58	41.0	2.38	100.45	41.8	2.42	94.14	38.9	2.42	97.00	38.8	2.50
February	97.53	40.3	2.42	99.75	39.9	2.50	98.36	41.0	2.37	99.63	41.0	2.43	91.55	37.8	2.43	94.75	37.6	2.52
March	98.42	40.5	2.43	100.90	40.2	2.51	94.71	40.8	2.35	100.53	41.2	2.44	96.78	39.5	2.45	98.43	39.3	2.53
April	97.69	40.2	2.43	100.40	40.0	2.51	95.99	40.5	2.37	100.28	41.1	2.44	95.80	39.1	2.45	98.67	39.0	2.53
May	101.09	40.6	2.49	100.55	39.9	2.52	94.71	40.3	2.35	100.28	41.1	2.47	97.51	39.6	2.45	100.19	39.6	2.53
June	102.06	40.5	2.52	103.38	40.7	2.54	95.11	40.3	2.36	102.59	41.2	2.49	96.78	39.5	2.45	99.43	39.3	2.53
July	102.91	40.2	2.56	103.79	40.7	2.55	93.77	39.9	2.35	103.16	41.1	2.51	99.65	39.7	2.51	102.68	39.8	2.58
August	104.19	40.7	2.56	102.47	40.5	2.53	96.39	40.5	2.38	105.08	41.7	2.52	100.73	39.5	2.55	103.36	39.6	2.61
	Transportation equipment-Continued																	
	Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ¹			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
1956: Average	\$73.57	40.2	\$1.83	\$94.56	39.9	\$2.37	\$99.41	42.3	\$2.35	\$92.19	38.9	\$2.37	\$77.99	40.2	\$1.93	\$82.01	40.8	\$2.01
1957: Average	77.78	40.3	1.93	100.80	40.0	2.32	102.41	40.8	2.51	99.79	39.6	2.32	79.59	39.4	2.02	85.03	40.3	2.11
August	77.82	39.5	1.97	99.79	39.6	2.32	103.22	40.8	2.53	99.29	39.4	2.32	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.00	40.0	2.10
September	77.82	39.5	1.97	103.86	40.1	2.59	107.38	41.3	2.60	102.56	39.6	2.59	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.05	40.4	2.12
October	77.41	38.9	1.99	99.72	38.8	2.57	102.94	39.9	2.56	98.43	38.3	2.57	81.18	39.6	2.05	84.99	39.9	2.13
November	75.25	38.2	1.97	102.56	39.6	2.59	100.73	39.5	2.55	103.36	39.6	2.61	77.29	37.7	2.05	85.20	40.0	2.13
December	77.22	39.2	1.97	104.67	39.8	2.63	103.48	39.8	2.60	105.07	39.8	2.64	77.46	37.6	2.06	85.17	39.8	2.14
1958: January	76.83	39.2	1.96	101.92	39.2	2.60	100.10	39.1	2.56	102.97	39.3	2.62	81.12	39.0	2.08	85.14	39.6	2.15
February	74.50	38.4	1.94	100.19	38.5	2.60	98.81	38.3	2.58	100.75	38.6	2.61	82.66	39.5	2.09	84.30	39.3	2.15
March	75.59	40.3	1.97	102.96	39.0	2.64	102.96	39.6	2.60	103.21	38.8	2.66	82.58	39.7	2.08	85.80	39.4	2.16
April	78.29	39.9	1.96	100.81	37.9	2.66	102.44	39.4	2.60	99.66	37.3	2.68	82.66	39.5	2.09	85.72	39.5	2.17
May	80.56	41.1	1.96	99.64	37.6	2.65	101.53	38.9	2.61	99.06	37.1	2.67	81.48	38.8	2.10	85.46	39.2	2.18
June	78.98	40.5	1.95	98.21	37.2	2.64	104.41	39.7	2.63	94.78	35.9	2.64	82.39	39.8	2.07	87.16	39.8	2.19
July	76.43	38.6	1.98	98.05	37.0	2.65	107.07	40.1	2.67	93.98	35.6	2.64	78.83	37.9	2.08	87.34	39.7	2.20
August	77.97	38.6	2.02	98.32	37.1	2.65	102.97	39.3	2.62	96.12	36.0	2.67	84.35	39.6	2.13	88.18	39.9	2.21
	Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods ¹			Photographic apparatus		
1956: Average	\$94.95	42.2	\$2.25	\$83.64	41.0	\$2.04	\$83.03	40.5	\$2.05	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average	97.17	41.0	2.37	86.27	40.5	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	74.37	40.2	1.85	67.26	39.5	1.69	94.60	40.6	2.33
August	94.09	39.7	2.37	85.65	40.0	2.12	84.38	39.8	2.12	74.37	40.1	1.86	68.40	40.0	1.71	92.75	40.5	2.29
September	96.72	40.3	2.40	86.56	40.4	2.15	86.24	40.3	2.14	75.92	40.6	1.87	69.08	40.4	1.71	97.20	40.5	2.40
October	95.68	39.7	2.41	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.00	40.0	2.15	76.17	40.3	1.89	67.49	39.7	1.70	96.76	39.9	2.40
November	98.25	40.6	2.42	86.00	40.0	2.15	85.63	40.2	2.13	75.05	39.5	1.90	65.63	39.3	1.67	97.20	40.5	2.40
December	100.28	41.1	2.44	85.57	39.8	2.15	84.77	39.8	2.13	75.81	39.9	1.90	64.30	37.6	1.71	96.96	40.4	2.40
1958: January	100.45	41.0	2.45	84.93	39.5	2.15	82.86	38.9	2.13	75.43	39.7	1.90	66.16	38.0	1.82	96.08	40.2	2.39
February	98.56	39.9	2.42	84.50	39.3	2.15	82.82	38.7	2.14	74.28	39.3	1.89	66.91	38.2	1.83	96.00	40.0	2.40
March	99.05	40.1	2.47	84.99	39.3	2.16	84.32	39.4	2.14	74.37	39.2	1.91	70.10	38.1	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
April	102.18	41.2	2.48	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.36	39.7	2.15	75.25	39.4	1.91	69.85	37.8	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
May	100.35	40.3	2.49	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.02	38.9	2.16	76.45	39.3	1.92	70.47	38.3	1.84	96.40	40.0	2.41
June	103.46	40.9	2.53	86.51	39.5	2.19	85.85	39.2	2.19	78.78	40.4	1.95	70.86	38.3	1.97	97.36	40.4	2.41
July	101.40	40.4	2.51	86.24	39.2	2.20	91.84	39.0	2.23	78.00	40.0	1.95	68.08	38.0	1.98	98.14	40.3	2.41
August	104.70	40.9	2.56	86.90	39.5	2.20	91.91	41.4	2.22	79.19	40.2	1.97	70.47	38.3	1.84	97.93	40.3	2.43

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Durable goods—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued			Miscellaneous manufacturing industries														
Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ¹			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			
1956: Average.....	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$70.53	40.3	\$1.75	\$73.81	41.7	\$1.77	\$68.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$83.38	41.9	\$1.99	\$80.54	41.3	\$1.95
1957: Average.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	72.22	39.9	1.81	74.07	40.7	1.82	70.07	40.5	1.73	84.05	41.2	2.04	83.03	40.5	2.05
August.....	71.97	38.9	1.85	72.00	40.0	1.80	75.26	40.9	1.84	70.47	40.5	1.74	85.90	41.7	2.06	81.80	40.1	2.04
September.....	73.36	40.3	1.87	72.54	40.3	1.80	77.52	41.9	1.85	72.38	41.6	1.74	89.67	42.7	2.10	84.87	41.0	2.07
October.....	73.10	39.3	1.86	72.22	39.9	1.81	75.81	41.2	1.84	70.99	40.8	1.74	88.41	42.3	2.09	85.70	41.2	2.08
November.....	72.66	39.6	1.86	72.25	39.7	1.82	75.67	40.9	1.85	71.28	40.5	1.76	86.94	42.0	2.07	84.87	41.0	2.07
December.....	72.18	38.9	1.87	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.63	41.6	1.77	83.64	40.8	2.05	84.46	41.0	2.06
1958: January.....	70.57	38.1	1.86	72.52	39.2	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.59	39.4	2.02	80.18	38.9	2.06
February.....	72.00	38.5	1.87	71.79	39.0	1.84	73.05	39.7	1.84	70.40	40.0	1.76	78.76	39.1	2.04	79.95	39.0	2.05
March.....	72.76	38.7	1.88	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.86	39.6	1.84	69.70	39.5	1.76	81.18	39.6	2.05	82.40	40.0	2.06
April.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	72.15	39.0	1.85	73.28	39.4	1.86	70.13	39.4	1.78	81.35	39.3	2.07	80.32	38.8	2.07
May.....	71.63	38.1	1.88	71.94	39.1	1.84	74.26	39.5	1.88	70.71	39.5	1.79	81.95	39.4	2.08	79.87	38.4	2.08
June.....	71.82	38.2	1.88	73.08	39.5	1.85	74.74	40.4	1.85	72.22	40.8	1.77	81.16	39.4	2.06	80.47	38.5	2.09
July.....	74.47	39.4	1.89	72.13	39.2	1.84	72.83	39.8	1.83	70.00	40.0	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	81.48	38.8	2.10
August.....	72.93	39.0	1.87	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.34	40.4	1.84	71.05	40.6	1.75	84.19	39.9	2.11	83.44	40.3	2.12
Toys and sporting goods ¹			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods ¹			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			
1956: Average.....	\$62.56	39.1	\$1.60	\$61.85	38.9	\$1.59	\$63.83	39.4	\$1.63	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59	\$75.35	41.4	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	65.69	39.1	1.68	63.80	38.9	1.64	69.70	39.6	1.76	67.30	40.3	1.67	65.07	39.2	1.66	78.31	41.0	1.91
August.....	66.46	39.2	1.67	64.62	39.4	1.64	68.11	38.7	1.75	66.50	40.3	1.65	64.12	39.1	1.64	78.47	41.3	1.90
September.....	65.57	39.5	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63	68.75	39.3	1.75	66.80	40.0	1.67	66.17	40.1	1.65	79.10	41.2	1.92
October.....	66.90	39.7	1.66	64.31	39.7	1.62	69.65	39.8	1.75	67.09	39.7	1.69	66.76	39.5	1.69	78.53	40.9	1.92
November.....	66.86	39.2	1.68	65.01	39.4	1.65	68.29	38.8	1.76	69.19	40.7	1.70	67.42	39.2	1.72	76.97	40.3	1.91
December.....	65.11	38.3	1.70	62.42	37.6	1.66	69.74	39.4	1.77	66.05	39.1	1.69	64.87	39.4	1.66	78.74	40.8	1.93
1958: January.....	66.47	38.2	1.74	64.81	37.9	1.71	68.89	38.7	1.78	67.43	39.9	1.69	63.74	38.4	1.66	76.80	40.0	1.92
February.....	66.68	38.1	1.75	65.02	37.8	1.72	69.30	38.5	1.80	66.25	39.2	1.69	63.14	38.5	1.64	75.65	39.4	1.92
March.....	67.34	38.7	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	70.20	39.0	1.80	68.85	39.8	1.73	63.36	38.4	1.65	75.94	39.5	1.92
April.....	66.09	38.2	1.73	64.05	37.9	1.69	69.48	38.6	1.80	69.03	39.9	1.73	64.73	38.3	1.69	76.04	39.4	1.93
May.....	66.13	38.9	1.70	64.74	39.0	1.66	69.45	38.8	1.79	69.65	39.5	1.75	64.51	38.4	1.68	78.81	39.8	1.93
June.....	66.86	39.1	1.71	64.74	39.0	1.66	70.95	39.2	1.81	68.73	39.5	1.74	65.35	38.9	1.68	79.37	40.7	1.94
July.....	66.35	38.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	71.55	39.1	1.83	64.39	38.1	1.69	64.73	38.3	1.69	78.08	40.5	1.95
August.....	66.35	38.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66	70.77	39.1	1.81	66.59	39.4	1.69	65.18	38.8	1.68	79.77	40.7	1.96
Durable goods—Continued			Non-durable goods															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Food and kindred products															
Other manufacturing industries			Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ¹			Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ¹			
1956: Average.....	\$74.37	40.2	\$1.85	\$73.03	41.0	\$1.83	\$84.03	41.6	\$2.02	\$82.00	43.2	\$2.18	\$85.08	41.5	\$2.06	\$74.65	42.9	\$1.74
1957: Average.....	74.64	39.7	1.88	78.17	40.5	1.93	87.08	40.5	2.15	96.41	41.2	2.34	88.51	40.6	2.18	77.83	42.3	1.84
August.....	74.82	39.8	1.88	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.22	40.2	2.12	94.19	40.6	2.33	88.73	40.7	2.18	75.26	42.3	1.85
September.....	74.82	39.8	1.88	78.69	41.2	1.91	89.60	41.1	2.18	100.08	41.7	2.40	89.95	40.7	2.21	78.73	42.1	1.87
October.....	73.30	39.2	1.87	77.99	40.2	1.94	89.13	40.7	2.19	99.29	41.2	2.41	90.72	40.5	2.24	77.38	41.6	1.86
November.....	73.12	39.1	1.87	79.18	40.4	1.96	90.83	41.1	2.21	101.82	41.9	2.43	92.89	41.1	2.26	77.42	41.4	1.87
December.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.16	40.7	1.97	89.32	40.6	2.20	99.12	41.3	2.40	91.08	40.7	2.26	78.96	42.0	1.88
1958: January.....	76.83	39.4	1.95	80.60	40.1	2.01	89.15	39.8	2.24	99.39	40.9	2.43	91.48	40.3	2.27	80.41	42.1	1.91
February.....	75.85	39.1	1.94	79.80	39.7	2.01	86.30	38.7	2.23	95.53	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	79.42	41.8	1.90
March.....	75.85	39.3	1.93	79.00	39.6	2.01	86.75	38.9	2.25	95.80	40.0	2.42	89.72	39.7	2.26	78.47	41.3	1.90
April.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	79.80	39.7	2.01	87.25	39.3	2.22	95.83	39.6	2.42	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.06	41.7	1.92
May.....	75.27	39.0	1.93	80.80	40.2	2.01	88.36	39.8	2.22	97.03	40.3	2.43	93.23	40.9	2.28	83.64	42.0	1.92
June.....	75.83	39.3	1.93	81.81	40.7	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	100.45	41.0	2.45	94.58	41.3	2.29	83.03	42.8	1.94
July.....	75.46	39.1	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99	91.58	40.7	2.25	101.05	41.0	2.48	97.06	42.2	2.30	84.71	43.0	1.97
August.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	90.05	40.2	2.24	100.44	40.5	2.48	94.07	40.9	2.30	83.73	42.5	1.97
Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and less			Canning and preserving ¹			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ¹			
1956: Average.....	\$76.12	44.0	\$1.73	\$77.65	42.2	\$1.84	\$82.02	39.5	\$1.57	\$80.00	39.7	\$1.65	\$86.14	41.6	\$1.59	\$80.97	43.3	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	79.00	42.7	1.83	81.90	42.0	1.95	83.57	39.9	1.63	81.88	39.7	1.69	86.83	40.5	1.65	85.50	43.4	1.97
August.....	78.57	42.7	1.84	81.51	41.8	1.95	85.93	40.7	1.62	81.34	39.2	1.70	89.14	41.9	1.65	87.50	44.0	1.99
September.....	80.41	43.0	1.87	82.97	41.6	1.98	86.42	41.9	1.62	88.13	38.5	1.73	88.30	41.9	1.63	90.74	44.1	2.03
October.....	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.59	41.5	1.90	82.65	38.2	1.64	80.66	39.5	1.70	85.90	41.7	1.66	88.24	43.9	2.01
November.....	77.68	41.1	1.89	81.39	40.9	1.99	80.64	37.2	1.63	47.08	38.6	1.77	83.73	39.1	1.63	85.83	42.5	2.02
December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	82.57	41.7	1.98	83.84	38.0	1.68	80.45	38.5	1.77	87.37	39.4	1.71	87.67	43.4	2.02
1958: January.....	80.12	41.3	1.94	83.38	41.9	1.99	84.98	38.0	1.71	54.48	39.1	1.81	86.29	38.8	1.76	88.51	43.6	2.03
February.....	79.52	41.2	1.93	83.60	41.8	2.00	83.41	37.4	1.70	60.45	38.5	1.77	86.32	39.7	1.75	88.54	43.4	2.04
March.....	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.00	41.5	2.00	82.87	37.2	1.69	62.87	39.7	1.78	84.70	37.4	1.73	87.70	43.2	2.03
April.....	80.77	41.0	1.97	84.62	42.1	2.01	65.70	37.4	1.73	56.92	31.6	1.79	86.12	38.4	1.80	87.49	43.1	2.03
May.....	81.08	41.5	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	66.64	38.6	1.70	55.94	30.4	1.84	86.34	39.4	1.79	86.88	42.9	2.03
June.....	84.08	42.5	1.99	86.45	42.6	2.03	63.68	38.3	1.66	51.10	29.2	1.75	86.22	38.5	1.72	89.73	44.2	2.03
July.....	85.02	42.3	2.01	86.86	43.2	2.08	64.31	40.7	1.88	38.27	35.1	1.66	67.20	42.8	1.57	90.98	44.6	2.04
August.....	83.62	41.6	2.01	89.03	42.6	2.09	69.22	41.2	1.98	39.30	33.5	1.77	72.76	42.0	1.50	90.82	44.3	2.04

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Ave. wkly. hours	Ave. hrlly. earnings
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared foods			Bakery products ¹			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ²		
1956: Average.....	\$54.73	43.9	\$1.93	\$76.65	43.8	\$1.75	\$73.08	40.6	\$1.80	\$74.99	40.7	\$1.84	\$65.84	39.9	\$1.65	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.88
1957: Average.....	88.88	44.0	2.02	80.59	43.8	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	68.71	39.6	1.73	84.44	43.9	1.95
August.....	90.20	44.0	2.05	81.35	44.7	1.82	76.33	40.6	1.88	78.14	40.7	1.92	69.57	40.1	1.73	81.14	39.2	2.07
September.....	95.10	45.5	2.09	82.40	44.3	1.86	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.57	40.5	1.94	68.11	39.6	1.72	85.90	41.7	2.06
October.....	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.21	44.2	1.88	76.40	40.0	1.91	78.59	40.3	1.92	68.64	39.0	1.76	78.81	41.7	1.89
November.....	89.63	43.3	2.07	80.33	42.5	1.89	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.19	40.2	1.97	70.20	39.0	1.80	87.50	40.0	1.75
December.....	91.26	44.3	2.06	82.84	43.6	1.90	77.39	40.1	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96	71.13	39.3	1.81	89.89	40.5	1.78
1958: January.....	92.12	44.5	2.07	84.42	44.2	1.91	78.81	39.8	1.93	78.01	39.8	1.94	72.07	39.6	1.82	86.20	43.1	2.00
February.....	90.00	43.9	2.05	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.80	39.8	1.96	71.71	39.4	1.82	85.08	41.5	2.05
March.....	90.64	44.0	2.06	82.27	43.3	1.90	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.60	39.9	1.97	71.31	39.4	1.81	84.65	40.5	2.09
April.....	89.38	43.6	2.05	84.29	43.9	1.92	77.61	39.8	1.95	79.00	39.9	1.98	71.99	39.5	1.82	88.34	40.9	2.10
May.....	88.56	43.2	2.03	81.46	43.1	1.89	78.99	40.3	1.96	81.00	40.5	2.00	72.25	39.7	1.82	84.59	39.9	2.12
June.....	92.98	44.7	2.08	83.40	44.6	1.87	79.98	40.6	1.97	81.81	40.7	2.01	73.16	40.2	1.82	90.07	41.7	2.16
July.....	94.26	45.1	2.09	86.56	45.8	1.89	80.78	40.8	1.98	82.42	40.8	2.02	73.89	40.6	1.82	92.65	42.5	2.18
August.....	94.53	44.8	2.11	83.51	44.9	1.86	79.60	40.2	1.96	81.61	40.4	2.02	72.07	39.6	1.82	92.62	42.1	2.20
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ²			Confectionery			Beverages ³			Bottled soft drinks		
1956: Average.....	\$87.36	42.0	\$2.08	\$77.58	43.1	\$1.80	\$62.00	40.0	\$1.55	\$59.70	39.8	\$1.50	\$85.62	40.2	\$2.15	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.87
1957: Average.....	92.60	41.9	2.21	80.60	43.1	1.87	64.48	39.8	1.62	62.17	39.6	1.57	88.98	39.9	2.23	67.48	41.4	1.63
August.....	90.86	41.3	2.20	70.60	35.3	2.00	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.90	40.5	1.58	90.54	40.6	2.23	69.28	42.5	1.63
September.....	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.95	42.4	1.98	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.87	40.8	1.59	89.60	40.0	2.24	69.21	42.2	1.64
October.....	93.91	42.3	2.22	72.80	41.6	1.75	64.55	39.6	1.63	62.09	39.3	1.58	87.64	39.3	2.23	65.61	40.5	1.62
November.....	91.84	41.0	2.24	86.91	49.1	1.77	64.18	39.6	1.62	61.70	39.3	1.57	87.58	39.1	2.24	65.36	40.1	1.63
December.....	94.33	42.3	2.23	91.45	49.7	1.84	64.08	39.8	1.61	61.78	39.6	1.56	82.50	39.6	2.26	67.56	40.7	1.66
1958: January.....	93.60	41.6	2.25	84.23	44.1	1.91	65.74	39.6	1.66	63.60	39.5	1.61	88.59	39.2	2.26	65.93	40.2	1.64
February.....	89.60	40.0	2.24	84.87	41.2	2.06	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.72	39.2	1.60	88.14	39.0	2.26	65.36	40.1	1.63
March.....	90.97	39.9	2.28	83.88	38.3	2.19	64.68	39.2	1.65	62.40	39.0	1.60	88.82	39.3	2.26	66.50	40.8	1.63
April.....	97.76	41.6	2.35	79.66	37.4	2.13	65.02	38.7	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	88.43	39.3	2.27	67.40	41.1	1.64
May.....	91.54	39.8	2.30	80.80	40.2	2.01	65.18	38.8	1.68	62.76	38.5	1.63	92.69	40.3	2.20	68.64	41.6	1.65
June.....	97.90	42.2	2.32	84.87	41.3	2.06	66.86	39.8	1.68	64.55	39.6	1.63	95.35	41.1	2.32	71.12	43.1	1.65
July.....	104.31	44.2	2.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	65.79	39.7	1.70	63.03	38.2	1.65	96.00	41.2	2.33	71.98	43.1	1.67
August.....	104.99	44.3	2.37	80.68	38.5	2.08	68.68	40.4	1.70	66.73	40.2	1.66	94.07	40.9	2.30	73.31	43.9	1.67
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ²			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures		
1956: Average.....	\$103.34	39.9	\$2.59	\$81.90	39.0	\$2.10	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$86.53	41.4	\$2.09	\$99.55	44.3	\$1.57	\$56.02	38.9	\$1.44
1957: Average.....	107.44	39.5	2.72	84.42	38.2	2.21	76.80	41.1	1.87	91.05	41.2	2.21	73.43	44.5	1.67	58.67	38.6	1.52
August.....	108.73	39.9	2.75	85.69	38.6	2.22	78.06	41.3	1.89	96.05	42.3	2.27	73.54	44.3	1.66	58.83	38.4	1.48
September.....	108.08	39.3	2.75	84.62	37.9	2.23	78.69	41.2	1.91	94.52	41.6	2.28	74.90	44.1	1.66	57.71	39.8	1.45
October.....	106.15	38.6	2.75	84.97	38.8	2.19	77.49	41.0	1.89	95.26	41.6	2.29	71.81	43.0	1.67	55.92	38.3	1.46
November.....	105.49	38.5	2.74	86.19	39.0	2.21	78.12	40.9	1.91	93.80	41.0	2.29	74.12	43.6	1.70	57.60	37.4	1.54
December.....	106.30	39.6	2.76	83.22	38.0	2.19	78.69	41.2	1.91	92.21	41.8	2.28	75.10	44.7	1.68	60.21	39.1	1.54
1958: January.....	107.25	39.0	2.75	85.57	38.2	2.24	79.30	41.3	1.92	93.15	41.4	2.27	74.48	44.6	1.67	60.84	39.0	1.56
February.....	108.70	38.8	2.75	84.22	37.6	2.24	79.90	41.4	1.93	94.21	41.5	2.27	73.95	43.5	1.70	59.12	37.9	1.56
March.....	107.92	39.1	2.76	83.78	37.4	2.24	79.54	41.1	1.94	90.63	40.1	2.26	75.96	43.6	1.74	58.99	37.1	1.59
April.....	107.75	38.9	2.77	82.43	36.8	2.24	78.36	40.6	1.93	94.99	41.3	2.30	75.07	43.9	1.71	62.79	38.0	1.65
May.....	114.62	40.5	2.83	84.90	37.9	2.24	79.32	41.1	1.93	94.48	40.9	2.31	74.90	43.8	1.71	64.24	38.7	1.66
June.....	118.08	41.0	2.88	84.36	38.0	2.22	79.32	41.1	1.93	97.71	42.3	2.31	74.90	44.1	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67
July.....	117.62	40.7	2.89	88.03	39.3	2.24	80.12	41.3	1.94	95.08	41.7	2.28	76.56	45.3	1.69	65.74	39.6	1.66
August.....	112.97	39.5	2.86	88.53	39.0	2.27	81.34	41.5	1.96	98.41	42.6	2.31	76.16	44.8	1.70	62.96	39.6	1.59
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued			Tobacco manufactures—Continued			Textile-mill products			Textile-mill products			Textile-mill products			Textile-mill products		
	Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants		
1956: Average.....	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$47.63	37.5	\$1.27	\$57.13	37.1	\$1.54	\$47.04	39.2	\$1.20	\$57.42	39.6	\$1.45	\$68.08	41.3	\$1.60
1957: Average.....	73.60	40.0	1.84	49.63	37.6	1.32	60.75	37.5	1.62	48.13	38.2	1.26	58.35	38.9	1.50	64.32	40.2	1.60
August.....	72.29	39.5	1.83	50.27	37.8	1.33	62.48	38.1	1.64	45.48	37.9	1.20	58.65	39.1	1.50	62.81	39.5	1.59
September.....	72.62	39.9	1.82	52.38	38.8	1.35	61.61	37.8	1.63	47.85	40.9	1.17	59.04	39.1	1.51	64.08	40.3	1.59
October.....	68.98	37.9	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	60.47	37.1	1.63	45.19	38.3	1.18	59.64	39.1	1.51	59.84	37.4	1.60
November.....	72.74	40.4	1.87	52.75	38.5	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	41.54	38.4	1.24	58.99	38.5	1.51	67.70	37.7	1.61
December.....	75.20	40.0	1.88	51.05	38.1	1.34	62.32	38.0	1.64	51.08	39.6	1.29	58.35	38.9	1.50	63.12	39.7	1.59
1958: January.....	76.11	40.7	1.87	49.98	37.3	1.34	62.46	37.4	1.67	50.44	39.1	1.29	56.40	37.6	1.50	60.92	38.8	1.57
February.....	70.49	38.1	1.85	49.71	37.1	1.34	61.62	36.9	1.67	52.27	39.3	1.33	56.70	37.8	1.50	63.60	40.0	1.59
March.....	70.31	37.8	1.86	49.14	36.4	1.35	61.12	36.6	1.67	51.99	37.4	1.39	56.40	37.8	1.50	61.39	39.1	1.57
April.....	77.55	40.6	1.91	48.06	35.5	1.35	60.92	36.7	1.66	54.83	36.8	1.49	54.90	36.6	1.50	62.64	39.9	1.57
May.....	77.93	40.4	1.93	50.73	37.3	1.36	62.37	37.2	1.69	58.78	37.6	1.51	55.95	37.3	1.50	63.20	40.0	1.58
June.....	80.64	42.0	1.92	51.51	37.7	1.37	63.13	37.5	1.67	61.98	38.4	1.51	67.98	38.4	1.51	67.86	42.2	1.60
July.....	79.87	41.6	1.92	51.92	37.9	1.37	63.00	37.5	1.68	57.45	38.3	1.50	57.90	38.6	1.50	68.10	42.3	1.61
August.....	79.87	41.6	1.92	52.88	38.6	1.37	64.73	38.3	1.69	49.28	38.2	1.29	59.34	39.3	1.51	67.42	42.4	1.61

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlr. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlr. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlr. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlr. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlr. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrlr. earnings			
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Nondurable goods—Continued																				
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Yarn and thread mills ¹			Yarn mills			Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ²			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber								
													United States			North					
1956: Average	\$52.39	39.1	\$1.34	\$52.53	39.2	\$1.34	\$52.79	39.1	\$1.35	\$56.28	40.2	\$1.40	\$54.66	39.9	\$1.37	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48			
1957: Average	\$52.72	38.2	1.38	\$53.10	38.2	1.39	\$53.13	39.1	1.41	\$56.70	39.1	1.45	\$55.63	38.9	1.43	\$58.52	38.5	1.52			
August	52.61	38.4	1.37	52.61	38.4	1.37	55.09	38.5	1.42	56.99	39.3	1.45	55.77	39.0	1.43	60.74	39.7	1.53			
September	52.58	38.1	1.38	52.44	38.0	1.38	55.98	39.7	1.41	57.82	39.4	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	60.53	39.5	1.54			
October	52.44	38.0	1.38	52.54	37.9	1.39	56.32	39.8	1.42	57.67	39.5	1.46	56.88	39.5	1.44	59.30	38.8	1.53			
November	51.61	37.4	1.38	51.85	37.3	1.39	54.43	38.6	1.41	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.30	39.1	1.44	57.68	37.7	1.53			
December	52.16	37.8	1.38	52.16	37.8	1.38	54.99	39.0	1.41	57.28	39.5	1.45	56.49	39.5	1.43	59.58	39.2	1.52			
1958: January	50.23	36.4	1.38	50.09	36.3	1.38	53.16	37.7	1.41	54.96	37.9	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.22	38.3	1.52			
February	50.09	36.3	1.38	49.82	36.1	1.38	53.30	37.8	1.41	55.10	38.0	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.06	38.2	1.52			
March	49.62	35.7	1.39	49.35	35.5	1.39	52.45	37.2	1.41	54.81	37.8	1.45	53.25	37.5	1.43	56.85	37.4	1.52			
April	48.51	34.9	1.39	47.96	34.5	1.39	53.72	38.1	1.41	52.85	38.7	1.44	51.18	38.3	1.41	56.47	37.4	1.51			
May	49.21	35.4	1.39	48.93	35.2	1.39	49.21	34.9	1.41	53.96	37.4	1.44	52.40	36.9	1.42	57.83	37.8	1.53			
June	51.66	36.9	1.40	51.38	36.7	1.40	51.26	36.1	1.42	55.68	38.4	1.45	54.20	37.9	1.43	58.45	38.2	1.53			
July	51.94	37.1	1.40	51.66	36.9	1.40	50.69	35.7	1.42	56.41	38.9	1.45	54.53	38.4	1.42	59.28	38.0	1.52			
August	53.76	38.4	1.40	54.00	38.3	1.41	52.97	37.3	1.42	57.82	39.6	1.46	56.20	39.3	1.45	59.67	39.0	1.53			
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued																				
	South			Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ³			United States						North		
1956: Average	\$54.00	40.0	\$1.35	\$65.31	41.6	\$1.57	\$58.51	39.8	\$1.47	\$53.68	37.5	\$1.42	\$58.98	38.8	\$1.54	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52			
1957: Average	\$4.85	38.9	1.41	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.80	40.0	1.52	\$4.09	37.3	1.45	\$7.51	37.1	1.55	\$9.68	38.5	1.55			
August	54.85	38.9	1.41	65.67	41.3	1.59	60.80	40.0	1.52	54.96	37.9	1.45	55.90	38.3	1.54	59.31	38.2	1.55			
September	55.38	39.0	1.42	66.24	41.4	1.60	61.97	40.5	1.53	58.33	37.9	1.46	56.06	39.4	1.54	61.23	39.0	1.57			
October	56.63	39.6	1.43	62.65	39.4	1.59	61.14	39.7	1.54	55.19	37.8	1.46	58.28	37.6	1.55	62.09	39.3	1.58			
November	56.20	39.3	1.43	60.58	38.1	1.59	60.14	38.8	1.55	54.31	37.1	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	62.64	39.9	1.57			
December	56.28	39.6	1.42	62.49	39.2	1.59	60.74	39.7	1.53	54.17	37.2	1.46	58.83	38.2	1.54	59.90	38.4	1.56			
1958: January	53.30	37.8	1.41	60.90	38.8	1.59	59.67	38.0	1.53	51.98	35.6	1.46	56.83	36.9	1.54	58.30	36.9	1.58			
February	53.30	37.8	1.41	62.65	39.4	1.59	58.22	38.3	1.52	52.85	36.2	1.46	57.68	37.7	1.53	56.06	36.4	1.54			
March	53.88	37.5	1.41	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.37	38.4	1.52	52.14	36.4	1.46	58.00	38.3	1.53	55.72	36.9	1.51			
April	50.84	36.1	1.40	62.65	39.4	1.59	57.68	38.2	1.51	51.74	35.2	1.47	55.94	36.8	1.52	55.45	36.8	1.52			
May	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.90	40.6	1.60	58.91	38.5	1.53	53.29	36.5	1.46	57.07	37.3	1.53	59.28	38.0	1.56			
June	53.30	37.8	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.76	39.2	1.55	54.75	37.5	1.46	55.94	36.8	1.52	59.20	38.5	1.54			
July	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.30	41.8	1.61	60.45	39.0	1.55	54.67	37.7	1.46	55.27	36.6	1.51	58.83	38.2	1.54			
August	55.81	39.3	1.42	66.56	41.6	1.60	60.68	38.9	1.56	56.36	38.6	1.46	57.68	38.2	1.51	60.37	39.2	1.54			
	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued																				
	South			United States			North			South			Knit outerwear						Knit underwear		
1956: Average	\$59.21	38.2	\$1.55	\$46.21	36.1	\$1.28	\$49.40	38.0	\$1.30	\$45.82	35.5	\$1.28	\$56.15	38.2	\$1.47	\$49.78	38.0	\$1.31			
1957: Average	\$6.73	36.6	1.53	48.55	36.8	1.33	\$11.14	37.6	1.36	\$8.28	36.3	1.33	\$7.30	37.7	1.52	\$9.69	37.0	1.37			
August	54.67	35.5	1.54	49.63	37.6	1.32	\$2.26	39.0	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	59.75	38.8	1.54	51.14	37.6	1.36			
September	54.01	35.3	1.53	49.34	37.7	1.33	\$2.90	38.9	1.36	48.94	36.8	1.33	60.21	39.1	1.54	52.08	37.7	1.38			
October	56.46	36.9	1.53	50.25	37.5	1.34	\$2.85	38.3	1.38	49.74	37.4	1.33	58.06	39.7	1.54	51.75	37.8	1.38			
November	57.22	37.4	1.53	49.41	36.6	1.33	\$2.72	38.2	1.38	48.64	36.3	1.34	57.07	37.3	1.53	49.82	36.1	1.38			
December	58.29	38.1	1.53	49.01	36.3	1.35	48.50	35.4	1.37	49.14	36.4	1.35	55.45	38.5	1.52	50.42	36.8	1.37			
1958: January	56.46	36.9	1.53	47.06	34.6	1.36	48.50	35.2	1.39	48.92	34.5	1.36	52.74	34.7	1.52	49.53	36.1	1.38			
February	58.45	38.2	1.53	47.46	34.9	1.36	\$2.59	37.3	1.41	46.71	34.6	1.35	54.26	35.7	1.52	49.54	35.9	1.38			
March	59.36	38.8	1.53	47.44	34.7	1.37	\$0.82	36.3	1.40	46.92	34.5	1.36	55.18	36.3	1.52	49.96	36.2	1.38			
April	56.09	36.9	1.52	45.02	33.1	1.36	51.52	36.8	1.40	44.34	32.6	1.36	54.93	35.9	1.53	47.33	34.3	1.38			
May	55.87	37.0	1.51	46.08	34.8	1.35	\$0.87	36.6	1.39	46.23	34.5	1.34	57.38	37.5	1.53	48.99	35.5	1.36			
June	54.51	36.1	1.51	48.60	36.0	1.35	51.29	36.9	1.39	48.11	35.9	1.34	56.13	38.9	1.52	50.78	36.8	1.38			
July	53.85	35.9	1.50	\$0.63	37.5	1.35	\$2.22	37.3	1.40	50.25	37.5	1.34	58.22	38.3	1.52	51.24	37.4	1.37			
August	57.17	37.7	1.49	\$0.52	37.7	1.34	\$2.68	37.9	1.39	50.14	37.7	1.33	60.37	39.2	1.54	53.65	38.6	1.39			
	Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁵			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁶					
1956: Average	\$65.92	41.2	\$1.60	\$65.51	41.2	\$1.59	\$74.16	41.2	\$1.80	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$67.36	39.2	\$1.63	\$66.83	40.5	\$1.63			
1957: Average	\$66.99	40.6	1.65	\$66.58	40.5	1.64	74.70	40.5	1.84	72.25	39.7	1.82	\$69.04	39.0	1.64	\$69.08	39.9	1.73			
August	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	73.71	40.5	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82	67.99	39.1	1.64	69.48	39.7	1.73			
September	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.67	40.9	1.85	72.47	39.6	1.83	61.38	37.2	1.65	70.35	40.2	1.73			
October	67.16	40.7	1.65	66.91	40.8	1.64	75.47	41.0	1.84	71.55	39.8	1.81	65.41	38.7	1.65	70.22	39.4	1.73			
November	66.73	40.2	1.66	66.89	40.7	1.63	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.38	39.2	1.81	61.63	38.9	1.62	70.31	38.4	1.72			
December	66.50	40.3	1.65	66.75	40.7	1.64	75.33	40.5	1.86	71.74	40.2	1.83	63.70	38.2	1.67	69.65	39.8	1.73			
1958: January	64.12	39.1	1.64	64.22	39.4	1.63	76.89	40.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.90	60.26	37.2	1.62	66.85	38.2	1.73			
February	66.80	40.3	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.86	39.6	1.84	59.29	36.6	1.62	66.78	38.6	1.73			
March	65.11	39.7	1.64	65.04	39.9	1.63	75.74	40.5	1.87	71.39	38.8	1.84	57.35	35.4	1.62	66.78	38.0	1.73			
April	64.12	39.1	1.64	68.90	40.2	1.63	73.70	39.2	1.88	68.68	37.5	1.83	64.42	38.8	1.61	65.53	38.1	1.72			
May	65.04	40.9	1.63	65.04	39.9	1.63	73.88	39.3	1.85	69.16	39.9	1.82	65.41	39.2	1.62	66.45	38.4	1.72			
June	69.39	41.8	1.66	68.81	41.7	1.65	75.24	39.6	1.90	69.18	37.6	1.84	60.43	38.4	1.66	69.65	39.8	1.75			
July	65.00	40.0	1.64	64.87	39.8	1.63	77.52	40.8	1.90	69.55	37.8	1.84	60.39	36.6	1.65	68.60	39.2	1.75			
August	66.75	40.7	1.64	66.50	40.8	1.63	77.90	41.0	1.90	72.80	39.6	1.84	59.93	36.1	1.66	68.00	39.2	1.75			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Nondurable goods-Continued																	
	Textile-mill products-Continued																	
	Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)		Lace goods		Paddings and upholstery filling		Processed waste and recovered fibers		Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics		Cordage and twine							
1956: Average.....	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$66.43	38.4	\$1.73	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$54.10	41.3	\$1.31	\$57.40	43.7	\$2.00	\$57.28	39.5	\$1.41
1957: Average.....	73.28	39.4	1.86	67.32	37.4	1.80	71.46	40.6	1.76	57.40	41.0	1.40	62.66	43.5	2.13	58.44	38.7	1.61
August.....	73.70	39.2	1.88	67.51	37.3	1.81	70.45	39.8	1.77	57.82	41.3	1.40	67.43	44.9	2.17	58.67	38.6	1.62
September.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	68.99	37.7	1.83	70.84	39.8	1.78	58.66	41.6	1.41	100.32	45.6	2.20	59.67	39.0	1.53
October.....	77.42	41.4	1.87	66.98	36.8	1.82	70.27	39.7	1.77	57.37	40.4	1.42	98.10	45.0	2.18	58.82	38.7	1.52
November.....	74.77	40.2	1.86	66.41	37.1	1.79	73.02	39.9	1.83	56.09	39.5	1.42	99.23	44.7	2.22	57.53	37.6	1.53
December.....	72.91	39.2	1.86	66.57	37.4	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	58.52	41.5	1.41	95.70	43.9	2.18	59.36	38.8	1.53
1958: January.....	71.24	38.3	1.86	63.72	35.4	1.80	68.38	38.2	1.79	57.34	40.1	1.43	98.24	41.7	2.14	55.78	38.7	1.52
February.....	70.68	37.2	1.90	64.36	37.0	1.74	66.73	37.7	1.77	57.17	39.7	1.44	87.97	41.3	2.13	58.98	38.3	1.54
March.....	72.58	38.2	1.90	65.30	37.1	1.76	67.46	37.9	1.78	58.00	40.0	1.45	86.71	40.9	2.12	58.37	37.9	1.54
April.....	69.92	36.8	1.90	65.87	36.8	1.79	66.70	37.9	1.76	57.74	40.1	1.44	83.74	39.5	2.12	57.53	37.6	1.53
May.....	73.15	37.9	1.93	64.05	36.6	1.75	68.56	38.3	1.79	57.96	39.9	1.45	86.27	40.5	2.13	57.99	37.9	1.53
June.....	75.27	38.6	1.95	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.22	39.9	1.81	58.87	40.6	1.45	92.23	42.5	2.17	59.67	39.0	1.53
July.....	75.66	39.2	1.93	65.69	36.7	1.79	71.34	39.2	1.82	57.23	39.2	1.46	91.58	42.4	2.16	60.04	39.5	1.52
August.....	77.01	39.9	1.93	61.59	34.6	1.78	72.67	40.6	1.79	57.48	39.1	1.47	91.15	42.2	2.16	60.44	39.5	1.53
	Apparel and other finished textile products																	
	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		Men's and boys' suits and coats		Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ¹		Shirts, collars, and nightwear		Separate trousers		Work shirts							
1956: Average.....	\$52.64	36.3	\$1.45	\$53.12	36.7	\$1.72	\$45.26	36.5	\$1.24	\$45.88	36.7	\$1.25	\$46.49	36.9	\$1.26	\$46.29	36.3	\$1.11
1957: Average.....	53.64	36.0	1.49	63.01	35.6	1.77	46.23	36.4	1.27	46.46	36.3	1.28	47.06	36.2	1.30	42.47	36.3	1.17
August.....	55.20	36.8	1.50	64.62	36.1	1.79	47.63	37.5	1.27	47.74	37.3	1.28	48.23	37.1	1.30	43.82	38.1	1.15
September.....	55.42	36.7	1.51	63.90	35.7	1.79	48.00	37.5	1.28	48.26	37.7	1.28	47.42	36.2	1.31	43.15	37.2	1.16
October.....	53.49	35.9	1.49	61.42	34.7	1.77	46.96	36.7	1.28	47.86	37.1	1.29	45.92	35.6	1.29	41.16	35.8	1.15
November.....	53.10	35.4	1.50	60.34	35.9	1.78	45.57	35.6	1.28	47.34	36.7	1.29	42.77	32.9	1.30	41.18	34.9	1.18
December.....	52.80	35.2	1.50	60.54	34.4	1.76	45.31	35.4	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	45.89	35.3	1.30	41.65	35.6	1.17
1958: January.....	53.00	35.1	1.51	60.02	34.1	1.76	45.67	35.3	1.29	45.80	35.5	1.29	48.31	36.0	1.32	40.99	34.4	1.18
February.....	52.65	35.1	1.50	58.61	33.3	1.76	44.96	35.4	1.27	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.68	36.4	1.31	42.40	36.6	1.16
March.....	51.70	34.7	1.49	58.43	33.2	1.76	45.18	35.3	1.28	45.44	35.5	1.28	47.78	36.2	1.32	43.78	37.1	1.18
April.....	51.73	34.5	1.50	56.14	31.9	1.76	44.16	34.5	1.28	44.54	34.8	1.28	46.73	35.4	1.32	42.24	35.8	1.18
May.....	52.20	34.8	1.50	60.19	34.2	1.76	44.42	34.7	1.28	44.42	34.7	1.28	45.11	34.7	1.30	40.60	34.7	1.17
June.....	52.50	35.0	1.50	61.59	34.6	1.78	44.70	35.2	1.27	44.07	34.7	1.27	45.63	35.1	1.30	41.76	36.0	1.16
July.....	53.40	35.6	1.50	60.55	34.8	1.74	46.34	36.2	1.28	46.21	36.1	1.28	46.57	36.1	1.29	39.90	34.1	1.17
August.....	55.18	36.3	1.52	62.48	35.3	1.77	47.49	37.1	1.28	47.36	37.0	1.28	47.05	36.6	1.31	44.65	38.5	1.16
	Women's outerwear ²		Women's dresses		Household apparel		Women's suits, coats, and skirts		Women's and children's undergarments ³		Underwear and nightwear, except corsets							
1956: Average.....	\$57.02	35.2	\$1.62	\$55.62	35.2	\$1.58	\$44.76	36.1	\$1.24	\$68.14	33.9	\$2.01	\$47.55	36.3	\$1.31	\$45.38	36.3	\$1.25
1957: Average.....	58.10	35.0	1.66	56.03	34.8	1.61	46.44	35.0	1.29	68.54	33.6	2.04	48.91	36.5	1.34	47.47	36.9	1.29
August.....	60.84	36.0	1.69	58.19	35.7	1.63	48.44	35.5	1.28	75.03	35.9	2.09	49.85	37.2	1.34	48.38	37.8	1.28
September.....	59.49	35.2	1.69	57.75	35.0	1.63	45.76	35.2	1.30	71.90	34.4	2.06	51.41	37.6	1.36	50.44	38.5	1.31
October.....	56.60	34.3	1.65	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	65.89	32.3	2.04	49.82	36.9	1.35	48.58	37.6	1.30
November.....	56.27	34.1	1.65	53.92	33.7	1.60	47.19	36.3	1.30	66.86	33.1	2.02	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.21	36.8	1.31
December.....	55.26	33.9	1.63	53.61	33.3	1.61	46.96	36.4	1.29	63.83	32.4	1.97	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.31	35.9	1.29
1958: January.....	57.27	34.5	1.66	55.24	34.1	1.62	45.89	35.3	1.30	69.09	33.7	2.05	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.28	35.6	1.30
February.....	57.95	34.7	1.67	55.38	34.4	1.61	44.98	34.6	1.30	69.63	33.8	2.06	48.20	35.7	1.35	46.80	36.0	1.30
March.....	54.78	33.0	1.66	49.41	30.5	1.62	47.29	36.1	1.31	65.16	32.1	2.03	48.69	35.8	1.36	47.29	36.1	1.31
April.....	57.45	34.4	1.67	61.28	35.2	1.74	47.52	36.0	1.32	67.32	32.9	1.93	47.00	35.0	1.36	45.63	35.1	1.30
May.....	57.45	34.4	1.67	59.68	34.3	1.74	47.22	35.5	1.33	60.99	32.1	1.90	47.68	34.8	1.37	45.33	34.6	1.31
June.....	55.44	33.4	1.66	53.61	32.1	1.67	46.33	35.1	1.32	64.62	32.8	1.97	48.28	35.5	1.36	46.05	35.7	1.29
July.....	58.13	34.6	1.68	54.78	33.4	1.64	45.72	34.9	1.31	72.16	35.2	2.05	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.70	36.2	1.29
August.....	60.37	35.1	1.72	58.14	34.0	1.71	47.42	36.2	1.31	74.46	35.8	2.08	49.55	36.7	1.35	48.25	37.4	1.29
	Corsets and allied garments		Millinery		Children's outerwear		Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		Other fabricated textile products ²		Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings							
1956: Average.....	\$51.62	36.1	\$1.43	\$62.02	36.7	\$1.69	\$48.44	36.7	\$1.32	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$53.39	37.6	\$1.42	\$45.98	36.7	\$1.28
1957: Average.....	52.63	35.8	1.47	62.11	35.9	1.73	50.55	36.9	1.37	49.90	35.9	1.59	58.70	37.6	1.50	49.37	37.4	1.32
August.....	52.92	36.0	1.47	63.41	37.3	1.75	51.38	37.5	1.37	48.79	35.1	1.39	57.00	38.4	1.50	50.03	38.5	1.30
September.....	53.72	36.3	1.48	65.91	38.1	1.73	50.51	36.6	1.38	51.18	36.3	1.41	57.37	38.5	1.49	51.59	38.5	1.34
October.....	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.72	35.3	1.72	49.59	36.2	1.37	51.66	36.9	1.40	58.45	38.2	1.53	51.19	38.2	1.34
November.....	52.49	35.7	1.47	56.09	32.8	1.71	50.01	36.5	1.37	51.38	36.7	1.40	58.75	37.9	1.55	49.88	37.6	1.33
December.....	51.74	35.2	1.47	57.96	33.7	1.72	48.14	35.4	1.36	51.24	36.6	1.40	59.82	38.1	1.57	50.88	37.6	1.34
1958: January.....	52.45	35.2	1.49	55.36	31.1	1.78	49.87	36.4	1.37	49.07	34.8	1.41	55.90	36.3	1.54	47.97	35.8	1.34
February.....	51.65	34.9	1.48	73.72	38.8	1.90	49.68	36.0	1.38	49.00	35.0	1.40	54.66	36.2	1.51	48.28	36.3	1.33
March.....	52.10	35.2	1.48	60.90	38.4	1.82	49.10	36.1	1.36	49.00	35.0	1.40	55.35	36.9	1.50	49.71	37.1	1.34
April.....	51.70	34.7	1.49	61.00	33.7	1.81	48.06	35.6	1.35	47.80	33.9	1.41	54.15	36.1	1.50	48.33	35.8	1.35
May.....	52.65	35.1	1.50	49.54	28.8	1.72	48.87	36.2	1.35	61.37	34.8	1.41	56.82	37.3	1.51	49.41	36.6	1.35
June.....	53.00	35.1	1.51	58.71	32.8	1.73	50.65	36.7	1.37	61.38	35.6	1.40	58.92	37.2	1.53	50.05	36.6	1.36
July.....	51.11	34.3	1.49	62.79	34.5	1.82	51.57	37.1	1.39	51.20	36.1	1.42	56.39	37.1	1.52	49.28	38.8	1.35
August.....	52.35	34.9	1.50	70.42	36.3	1.94	50.46	36.3	1.39	50.46	36.3	1.39	57.30	38.2	1.50	51.57	38.2	1.35

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. brly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Nondurable goods—Continued										Paper and allied products										
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued										Paper and allied products											
Textile bags					Canvas products					Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ¹			Paperboard boxes		
1936: Average	\$37.28	39.5	\$1.45	\$55.66	39.2	\$1.42	\$83.03	42.8	\$1.94	\$91.05	44.2	\$2.06	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$76.89	41.7	\$1.82			
1937: Average	39.40	39.0	1.50	57.33	39.0	1.47	86.29	42.5	2.04	94.18	43.4	2.17	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.27	41.5	1.91			
August	39.15	39.7	1.49	56.53	38.8	1.56	87.55	42.5	2.06	95.26	43.5	2.20	81.57	42.2	1.94	81.52	42.4	1.93			
September	38.27	40.7	1.35	55.86	38.0	1.47	80.23	42.9	2.08	96.79	43.6	2.22	83.92	42.6	1.97	84.08	42.9	1.96			
October	38.67	38.6	1.62	58.56	39.3	1.49	88.19	42.4	2.08	96.35	43.4	2.22	83.16	42.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96			
November	39.43	39.1	1.52	56.45	38.4	1.47	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.24	42.9	2.22	80.75	41.2	1.96	80.12	41.3	1.94			
December	38.22	40.4	1.54	57.08	37.8	1.51	87.15	41.9	2.08	95.90	43.2	2.22	79.17	40.6	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93			
1938: January	39.37	39.2	1.54	58.31	39.4	1.48	86.11	41.4	2.06	94.37	42.7	2.21	78.30	39.9	1.96	77.60	40.0	1.94			
February	40.34	38.6	1.54	58.80	39.2	1.50	88.49	41.1	2.06	93.26	42.2	2.21	78.41	39.8	1.97	77.81	39.9	1.95			
March	39.75	38.8	1.54	59.25	39.5	1.50	88.11	41.4	2.08	98.45	42.3	2.21	79.79	40.3	1.96	78.79	40.2	1.96			
April	38.75	37.9	1.55	60.18	40.1	1.50	85.69	41.0	2.00	93.04	42.1	2.21	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.21	39.7	1.97			
May	39.06	38.6	1.53	63.80	41.7	1.53	86.10	41.0	2.10	93.24	42.0	2.22	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.70	40.3	1.98			
June	39.14	38.4	1.54	63.09	40.7	1.55	88.20	41.8	2.11	95.87	42.8	2.24	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.60	41.3	2.00			
July	40.68	39.4	1.54	62.40	41.6	1.50	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.73	42.8	2.26	83.02	41.1	2.02	82.40	41.2	2.00			
August	61.38	39.6	1.55	58.71	39.4	1.49	90.53	42.5	2.13	98.08	43.4	2.26	85.48	41.9	2.04	84.54	42.0	2.02			
Paper and allied products—Continued										Printing, publishing, and allied industries											
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums					Other paper and allied products					Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
1936: Average	\$79.56	40.8	\$1.95	\$72.92	41.2	\$1.77	\$93.90	38.8	\$2.42	\$99.64	39.1	\$2.76	\$96.16	39.9	\$2.41	\$83.84	40.5	\$2.07			
1937: Average	83.01	40.1	2.07	76.07	40.9	1.86	96.25	38.5	2.80	102.03	38.8	2.85	101.05	40.1	2.52	84.35	39.6	2.13			
August	82.62	40.3	2.05	77.64	41.3	1.88	96.89	38.6	2.81	100.67	38.7	2.82	104.00	40.7	2.57	86.18	39.9	2.16			
September	84.24	40.5	2.08	78.81	41.7	1.89	98.16	38.8	2.83	103.32	39.0	2.87	107.36	41.3	2.60	88.78	39.7	2.17			
October	84.38	39.8	2.12	77.71	40.9	1.90	97.15	38.4	2.83	103.46	38.8	2.87	104.49	40.5	2.58	82.68	38.1	2.17			
November	85.20	40.0	2.13	77.36	40.5	1.91	95.76	38.0	2.82	102.82	38.7	2.88	101.77	39.6	2.57	82.69	38.2	2.17			
December	85.03	40.2	2.14	77.93	40.8	1.91	98.04	38.6	2.84	105.85	38.5	2.90	101.83	40.1	2.54	84.77	39.2	2.18			
1938: January	83.10	39.2	2.12	76.97	40.3	1.91	93.76	37.7	2.84	100.10	38.0	2.86	100.47	39.4	2.55	85.06	39.2	2.17			
February	81.27	38.7	2.10	76.97	40.3	1.91	96.14	37.7	2.85	101.44	38.1	2.89	99.71	39.1	2.53	84.02	38.9	2.16			
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	77.36	40.5	1.91	97.02	37.9	2.86	101.09	38.1	2.88	102.31	39.5	2.59	84.24	39.0	2.16			
April	82.60	38.6	2.14	76.99	40.1	1.92	96.14	37.7	2.85	102.37	38.3	2.90	99.07	38.7	2.56	85.02	39.0	2.18			
May	84.63	39.0	2.17	76.61	39.9	1.92	97.01	37.6	2.86	103.72	38.4	2.93	98.81	38.3	2.58	85.58	38.9	2.20			
June	84.89	39.3	2.16	77.97	40.4	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.89	100.72	38.4	2.93	100.23	39.0	2.57	85.75	38.8	2.21			
July	88.29	40.5	2.18	78.55	41.7	1.93	97.38	37.6	2.89	102.55	38.0	2.93	103.62	39.4	2.63	88.19	38.9	2.19			
August	89.60	41.1	2.18	79.96	41.0	1.95	98.54	37.9	2.60	103.72	38.4	2.93	109.08	40.4	2.70	88.26	39.4	2.24			
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued										Chemicals and allied products											
Commercial printing					Lithographing					Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products		
1936: Average	\$93.03	40.1	\$2.32	\$94.40	40.0	\$2.36	\$61.44	38.4	\$1.60	\$72.10	39.4	\$1.83	\$108.09	39.1	\$2.79	\$87.14	41.3	\$2.11			
1937: Average	98.76	39.9	2.40	95.53	39.4	2.43	64.18	38.2	1.68	73.71	39.0	1.89	110.78	38.6	2.87	91.46	41.2	2.22			
August	95.76	39.9	2.40	98.70	39.8	2.48	64.13	38.4	1.67	73.07	39.1	1.92	112.91	38.8	2.91	92.25	41.0	2.23			
September	97.93	40.3	2.45	98.70	39.8	2.48	63.41	38.2	1.66	73.71	39.0	1.89	111.07	38.7	2.87	92.70	41.2	2.25			
October	96.56	39.9	2.42	96.19	39.1	2.46	62.87	38.1	1.65	73.72	38.8	1.90	111.36	38.8	2.87	91.84	41.0	2.24			
November	98.35	39.4	2.42	95.80	39.1	2.45	63.03	38.2	1.65	73.73	38.2	1.93	107.07	37.7	2.84	92.66	41.0	2.26			
December	97.36	39.9	2.44	95.53	39.4	2.45	66.18	38.7	1.71	74.69	38.5	1.94	109.25	38.2	2.86	93.34	41.3	2.26			
1938: January	98.74	39.4	2.43	94.87	38.1	2.49	67.61	38.2	1.77	73.14	37.7	1.94	108.77	37.9	2.87	92.62	40.8	2.27			
February	98.40	39.1	2.44	95.25	38.5	2.50	68.71	38.6	1.78	72.95	37.8	1.93	109.73	38.1	2.88	92.57	40.6	2.28			
March	98.68	39.3	2.45	98.42	38.9	2.53	70.38	39.1	1.80	73.15	37.9	1.95	110.21	38.4	2.87	92.39	40.7	2.27			
April	94.92	38.9	2.44	97.52	38.7	2.52	69.09	38.6	1.79	72.95	37.8	1.93	107.73	37.8	2.85	92.59	40.7	2.27			
May	94.82	38.7	2.45	97.54	38.4	2.54	68.53	38.5	1.78	73.53	37.9	1.94	110.96	38.0	2.92	93.43	40.8	2.29			
June	95.22	38.8	2.48	98.81	38.9	2.54	66.39	38.6	1.72	74.07	37.6	1.97	111.22	37.7	2.95	94.94	41.1	2.31			
July	97.11	39.0	2.49	100.23	39.0	2.57	63.58	37.4	1.70	72.91	37.2	1.96	111.30	37.6	2.96	95.06	40.8	2.33			
August	97.11	39.0	2.49	101.00	39.3	2.57	63.92	37.6	1.70	76.43	38.6	1.98	111.43	37.9	2.94	95.24	40.7	2.34			
Industrial inorganic chemicals ²					Alkalies and chlorine					Industrial organic chemicals ³			Plastics, except synthetic rubber ⁵			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers		
1936: Average	\$93.35	41.1	\$2.32	\$93.43	40.8	\$2.29	\$92.89	41.1	\$2.26	\$93.66	42.0	\$2.22	\$104.67	41.7	\$2.51	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.98			
1937: Average	100.04	41.0	2.44	97.98	40.7	2.40	96.93	40.9	2.37	99.90	41.8	2.39	107.96	40.9	2.64	82.21	40.3	2.04			
August	102.18	40.8	2.48	98.03	40.5	2.46	98.40	41.0	2.40	101.61	42.0	2.42	109.34	40.8	2.68	83.22	40.4	2.06			
September	102.09	41.0	2.49	98.03	40.4	2.46	98.81	41.0	2.41	101.50	41.0	2.44	108.40	40.6	2.67	82.41	40.1	2.07			
October	101.50	40.6	2.50	98.09	40.2	2.44	98.33	40.8	2.41	101.99	41.8	2.44	108.14	40.5	2.67	83.01	40.1	2.07			
November	102.00	40.8	2.50	99.88	40.0	2.46	98.74	40.8	2.42	101.75	41.7	2.44	112.75	41.3	2.73	83.41	40.1	2.08			
December	104.17	41.5	2.51	102.01	41.3	2.47	99.39	40.9	2.43	103.94	41.2	2.45	112.34	41.3	2.72	84.03	40.4	2.08			
1938: January	102.50	41.0	2.50	99.88	40.6	2.46	98.17	40.4	2.43	99.55	40.8	2.44	109.62	40.6	2.69	82.37	39.6	2.06			
February	102.66	40.9	2.51	99.38	40.4	2.46	97.44	40.1	2.43	99.80	40.9	2.44	109.21	40.6	2.69	81.33	39.1	2.08			
March	102.82	40.8	2.52	99.36	40.1	2.48	97.94	40.1	2.44	100.45	41.0	2.44	110.03	40.6	2.71	82.74	39.4	2.10			
April	102.56	40.7	2.52	101.18	40.8	2.49	98.00	40.8	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45	108.14	40.2	2.69	82.17	39.2	2.11			
May	103.38	40.7	2.54	99.70	40.2	2.48	98.98	40.4	2.46	102.18	41.2	2.48	110.03	40.6	2.71	83.79	39.9	2.10			
June	104.96	41.0	2.56	101.66	40.5	2.51	100.12	40.7	2.46	102.73	41.1	2.50	112.61	41.1	2.74	85.44	40.3	2.12			
July	104.60	40.7	2.57	103.53	40.6	2.55	100.69	40.6	2.48	102.31	40.6	2.52	111.52	40.7	2.74	86.07	40.6	2.12			
August	105.15	40.6	2.59	102.17	39.6	2.58	100.85	40.5	2.49	104.49	41.3	2.53	112.75	41.0	2.75	87.08	40.5	2.13			

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Nondurable goods-Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products-Continued																	
	Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ¹			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ¹			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels		
1956: Average.....	\$87.29	40.6	\$2.15	\$78.58	40.7	\$1.93	\$90.64	41.2	\$2.20	\$98.16	40.9	\$2.40	\$86.11	41.0	\$2.07	\$84.04	41.4	\$2.08
1957: Average.....	93.30	41.1	2.27	82.82	40.8	2.03	96.17	41.1	2.34	104.65	41.2	2.54	89.38	41.0	2.18	87.33	41.0	2.13
August.....	96.10	41.0	2.31	81.81	40.3	2.03	97.47	41.3	2.36	107.43	41.8	2.57	91.08	41.4	2.20	89.01	41.4	2.15
September.....	94.87	42.3	2.29	83.64	40.8	2.05	98.12	41.4	2.37	106.91	41.6	2.67	89.76	40.8	2.20	87.72	40.8	2.16
October.....	94.48	40.9	2.31	84.05	41.0	2.06	97.34	40.9	2.38	106.80	41.2	2.58	90.13	40.6	2.22	87.70	40.6	2.16
November.....	91.66	40.2	2.28	85.08	41.3	2.06	97.92	40.8	2.40	107.27	41.1	2.61	89.47	40.3	2.22	87.45	40.3	2.17
December.....	91.77	39.9	2.30	85.08	41.5	2.05	100.28	41.1	2.44	110.06	41.7	2.64	88.47	40.3	2.22	87.28	40.2	2.17
1958: January.....	90.32	39.1	2.31	85.49	41.1	2.08	98.74	40.8	2.42	108.09	41.1	2.63	89.20	40.0	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18
February.....	92.97	39.9	2.33	86.11	41.2	2.09	96.47	39.7	2.43	104.54	39.6	2.64	88.98	39.9	2.23	86.76	39.8	2.18
March.....	92.30	39.4	2.34	85.90	41.1	2.09	98.90	40.7	2.43	107.98	40.9	2.64	89.60	40.0	2.24	87.60	40.0	2.19
April.....	91.49	39.1	2.34	85.68	40.8	2.10	98.33	40.3	2.44	107.45	40.7	2.64	88.65	40.2	2.23	87.42	40.1	2.18
May.....	92.73	39.3	2.36	84.85	40.6	2.09	99.31	40.7	2.44	108.12	40.8	2.65	91.88	40.7	2.25	89.76	40.8	2.20
June.....	95.65	40.7	2.35	86.11	41.2	2.09	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.06	41.0	2.66	93.87	42.1	2.27	93.91	42.3	2.22
July.....	95.36	39.9	2.39	86.71	40.9	2.12	100.21	40.9	2.45	109.47	41.0	2.67	93.91	41.7	2.30	93.68	41.8	2.24
August.....	98.33	40.8	2.41	85.01	40.1	2.12	104.58	42.0	2.49	113.21	42.4	2.67	94.58	41.3	2.29	91.88	41.2	2.23
	Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ¹			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ¹		
1956: Average.....	\$75.33	42.8	\$1.70	\$67.68	42.8	\$1.60	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$67.95	45.0	\$1.51	\$85.35	45.4	\$1.58	\$88.38	40.8	\$1.97
1957: Average.....	78.30	42.5	1.84	71.83	42.7	1.69	78.07	44.7	1.76	71.52	44.7	1.60	88.75	44.6	1.98	84.03	40.4	2.08
August.....	78.51	42.6	1.85	71.97	41.6	1.73	81.10	43.6	1.56	74.90	42.8	1.75	88.31	44.6	1.98	83.82	40.3	2.08
September.....	80.97	43.3	1.87	72.91	41.9	1.74	78.85	44.8	1.76	71.65	44.5	1.61	89.92	45.2	1.99	85.47	40.7	2.10
October.....	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.14	41.7	1.73	78.32	45.8	1.71	72.07	46.2	1.56	89.75	45.1	1.90	84.82	40.2	2.11
November.....	79.37	40.7	1.95	71.21	41.4	1.72	79.00	45.4	1.74	71.91	45.8	1.67	91.89	44.8	2.04	85.63	40.2	2.13
December.....	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.49	41.9	1.73	79.17	45.5	1.74	73.15	46.3	1.58	90.32	44.0	2.03	86.46	40.4	2.14
1958: January.....	79.90	42.5	1.88	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.19	44.8	1.79	74.29	45.3	1.64	90.00	43.9	2.05	85.60	40.0	2.14
February.....	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.10	41.1	1.73	80.15	43.5	1.83	73.45	44.0	1.67	91.12	43.6	2.09	86.22	40.1	2.15
March.....	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.58	43.2	1.68	81.10	43.6	1.86	74.43	43.9	1.70	90.29	43.2	2.09	86.18	39.9	2.16
April.....	81.83	42.4	1.93	73.52	43.5	1.69	81.78	43.5	1.88	77.44	44.0	1.76	88.17	42.8	2.06	86.22	40.1	2.15
May.....	80.03	41.9	1.91	78.41	44.3	1.77	81.08	42.9	1.89	77.22	42.9	1.80	86.43	43.0	2.01	86.40	40.0	2.16
June.....	79.93	41.2	1.94	72.51	41.2	1.76	84.29	43.9	1.92	80.29	43.4	1.85	89.24	44.4	2.01	87.45	40.3	2.17
July.....	81.45	42.2	1.93	73.44	40.8	1.80	84.24	43.2	1.95	80.28	42.7	1.88	88.27	43.7	2.02	85.54	39.6	2.18
August.....	80.26	41.8	1.92	73.16	41.1	1.78	82.75	43.1	1.92	78.14	42.7	1.83	88.51	43.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18
	Chemicals and allied products-Continued						Products of petroleum and coal						Rubber products					
	Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke, other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products		
1956: Average.....	\$86.30	39.0	\$1.70	\$90.09	42.1	\$2.14	\$104.39	41.1	\$2.54	\$108.39	40.9	\$2.65	\$91.23	41.7	\$2.19	\$87.28	40.2	\$2.17
1957: Average.....	88.85	38.9	1.77	95.91	41.7	2.30	108.39	40.9	2.65	112.88	40.9	2.76	96.00	41.2	2.33	91.53	40.5	2.36
August.....	89.42	39.0	1.78	95.08	41.7	2.28	109.21	40.6	2.69	111.60	40.0	2.79	101.89	42.6	2.38	92.84	40.9	2.27
September.....	71.06	39.7	1.79	98.09	42.1	2.33	113.30	41.5	2.73	117.01	41.2	2.84	101.81	42.6	2.39	92.97	40.6	2.29
October.....	68.71	38.6	1.78	96.70	41.6	2.33	110.03	40.6	2.71	113.30	40.2	2.82	99.66	41.7	2.39	93.03	40.1	2.32
November.....	69.24	38.9	1.78	99.25	41.7	2.38	111.11	40.7	2.73	115.87	40.8	2.84	95.51	40.3	2.37	93.26	40.0	2.35
December.....	71.89	39.5	1.82	96.93	40.9	2.37	111.38	40.8	2.73	116.31	41.1	2.83	94.33	39.8	2.37	92.40	40.0	2.31
1958: January.....	70.80	38.9	1.82	97.58	41.0	2.38	109.89	40.4	2.72	115.06	40.8	2.82	93.06	39.1	2.38	87.48	38.2	2.29
February.....	71.94	39.1	1.84	97.82	41.1	2.38	108.53	39.9	2.72	113.24	40.3	2.81	92.02	38.5	2.39	85.04	37.3	2.28
March.....	71.37	39.0	1.83	96.15	40.4	2.38	109.07	40.1	2.72	114.09	40.6	2.81	91.25	38.5	2.37	87.02	38.0	2.29
April.....	72.52	39.2	1.85	98.28	41.1	2.39	110.97	40.5	2.74	115.59	40.7	2.84	94.90	39.9	2.38	85.88	37.5	2.29
May.....	72.73	39.1	1.86	98.71	41.3	2.39	110.16	40.5	2.72	113.66	40.3	2.82	98.23	41.1	2.39	87.86	38.2	2.30
June.....	72.15	39.0	1.85	100.74	41.8	2.41	111.93	41.0	2.73	115.75	40.9	2.83	98.71	41.3	2.39	91.10	39.1	2.33
July.....	71.04	38.4	1.85	98.57	40.9	2.41	113.16	41.0	2.76	117.26	41.0	2.86	99.40	41.1	2.42	91.89	39.1	2.35
August.....	71.42	38.4	1.86	101.40	41.9	2.42	111.24	40.6	2.74	113.20	40.0	2.83	103.94	42.6	2.44	96.08	40.2	2.39
	Rubber products-Continued						Leather and leather products											
	Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing		
1956: Average.....	\$100.96	39.9	\$2.53	\$71.89	39.5	\$1.82	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$26.02	37.6	\$1.49	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87	\$73.71	40.5	\$1.82
1957: Average.....	106.22	40.5	2.63	73.47	39.7	1.86	82.62	40.7	2.03	57.60	37.4	1.54	76.64	39.3	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88
August.....	107.83	41.0	2.63	73.05	39.7	1.84	83.84	41.1	2.04	58.67	38.1	1.54	77.22	39.4	1.96	78.91	41.1	1.92
September.....	107.20	40.3	2.66	74.45	39.6	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07	57.66	37.2	1.55	77.42	39.3	1.97	79.13	41.0	1.93
October.....	106.18	39.1	2.69	76.02	39.8	1.91	86.10	41.0	2.10	57.04	36.8	1.55	77.81	39.1	1.99	77.90	41.0	1.90
November.....	106.62	39.2	2.72	78.96	40.7	1.94	85.05	40.5	2.10	57.81	36.5	1.57	77.61	39.0	1.99	78.34	40.8	1.92
December.....	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.08	40.4	2.08	58.84	37.4	1.56	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.76	40.4	1.90
1958: January.....	98.52	36.9	2.67	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.94	39.1	2.07	58.19	37.3	1.56	77.42	39.1	1.98	76.48	39.7	1.90
February.....	93.02	35.1	2.65	74.68	39.1	1.91	80.32	38.8	2.07	57.41	36.8	1.56	77.02	38.9	1.98	71.26	37.7	1.89
March.....	98.05	37.0	2.65	76.61	39.9	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	56.53	36.2	1.57	75.65	38.4	1.97	72.58	38.4	1.89
April.....	95.67	36.1	2.65	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.87	38.4	2.08	53.42	34.1	1.57	74.65	37.7	1.98	69.19	37.0	1.87
May.....	96.46	37.4	2.66	75.85	39.3	1.93	80.29	38.6	2.08	52.42	34.8	1.57	75.52	38.1	1.99	70.87	37.3	1.90
June.....	106.82	38.2	2.72	79.35	40.9	1.94	84.08	40.4	2.10	57.46	36.6	1.57	78.08	38.1	2.02	73.73	38.2	1.93
July.....	103.63	39.1	2.72	77.20	40.0	1.93	83.77	39.7	2.11	57.97	37.4	1.55	76.40	38.2	2.00	73.85	38.5	1.93
August.....	106.69	38.9	2.74	75.25	39.4	1.91	82.92	39.9	2.11	58.08	37.2	1.56	77.99	38.5	2.01	75.85	39.3	1.93
	112.68	40.1	2.81	77.78	40.3	1.93	86.03	40.2	2.14	58.03	37.0	1.57	78.08	38.1	2.03	75.85	39.3	1.93

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹—Con.

Year and month	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hly. earnings
	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities		
	Nondurable goods—Continued															Transportation		
	Leather and leather products—Continued															Class I railroads ¹		
	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods					
1946: Average.....	\$53.63	37.5	\$1.43	\$53.57	37.2	\$1.44	\$62.88	39.3	\$1.60	\$51.00	37.5	\$1.36	\$48.47	37.0	\$1.31	\$58.40	41.7	\$2.12
1957: Average.....	55.42	37.7	1.47	55.13	37.0	1.49	62.43	39.3	1.63	53.68	37.8	1.42	49.59	36.2	1.37	94.24	41.7	2.26
August.....	56.30	38.3	1.47	56.32	37.8	1.49	63.27	39.3	1.61	54.14	38.4	1.41	50.32	37.0	1.36	95.00	42.3	2.26
September.....	53.95	36.7	1.47	54.90	36.6	1.80	63.11	39.7	1.64	53.58	38.0	1.41	50.14	36.6	1.37	93.71	41.1	2.25
October.....	55.28	37.1	1.49	54.15	36.1	1.80	62.21	37.7	1.63	54.10	38.1	1.42	49.78	36.6	1.38	94.95	42.2	2.25
November.....	57.11	36.3	1.51	53.01	35.7	1.51	61.92	37.3	1.66	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.37	34.5	1.39	98.16	40.9	2.40
December.....	57.45	38.3	1.50	55.35	36.9	1.50	61.25	36.9	1.66	54.85	38.7	1.42	48.69	35.8	1.36	97.92	40.8	2.40
1958: January.....	56.53	37.7	1.50	56.17	37.2	1.51	65.62	33.5	1.69	54.67	37.7	1.45	49.32	36.0	1.37	99.01	41.6	2.36
February.....	55.65	35.1	1.50	54.90	36.4	1.51	59.32	35.1	1.60	55.83	38.5	1.43	50.46	36.3	1.39	101.26	41.5	2.44
March.....	53.70	37.8	1.50	53.96	35.5	1.52	60.29	36.1	1.67	56.12	38.7	1.45	50.40	36.0	1.40	96.24	40.1	2.40
April.....	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.68	32.9	1.51	62.33	37.1	1.68	62.49	36.2	1.45	50.34	35.7	1.41	98.95	41.4	2.39
May.....	54.94	36.4	1.51	51.94	34.4	1.51	63.25	38.1	1.60	52.13	36.2	1.44	49.98	35.7	1.40	100.12	41.2	2.43
June.....	57.15	38.1	1.50	54.36	36.0	1.51	63.91	38.5	1.66	53.36	36.8	1.45	50.04	36.0	1.39	101.19	41.3	2.45
July.....	56.83	37.9	1.50	55.80	37.2	1.50	66.08	39.1	1.69	53.42	37.1	1.44	50.26	35.9	1.40	103.26	42.5	2.43
August.....	55.72	36.9	1.51	55.42	36.7	1.51	65.97	39.5	1.67	54.77	38.3	1.43	50.68	36.2	1.40			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Transportation—Con.																		
	Local railways and buses			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ²			Line construction employees ³			Telegraph ⁴			Total: Gas and electric utilities		
1946: Average.....	\$54.48	43.1	\$1.96	\$73.47	39.0	\$1.86	\$60.70	37.7	\$1.61	\$101.36	43.5	\$2.33	\$52.74	42.0	\$1.97	\$91.46	41.2	\$2.22
1957: Average.....	58.56	43.2	2.05	76.05	39.0	1.95	62.70	37.1	1.69	102.48	42.7	2.40	57.36	41.8	2.09	95.30	40.9	2.33
August.....	59.40	43.4	2.06	75.47	38.9	1.94	62.50	37.2	1.68	101.76	42.4	2.40	57.99	41.9	2.10	95.94	41.0	2.34
September.....	60.05	43.5	2.07	75.66	38.8	1.95	66.89	39.1	1.71	101.40	41.9	2.42	57.99	41.9	2.10	97.17	41.0	2.37
October.....	58.01	43.0	2.07	77.22	39.2	1.97	63.41	37.3	1.70	104.00	42.8	2.43	57.15	41.5	2.10	97.56	41.0	2.38
November.....	58.80	42.9	2.07	79.30	40.0	1.98	62.87	37.2	1.69	104.92	43.0	2.44	55.69	41.0	2.09	97.58	41.0	2.38
December.....	59.65	43.1	2.08	77.59	38.6	2.01	62.11	35.9	1.73	105.22	42.6	2.47	55.89	40.9	2.10	98.86	41.2	2.40
1958: January.....	58.61	42.6	2.08	76.38	38.0	2.01	61.07	35.3	1.73	102.09	41.5	2.46	55.90	41.1	2.09	97.51	40.8	2.39
February.....	58.53	42.6	2.09	76.78	38.2	2.01	63.16	36.3	1.74	101.75	41.2	2.47	56.10	41.0	2.10	98.81	41.0	2.41
March.....	59.63	42.6	2.09	76.39	37.8	2.02	61.25	35.2	1.74	102.18	41.2	2.48	56.52	41.2	2.10	97.77	40.4	2.42
April.....	60.10	42.7	2.11	76.53	37.7	2.03	61.42	35.3	1.74	101.84	40.9	2.49	57.35	41.4	2.11	99.55	40.8	2.44
May.....	60.30	43.0	2.10	77.11	37.8	2.04	63.01	35.6	1.77	101.75	40.7	2.50	59.04	42.0	2.12	98.42	40.5	2.43
June.....	61.10	43.0	2.12	78.31	38.2	2.05	63.35	36.2	1.75	104.90	41.3	2.54	91.34	41.9	2.18	100.12	40.7	2.46
July.....	61.38	42.9	2.13	79.31	38.5	2.06	63.88	36.5	1.75	107.01	41.8	2.56	91.76	41.9	2.19	100.12	40.7	2.46
August.....	60.52	42.7	2.12	79.49	38.4	2.07	64.59	36.7	1.76	106.40	41.4	2.57	91.78	42.1	2.18	100.53	40.7	2.47
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Other public utilities—Continued																		
	Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
1946: Average.....	\$63.38	41.5	\$2.25	\$66.30	40.9	\$2.11	\$63.11	41.2	\$2.26	\$81.20	40.4	\$2.01	\$60.60	38.6	\$1.87	\$43.40	36.0	\$1.24
1957: Average.....	67.06	41.3	2.35	69.13	40.6	2.22	67.10	40.8	2.38	84.42	40.2	2.10	62.48	38.1	1.64	44.85	34.5	1.30
August.....	67.58	41.3	2.37	69.09	40.4	2.23	67.99	41.0	2.39	83.24	40.4	2.11	62.48	38.6	1.66	45.72	34.9	1.31
September.....	68.47	41.2	2.39	91.76	40.6	2.26	68.98	40.9	2.42	86.05	40.4	2.13	63.63	38.1	1.67	44.80	34.2	1.31
October.....	68.64	41.1	2.40	93.07	41.0	2.27	69.80	40.9	2.44	85.63	40.2	2.13	62.79	37.6	1.67	44.48	33.7	1.32
November.....	69.29	41.2	2.41	93.25	40.9	2.28	69.80	40.9	2.44	85.60	40.0	2.14	62.25	37.5	1.66	44.18	33.7	1.31
December.....	69.95	41.3	2.42	94.58	41.3	2.29	100.85	41.0	2.46	86.49	40.4	2.14	62.43	38.3	1.69	46.05	36.0	1.28
1958: January.....	68.98	40.9	2.42	92.80	40.7	2.28	100.21	40.9	2.45	85.41	40.1	2.13	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.77	33.9	1.35
February.....	69.14	40.8	2.43	96.05	41.4	2.32	100.85	41.0	2.46	85.57	39.5	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.66	34.1	1.34
March.....	69.80	40.9	2.44	93.16	40.5	2.30	98.85	39.7	2.49	83.79	39.9	2.15	63.13	37.8	1.67	48.75	34.4	1.33
April.....	100.45	41.0	2.45	92.46	40.2	2.30	103.48	40.9	2.53	85.14	39.6	2.15	63.50	37.8	1.68	45.83	34.2	1.34
May.....	99.72	40.7	2.45	92.23	40.1	2.30	102.97	40.7	2.53	86.40	40.0	2.16	63.88	37.8	1.69	46.31	34.3	1.35
June.....	101.68	41.0	2.45	93.67	40.2	2.33	103.63	40.8	2.54	87.42	40.1	2.18	64.94	38.2	1.70	47.68	34.8	1.37
July.....	101.68	41.0	2.45	93.90	40.3	2.33	103.38	40.7	2.54	88.26	40.3	2.19	66.18	38.7	1.71	48.22	35.2	1.37
August.....	102.34	41.1	2.49	93.43	40.1	2.33	103.68	40.5	2.56	87.64	40.2	2.18	66.01	38.6	1.71	47.74	35.1	1.36
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
Other retail trade																		
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1946: Average.....	\$48.77	35.6	\$1.37	\$63.88	37.8	\$1.09	\$81.28	43.7	\$1.86	\$47.54	34.7	\$1.37	\$60.30	42.0	\$1.65	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71
1957: Average.....	50.26	34.9	1.44	65.30	36.8	1.78	83.22	43.8	1.90	49.13	34.6	1.42	71.23	41.9	1.70	74.09	42.2	1.77
August.....	50.95	34.9	1.46	67.28	37.8	1.78	84.73	43.9	1.93	49.77	35.3	1.41	72.41	42.1	1.72	76.01	42.7	1.78
September.....	50.60	34.7	1.46	66.43	36.7	1.81	84.10	43.8	1.92	49.68	34.5	1.44	71.90	41.8	1.72	76.32	42.4	1.80
October.....	49.93	34.2	1.46	65.34	36.1	1.81	82.84	43.0	1.90	49.30	34.0	1.45	71.72	41.7	1.72	75.90	42.4	1.79
November.....	49.39	34.3	1.44	65.32	36.0	1.82	82.65	43.5	1.90	49.25	34.2	1.44	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.46	41.6	1.79
December.....	52.54	37.0	1.42	65.52	35.2	1.81	83.16	43.7	1.88	50.62	35.4	1.43	74.12	42.0	1.74	74.40	41.8	1.78
1958: January.....	50.57	34.4	1.47	65.70	35.9	1.83	82.94	43.8	1.88	50.81	34.8	1.46	71.72	41.7	1.72	73.93	41.3	1.79
February.....	50.53	34.6	1.40	65.87	35.8	1.84	80.54	43.3	1.86	50.26	34.9	1.44	69.47	41.6	1.67	73.03	40.8	1.79
March.....	51.10	35.0	1.46	65.77	35.8	1.84	81.28	43.7	1.86	49.19	34.4	1.43	68.89	41.5	1.69	74.34	41.3	1.80
April.....	51.50	34.8	1.48	66.28	35.6	1.85	81.72	43.7	1.87	50.08	34.5	1.46	68.97	41.8	1.65	75.30	41.6	1.81
May.....	52.15	35.0	1.49	66.42	35.9	1.85	83.66	43.8	1.91	49.72	34.6	1.47	70.98	41.9	1.69	77.83	42.3	1.84
June.....	53.31	35.5	1.51	68.08	36.6	1.89	84.10	43.8	1.92	51.01	34.7	1.47	72.07	41.9	1.72	77.46	42.6	1.82
July.....	53.91	35.7	1.51	69.56	37.4	1.86	84.53	43.8	1.93	51.25	35.1	1.46	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.92	42.6	1.83
August.....	53.61	35.5	1.51	69.19	37.2	1.86	84.10	43.8	1.92	50.54	35.1	1.44	72.80	41.6	1.75	79.19	42.0	1.83

TABLE C-1. Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry¹-Con.

Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹⁴	Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution		
					Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants					
1956: Average.....	\$61.97	\$97.56	\$77.49	\$42.13	40.9	\$1.03	\$42.32	40.3	\$1.05	\$49.77	39.5	\$1.26	\$91.66
1957: Average.....	64.21	98.77	80.73	43.52	40.3	1.08	43.27	39.7	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	99.48
August.....	64.31	98.84	81.43	44.25	40.6	1.09	43.34	39.4	1.10	48.58	37.6	1.30	100.53
September.....	64.48	98.44	81.13	44.11	40.1	1.10	43.96	39.6	1.11	51.35	39.2	1.31	98.52
October.....	64.74	97.70	80.77	44.00	40.0	1.10	43.73	39.4	1.11	51.35	38.9	1.32	103.02
November.....	64.64	98.99	81.02	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.29	39.0	1.11	49.78	38.0	1.31	100.73
December.....	65.15	98.00	81.78	44.69	39.9	1.12	43.85	39.5	1.11	50.30	38.4	1.31	103.67
1958: January.....	65.56	98.19	82.12	44.40	40.0	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	97.43
February.....	65.60	97.77	82.68	44.58	39.8	1.12	43.23	38.6	1.12	47.09	36.5	1.29	98.79
March.....	65.63	98.65	82.60	44.29	39.9	1.11	43.68	39.0	1.12	49.53	38.1	1.30	97.84
April.....	65.90	98.64	82.38	44.29	39.9	1.11	44.30	39.2	1.13	50.70	38.7	1.31	98.43
May.....	65.72	103.60	82.59	44.80	40.0	1.12	44.75	39.6	1.13	52.40	39.7	1.32	98.26
June.....	65.56	105.42	82.86	45.31	40.1	1.13	45.37	39.8	1.14	53.47	39.9	1.34	96.55
July.....	65.93	106.21	83.00	45.60	40.0	1.14	45.26	39.7	1.14	51.07	38.4	1.33	97.10
August.....	65.87	108.52	82.92	45.31	40.1	1.13	44.80	39.3	1.14	49.48	37.2	1.33	98.14

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1955 and coverage of these series, see footnote 1, table A-2.

In addition, hours and earnings data for anthracite mining have been revised from January 1953 and are not comparable with those published in issues prior to August 1958.

For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, to nonsupervisory workers and working supervisors.

Data for the latest month are preliminary.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ Averages shown for 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

⁴ Data beginning with January 1958 are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier years.

⁵ Figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICO Group I).

⁶ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

⁹ Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings data are not available. ¹⁰ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics for all series except that for Class I railroads (see footnote 5).

TABLE C-2. Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Item	1958								1957					Annual average	
	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1957	1956
Manufacturing															
Gross average weekly earnings:															
Current dollars.....	\$84.35	\$83.50	\$83.10	\$82.04	\$80.81	\$81.45	\$80.64	\$81.66	\$82.74	\$82.92	\$82.56	\$82.90	\$82.80	\$82.39	\$79.99
1947-49 dollars.....	68.19	67.39	67.18	66.38	65.43	66.06	65.83	66.77	68.04	68.19	68.18	68.53	68.43	68.54	68.84
Net spendable average weekly earnings:															
Worker with no dependents:															
Current dollars.....	69.14	68.46	68.14	67.29	66.30	66.81	66.17	66.98	67.85	67.99	67.70	68.05	67.90	67.57	65.86
1947-49 dollars.....	55.89	55.25	55.08	54.44	53.68	54.18	54.02	54.77	55.80	55.91	55.90	56.19	56.12	56.21	56.68
Worker with 3 dependents:															
Current dollars.....	76.58	75.88	75.55	74.68	73.67	74.20	73.54	74.37	75.26	75.40	75.11	75.46	75.31	74.97	73.22
1947-49 dollars.....	61.91	61.25	61.08	60.42	59.65	60.18	60.03	60.81	61.89	62.01	62.02	62.31	62.24	62.37	63.01

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) a worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income receivers.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing without direct regard to marital status, family composition, or other sources of income.

Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-3. Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1958										1957				Annual average	
	Sept. ²	Aug. ³	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
Total.....	99.2	97.4	93.8	93.9	90.9	89.0	89.9	89.7	93.9	99.7	102.0	105.9	108.2	105.6	109.9	
Mining.....	68.9	68.4	66.1	68.7	65.1	64.5	67.0	69.3	72.6	76.9	76.1	79.8	83.1	81.4	83.8	
Contract construction.....	136.1	138.4	152.1	128.1	122.7	109.1	98.9	85.9	102.4	112.9	120.2	137.0	141.3	127.3	135.0	
Manufacturing.....	95.9	93.4	90.2	90.6	88.1	87.8	90.2	91.5	94.1	99.3	101.1	103.2	105.1	104.1	108.1	
Durable goods.....	97.6	94.1	92.0	93.7	91.3	91.6	94.4	95.7	99.5	105.7	106.3	110.0	111.0	112.9	117.3	
Ordinance and accessories.....	310.5	296.3	295.1	300.9	297.9	303.9	298.2	294.4	302.2	305.5	304.3	309.2	325.0	339.4	378.8	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	77.5	76.8	73.6	76.7	70.3	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.4	70.1	72.9	77.6	78.3	76.6	88.1	
Furniture and fixtures.....	104.6	100.8	91.9	92.1	88.7	89.0	92.7	93.7	95.1	101.9	103.1	107.4	108.5	103.9	107.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	100.5	99.4	95.6	94.9	91.0	88.9	89.2	93.0	98.9	98.9	102.8	105.5	107.3	104.5	109.6	
Primary metal industries.....	86.5	82.2	80.6	81.1	77.1	77.2	81.0	82.7	87.8	94.3	97.0	99.7	103.2	105.4	110.6	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	105.6	101.1	97.3	98.3	94.6	94.8	98.0	99.8	105.1	111.8	116.3	116.1	116.3	116.9	116.6	
Machinery (except electrical).....	87.1	83.5	84.3	86.7	87.5	89.9	92.9	93.7	97.1	100.7	101.1	104.5	107.5	111.0	116.5	
Electrical machinery.....	117.7	113.3	109.0	110.6	109.1	110.9	114.3	116.7	120.9	127.2	131.0	133.5	137.6	134.0	138.5	
Transportation equipment.....	106.5	103.6	105.0	107.7	107.1	108.3	113.5	116.5	122.9	135.4	138.5	139.0	125.9	138.6	138.8	
Instruments and related products.....	108.9	101.9	100.2	101.9	101.3	104.0	105.4	106.8	106.8	112.9	114.9	113.4	117.6	117.5	121.1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	99.1	93.7	88.0	90.9	88.3	83.6	90.1	99.7	89.4	95.0	103.0	106.6	107.9	101.2	105.9	
Nondurable goods.....	94.0	92.6	88.0	87.0	84.3	83.3	85.2	86.6	87.8	91.7	92.4	95.1	98.1	93.7	97.0	
Food and kindred products.....	99.0	96.1	89.2	84.7	78.7	75.4	74.7	75.5	77.8	83.6	86.4	91.8	100.4	86.4	90.6	
Tobacco manufactures.....	95.0	84.2	68.3	69.1	67.1	66.1	68.4	74.5	81.3	86.0	81.5	91.9	100.3	80.8	86.4	
Textile-mill products.....	71.9	70.9	67.5	68.0	65.3	64.5	66.8	68.0	68.1	72.5	72.7	74.7	73.3	74.7	80.6	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	100.5	100.7	94.1	92.4	91.3	90.5	94.0	98.2	96.7	98.7	100.4	102.4	105.4	102.0	104.1	
Paper and allied products.....	111.4	110.1	105.5	106.4	104.0	104.5	105.8	105.9	108.2	112.0	112.7	114.8	115.8	113.9	118.4	
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	110.4	108.7	106.6	107.6	107.3	108.4	109.5	108.7	109.5	113.5	112.2	113.7	114.1	112.4	112.7	
Chemicals and allied products.....	99.6	97.6	96.7	97.2	98.6	100.0	100.0	99.6	101.5	104.1	104.4	105.3	105.7	106.2	108.3	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	84.5	84.9	85.5	85.8	84.5	84.1	83.2	83.9	86.2	88.2	89.3	89.9	93.2	91.1	83.8	
Rubber products.....	94.5	91.5	86.1	86.3	82.7	83.0	87.8	89.7	96.5	104.3	105.1	105.8	105.6	104.8	106.7	
Leather and leather products.....	86.3	88.8	87.2	84.8	78.3	75.3	85.3	88.6	88.8	89.8	87.7	88.8	90.5	90.8	93.9	

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.
 For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4. Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities¹

[1947-49=100]

Activity	1958										1957				Annual average	
	Sept. ²	Aug. ²	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
Mining.....	103.1	101.8	106.2	99.0	98.2	103.6	108.0	112.5	116.2	117.6	123.1	129.7	124.3	121.6		
Contract construction.....	234.0	223.1	213.3	203.1	183.2	166.3	145.5	172.8	188.9	200.2	239.6	234.1	207.1	207.7		
Manufacturing.....	154.7	150.1	144.8	144.9	140.9	139.6	143.6	144.9	149.9	157.3	160.7	162.6	164.7	162.7	161.4	

¹ See footnote 1, table C-3.

² Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-5. Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross		Ex- cluding over- time ²		Gross		Ex- cluding over- time ²		Gross		Ex- cluding over- time ²		Gross		Ex- cluding over- time ²		Gross		Ex- cluding over- time ²	
	Total: Manu- facturing		Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furni- ture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products					
1956: Average.....	\$1.08	\$1.91	\$2.10	\$2.03	\$2.19	\$2.12	\$1.76	\$1.69	\$1.60	\$1.64	\$1.96	\$1.88	\$2.36	\$2.29	\$2.07	\$2.00				
1957: Average.....	2.07	2.01	2.20	2.14	2.34	2.28	1.81	1.75	1.75	1.70	2.05	1.98	2.50	2.44	2.18	2.11				
August.....	2.07	2.01	2.21	2.14	2.34	2.29	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.70	2.06	1.98	2.54	2.48	2.20	2.13				
September.....	2.08	2.02	2.22	2.16	2.37	2.32	1.84	1.77	1.77	1.71	2.06	2.00	2.57	2.50	2.22	2.15				
October.....	2.09	2.03	2.23	2.17	2.38	2.35	1.84	1.78	1.77	1.71	2.09	2.01	2.55	2.50	2.22	2.15				
November.....	2.11	2.05	2.24	2.18	2.40	2.36	1.84	1.78	1.76	1.71	2.11	2.03	2.54	2.50	2.23	2.16				
December.....	2.10	2.05	2.24	2.19	2.42	2.37	1.83	1.78	1.77	1.72	2.10	2.03	2.55	2.51	2.22	2.16				
1958: January.....	2.11	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.81	1.75	1.76	1.72	2.10	2.04	2.56	2.52	2.22	2.17				
February.....	2.10	2.06	2.24	2.20	2.44	2.38	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.73	2.09	2.04	2.56	2.53	2.22	2.18				
March.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.45	2.39	1.82	1.77	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.57	2.54	2.23	2.19				
April.....	2.11	2.07	2.25	2.21	2.46	2.40	1.84	1.79	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.03	2.58	2.54	2.24	2.20				
May.....	2.12	2.07	2.26	2.21	2.46	2.41	1.85	1.82	1.77	1.74	2.09	2.02	2.58	2.55	2.25	2.21				
June.....	2.12	2.07	2.27	2.22	2.48	2.43	1.88	1.81	1.78	1.74	2.10	2.03	2.61	2.57	2.27	2.21				
July.....	2.13	2.08	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.89	1.83	1.77	1.73	2.11	2.04	2.68	2.64	2.28	2.22				
August ³	2.13	2.07	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.42	1.91	1.83	1.78	1.73	2.14	2.05	2.70	2.65	2.29	2.22				
Durable goods—Continued																				
										Nondurable goods										
		Machinery (except electri- cal)		Electrical machinery		Transportation equipment		Instruments and related products		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		Total: Non- durable goods		Food and kin- dred products		Tobacco manu- factures				
1956: Average.....	\$2.21	\$2.12	\$1.98	\$1.92	\$2.31	\$2.23	\$2.01	\$1.96	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.80	\$1.75	\$1.83	\$1.76	\$1.44	\$1.42				
1957: Average.....	2.30	2.23	2.07	2.02	2.41	2.35	2.11	2.06	1.81	1.76	1.88	1.83	1.93	1.86	1.52	1.50				
August.....	2.30	2.23	2.06	2.01	2.42	2.37	2.10	2.05	1.80	1.75	1.88	1.82	1.90	1.83	1.48	1.46				
September.....	2.32	2.26	2.07	2.02	2.45	2.39	2.13	2.08	1.80	1.75	1.90	1.83	1.91	1.84	1.45	1.42				
October.....	2.33	2.27	2.08	2.04	2.47	2.40	2.13	2.08	1.81	1.75	1.90	1.84	1.94	1.87	1.46	1.44				
November.....	2.33	2.28	2.10	2.06	2.50	2.41	2.13	2.08	1.82	1.77	1.91	1.86	1.95	1.89	1.54	1.51				
December.....	2.34	2.29	2.11	2.08	2.48	2.43	2.14	2.09	1.83	1.78	1.92	1.86	1.97	1.90	1.54	1.51				
1958: January.....	2.34	2.30	2.12	2.10	2.46	2.41	2.15	2.11	1.85	1.81	1.92	1.88	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.53				
February.....	2.35	2.30	2.13	2.11	2.46	2.42	2.15	2.12	1.84	1.80	1.92	1.87	2.01	1.94	1.56	1.55				
March.....	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.43	2.17	2.13	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.88	2.01	1.95	1.59	1.58				
April.....	2.36	2.32	2.14	2.11	2.47	2.44	2.17	2.14	1.85	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.65	1.62				
May.....	2.37	2.33	2.14	2.12	2.49	2.45	2.18	2.15	1.84	1.81	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.95	1.66	1.63				
June.....	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.50	2.46	2.19	2.16	1.85	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.94	1.67	1.63				
July.....	2.38	2.33	2.15	2.12	2.53	2.48	2.20	2.17	1.84	1.80	1.94	1.89	2.01	1.92	1.66	1.63				
August ³	2.37	2.33	2.15	2.11	2.54	2.48	2.21	2.18	1.84	1.79	1.94	1.88	1.98	1.91	1.59	1.56				
Nondurable goods—Continued																				
		Textile-mill products		Apparel and other finished textile products		Paper and allied products		Printing, pub- lishing, and allied industries ⁴		Chemicals and allied products		Products of petroleum and c. l.		Rubber prod- ucts		Leather and leather prod- ucts				
1956: Average.....	\$1.45	\$1.40	\$1.45	\$1.43	\$1.94	\$1.84	\$2.42	-----	\$2.11	\$2.05	\$2.54	\$2.47	\$2.17	\$2.09	\$1.49	\$1.47				
1957: Average.....	1.50	1.46	1.49	1.47	2.04	1.94	2.50	-----	2.22	2.16	2.65	2.59	2.26	2.18	1.54	1.52				
August.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.06	1.96	2.51	-----	2.25	2.19	2.69	2.63	2.27	2.18	1.54	1.51				
September.....	1.51	1.46	1.51	1.48	2.08	1.97	2.53	-----	2.25	2.19	2.73	2.66	2.29	2.21	1.55	1.52				
October.....	1.51	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	1.98	2.53	-----	2.24	2.18	2.71	2.65	2.32	2.23	1.55	1.53				
November.....	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.52	-----	2.26	2.20	2.73	2.67	2.33	2.25	1.57	1.54				
December.....	1.50	1.46	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.26	2.21	2.73	2.68	2.31	2.25	1.56	1.53				
1958: January.....	1.50	1.47	1.51	1.49	2.08	1.99	2.54	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.56	1.54				
February.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.08	1.99	2.55	-----	2.28	2.23	2.72	2.68	2.28	2.24	1.56	1.54				
March.....	1.50	1.47	1.49	1.47	2.08	2.00	2.56	-----	2.27	2.22	2.72	2.68	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.55				
April.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.09	2.01	2.55	-----	2.27	2.22	2.74	2.69	2.29	2.25	1.57	1.56				
May.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.10	2.01	2.58	-----	2.29	2.24	2.72	2.67	2.30	2.25	1.57	1.55				
June.....	1.51	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.11	2.02	2.59	-----	2.31	2.26	2.73	2.68	2.33	2.26	1.57	1.55				
July.....	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.48	2.12	2.03	2.59	-----	2.33	2.28	2.76	2.70	2.35	2.28	1.55	1.53				
August ³	1.51	1.46	1.52	1.49	2.13	2.08	2.60	-----	2.34	2.28	2.74	2.68	2.39	2.30	1.56	1.54				

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1958, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-6 are paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately

for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the industry in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-6. Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group¹

Year and month	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹	Gross	Over-time ¹
	Total manufacturing		Durable goods															
			Total: Durable goods		Ordnance and accessories		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		Furniture and fixtures		Stone, clay, and glass products		Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products			
1936: Average.....	40.4	2.8	41.1	3.0	41.8	2.9	40.3	3.3	40.8	2.8	41.1	3.6	40.9	2.8	41.2	3.0	41.2	3.0
1937: Average.....	39.8	2.4	40.3	2.4	40.8	2.0	39.8	2.8	40.0	2.3	40.8	3.1	39.5	2.0	40.8	2.8	40.8	2.8
August.....	40.0	2.4	40.3	2.3	40.1	1.6	41.1	3.2	40.7	2.6	40.8	3.3	39.3	1.8	40.9	2.9	40.9	2.9
September.....	39.9	2.5	40.2	2.5	40.1	1.6	38.9	3.1	40.9	2.7	40.7	3.4	39.4	2.1	41.4	3.3	41.4	3.3
October.....	39.5	2.3	39.8	2.3	39.9	1.2	40.2	2.9	40.7	2.6	40.8	3.2	38.5	1.6	40.7	2.9	40.7	2.9
November.....	39.3	2.3	39.7	2.2	40.0	1.3	39.1	2.7	39.7	2.2	40.1	3.0	38.2	1.4	40.5	2.7	40.5	2.7
December.....	39.4	2.0	39.7	1.9	40.8	1.7	39.0	2.5	39.9	2.3	39.8	2.7	38.1	1.2	40.2	2.1	40.2	2.1
1938: January.....	38.7	1.7	38.9	1.6	41.3	2.0	38.5	2.3	38.5	1.6	39.2	2.4	37.2	1.3	39.3	1.7	39.3	1.7
February.....	38.4	1.6	38.6	1.5	40.6	1.9	38.7	2.2	38.4	1.5	38.6	2.2	36.8	1.0	38.9	1.6	38.9	1.6
March.....	38.6	1.6	39.0	1.5	40.7	1.9	38.9	2.4	38.6	1.5	39.1	2.2	37.1	.9	39.2	1.6	39.2	1.6
April.....	38.3	1.5	38.8	1.4	40.7	1.9	38.8	2.2	38.0	1.3	39.0	2.2	36.9	1.0	38.9	1.5	38.9	1.5
May.....	38.7	1.7	39.1	1.8	40.6	1.8	39.6	2.6	37.8	1.3	39.7	2.6	37.3	.9	39.4	1.7	39.4	1.7
June.....	39.2	1.9	39.6	1.7	40.7	1.6	40.5	2.9	38.8	1.7	40.3	2.8	38.3	1.3	40.0	2.0	40.0	2.0
July.....	39.2	1.9	39.4	1.8	40.7	1.9	39.3	2.7	38.9	1.9	40.0	3.0	38.4	1.3	40.0	2.0	40.0	2.0
August ¹	39.5	2.2	39.8	2.1	40.5	2.0	40.9	3.8	40.5	2.7	40.8	3.3	38.5	1.5	40.4	2.5	40.4	2.5
Durable goods—Continued																		
Nondurable goods																		
Machinery (except electricals)																		
1936: Average.....	42.2	3.7	40.8	2.6	40.9	2.9	40.8	2.3	40.3	2.6	39.5	2.5	41.0	3.3	38.9	1.1	38.9	1.1
1937: Average.....	41.0	2.6	40.1	1.9	40.4	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.9	2.3	39.1	2.4	40.8	3.1	38.6	1.2	38.6	1.2
August.....	40.5	2.3	40.2	2.1	40.1	2.0	40.0	1.7	40.0	2.4	39.8	2.5	40.9	3.2	38.4	1.1	38.4	1.1
September.....	40.7	2.4	40.3	2.0	39.7	2.1	40.4	2.1	40.3	2.6	39.6	2.6	41.2	3.3	38.8	1.4	38.8	1.4
October.....	40.2	2.1	39.4	1.7	39.5	2.2	39.9	1.9	39.9	2.6	39.0	2.4	40.2	3.2	38.3	1.4	38.3	1.4
November.....	39.7	1.9	39.5	1.5	40.6	3.0	40.0	1.9	39.7	2.4	38.8	2.4	40.4	3.3	37.4	1.5	37.4	1.5
December.....	40.3	1.9	39.6	1.3	40.2	2.0	39.8	1.8	39.6	2.2	39.0	2.2	40.7	3.0	39.1	1.4	39.1	1.4
1938: January.....	39.7	1.6	39.1	1.0	38.8	1.4	39.6	1.5	39.2	1.8	38.8	1.9	40.1	2.9	39.0	1.1	39.0	1.1
February.....	39.2	1.5	39.0	1.0	38.6	1.3	39.3	1.2	39.0	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.7	2.6	37.9	.7	37.9	.7
March.....	39.5	1.6	39.1	1.0	39.4	1.3	39.4	1.2	39.3	1.8	38.1	1.9	39.6	2.5	37.1	.8	37.1	.8
April.....	39.3	1.5	39.0	.9	39.3	1.2	39.5	1.1	39.0	1.7	37.7	1.7	39.7	2.8	38.0	1.3	38.0	1.3
May.....	39.4	1.7	39.1	1.0	39.7	1.4	39.3	1.1	39.1	1.7	38.1	1.9	40.2	2.8	38.7	1.6	38.7	1.6
June.....	39.6	1.6	39.6	1.2	39.8	1.5	39.8	1.4	39.5	1.9	38.7	2.1	40.7	3.1	39.7	1.8	39.7	1.8
July.....	39.4	1.5	39.3	1.3	39.6	1.5	39.7	1.3	39.2	1.7	39.0	2.2	41.2	3.2	39.6	1.7	39.6	1.7
August ¹	39.4	1.5	39.6	1.5	39.9	2.0	39.9	1.6	39.5	2.0	39.3	2.4	41.1	3.2	39.6	1.5	39.6	1.5
Nondurable goods—Continued																		
Textile-mill products																		
1936: Average.....	39.6	2.6	38.3	1.2	42.8	4.6	38.8	3.2	41.3	2.3	41.1	2.0	40.2	2.8	37.6	1.4	37.6	1.4
1937: Average.....	38.9	2.2	36.0	1.1	42.3	4.3	38.5	3.0	41.2	2.2	40.9	1.9	40.5	2.8	37.4	1.3	37.4	1.3
August.....	39.1	2.2	36.8	1.4	42.5	4.8	38.6	3.1	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.9	3.2	38.1	1.8	38.1	1.8
September.....	39.1	2.4	36.7	1.4	42.9	4.8	38.8	3.3	41.2	2.3	41.5	2.2	40.6	3.0	37.2	1.3	37.2	1.3
October.....	39.1	2.3	35.9	1.2	42.4	4.5	38.4	3.0	41.0	2.2	40.6	1.8	40.1	2.9	36.8	1.2	36.8	1.2
November.....	38.6	2.3	35.4	1.1	41.9	4.0	38.0	2.8	41.0	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.0	2.8	36.5	1.3	36.5	1.3
December.....	38.9	2.1	35.2	.9	41.9	3.8	38.6	3.1	41.3	2.1	40.8	1.8	40.0	2.2	37.4	1.2	37.4	1.2
1938: January.....	37.6	1.7	35.1	.8	41.4	3.6	37.7	2.4	40.8	1.9	40.4	1.4	38.2	1.5	37.3	1.1	37.3	1.1
February.....	37.8	1.7	35.1	.9	41.1	3.5	37.7	2.3	40.6	1.8	39.9	1.2	37.3	1.5	36.8	1.2	36.8	1.2
March.....	37.4	1.7	34.7	.9	41.4	3.5	37.9	2.5	40.7	1.9	40.1	1.2	38.0	1.8	36.2	1.0	36.2	1.0
April.....	36.6	1.4	34.5	.8	41.0	3.2	37.7	2.2	40.7	1.9	40.5	1.5	37.5	1.2	34.1	.6	34.1	.6
May.....	37.3	1.8	34.8	.8	41.0	3.4	37.6	2.2	40.8	1.9	40.5	1.6	38.2	1.5	35.3	.8	35.3	.8
June.....	38.4	1.9	35.0	.8	41.8	3.8	37.6	2.2	41.1	2.0	41.0	1.6	39.1	2.4	36.6	.9	36.6	.9
July.....	38.6	2.0	35.6	1.0	41.9	3.9	37.6	2.2	40.8	2.0	41.0	1.9	39.1	2.2	37.4	1.0	37.4	1.0
August ¹	39.3	2.3	36.3	1.3	42.5	4.4	37.9	2.5	40.7	2.1	40.6	1.8	40.2	3.1	37.2	1.2	37.2	1.2

¹ For comparability of data with those published in issues prior to August 1938, see footnote 1, table A-2.

² Covers premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend

and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded. These data are not available prior to 1935.

³ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D.—Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	95.0	97.1	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	101.7	103.5	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	103.3	99.4	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	98.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.8	112.6	112.4	106.9	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	114.6	105.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	117.7	104.8	139.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	119.1	104.3	128.0	123.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	120.0	103.7	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.0	120.2
1956: Average.....	116.2	111.7	121.7	105.5	128.7	132.6	120.0	108.1	122.0
1957: Average.....	120.2	115.4	125.6	106.9	136.0	138.0	124.4	112.2	125.5
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	118.8	104.9	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	118.9	104.7	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	119.0	104.3	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	118.5	104.1	120.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	118.9	104.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	118.9	104.2	128.9	128.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	119.0	104.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	119.2	103.7	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	119.5	104.3	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	119.5	104.6	125.0	123.9	113.4	106.0	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	119.5	104.6	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	119.7	104.3	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	119.6	103.3	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.4	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	119.6	103.2	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	119.5	103.1	126.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	119.4	103.3	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	119.7	103.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	119.9	103.2	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	120.0	103.4	125.4	128.0	115.6	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	120.4	104.0	125.3	128.2	116.0	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	120.8	104.6	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	120.9	104.7	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	120.8	104.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	120.6	104.1	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	120.7	104.6	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	120.7	104.8	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	120.8	104.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May.....	115.4	111.0	120.9	104.8	127.1	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5
June.....	116.2	113.2	121.4	104.8	126.8	132.0	119.9	107.6	121.8
July.....	117.0	114.8	121.8	105.3	127.7	132.7	120.1	107.7	122.2
August.....	116.8	113.1	122.2	105.5	128.5	133.3	120.3	107.9	122.1
September.....	117.1	113.1	122.5	106.5	128.6	134.0	120.5	108.4	122.7
October.....	117.7	113.1	122.8	106.8	132.0	134.1	120.8	108.5	123.0
November.....	117.8	112.9	123.0	107.0	133.2	134.5	121.4	109.0	123.2
December.....	118.0	112.9	123.5	107.0	133.1	134.7	121.8	109.3	123.3
1957: January.....	118.2	112.8	123.8	106.4	133.6	135.3	122.1	109.9	123.8
February.....	118.7	113.6	124.5	106.1	134.4	135.5	122.6	110.0	124.0
March.....	118.9	113.2	124.9	106.8	135.1	136.4	122.9	110.5	124.2
April.....	119.3	113.8	125.2	106.5	135.5	136.9	123.3	111.8	124.2
May.....	119.6	114.6	125.3	106.5	135.3	137.3	123.4	111.4	124.3
June.....	120.2	116.2	125.5	106.6	136.3	137.9	124.2	111.8	124.6
July.....	120.8	117.4	126.5	106.5	136.8	138.4	124.7	112.4	126.6
August.....	121.0	117.9	126.7	106.6	136.9	138.6	124.9	112.6	126.7
September.....	121.1	117.0	126.3	107.3	135.9	139.0	125.1	113.3	126.7
October.....	121.1	116.4	126.6	107.7	135.8	139.7	125.2	113.4	126.8
November.....	121.6	116.0	126.8	107.9	140.0	140.3	126.7	114.4	126.8
December.....	121.6	116.1	127.0	107.6	138.9	140.8	127.0	114.6	126.8
1958: January.....	122.3	118.2	127.1	106.9	138.7	141.7	127.8	116.6	127.0
February.....	122.5	118.7	127.3	106.8	138.5	141.9	128.0	116.6	127.0
March.....	123.3	120.8	127.5	106.8	138.7	142.3	128.3	117.0	127.2
April.....	123.5	121.6	127.7	106.7	138.2	142.7	128.5	117.0	127.2
May.....	123.6	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.7	143.7	128.5	116.6	127.2
June.....	123.7	121.6	127.8	106.7	138.9	143.9	128.6	116.7	127.2
July.....	123.9	121.7	127.7	106.7	140.3	144.6	128.9	116.6	127.2
August.....	123.7	120.7	127.9	106.6	141.0	145.0	128.9	116.7	127.1
September.....	123.7	120.3	127.9	107.1	141.3	146.1	128.7	116.6	127.1

¹ The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-2. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Food, housing, apparel, transportation, and their subgroups

[1947-49-100]																
Group	1958										1957				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
Food ²	120.3	120.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	120.8	118.7	118.2	118.1	116.9	116.4	117.0	115.4	111.7	
Food at home.....	118.7	119.2	120.5	120.4	120.5	120.6	119.6	117.2	116.7	116.7	114.1	114.7	115.5	113.8	110.2	
Cereals and bakery products.....	133.5	132.9	132.9	132.9	132.8	132.7	132.7	132.6	132.5	131.8	131.6	131.4	131.2	130.5	125.6	
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	115.8	117.7	119.2	118.3	116.6	115.9	114.4	112.0	110.2	106.0	104.6	106.3	110.3	105.2	97.1	
Dairy products.....	114.1	118.0	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.5	114.1	114.5	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.2	113.1	111.8	108.7	
Fruits and vegetables.....	120.7	124.9	131.9	134.3	137.4	136.6	130.7	124.4	121.9	112.9	114.6	114.5	114.8	118.6	119.9	
Other foods at home ³	115.2	112.8	111.8	110.9	111.5	112.4	113.8	111.3	113.1	114.9	115.8	116.2	115.0	112.9	112.8	
Housing ⁴	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.8	127.7	127.5	127.3	127.1	127.0	126.8	126.6	126.3	125.6	121.7	
Rent.....	138.2	138.1	137.8	137.7	137.5	137.3	137.1	137.0	136.8	136.7	136.3	136.0	135.7	135.2	132.7	
Gas and electricity.....	118.0	117.5	117.0	116.9	116.5	116.0	115.9	115.9	115.7	114.3	113.8	113.7	113.0	111.8		
Solid fuels and fuel oil.....	135.2	133.6	132.3	131.7	131.6	134.2	136.7	137.2	138.4	138.3	138.0	137.6	136.8	137.4	130.7	
Household furnishings.....	103.6	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.9	104.2	104.9	104.5	104.8	104.8	104.6	103.0	
Household operation.....	132.2	132.1	131.2	131.1	130.9	130.9	130.7	129.9	129.7	129.6	129.4	128.7	128.3	127.5	122.9	
Apparel.....	107.1	106.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8	106.9	107.6	107.9	107.7	107.3	106.9	105.5	
Men's and boys'.....	108.3	108.3	108.5	108.8	108.9	109.1	108.9	109.0	109.0	109.5	109.4	109.4	109.3	109.0	107.4	
Women's and girls'.....	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	98.8	100.1	100.8	100.6	99.9	99.2	95.7	
Footwear.....	130.1	130.0	129.7	129.8	129.7	129.8	129.5	129.5	129.3	129.1	129.0	128.3	128.1	127.9	123.0	
Other apparel ⁵	92.0	91.9	92.0	91.9	92.1	91.9	92.0	92.0	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.5	92.3	92.1	91.4	
Transportation.....	141.3	141.0	140.3	138.0	138.7	138.3	138.7	138.5	138.7	138.9	140.0	135.8	135.9	136.0	128.7	
Private.....	130.4	130.1	129.3	128.0	128.0	127.6	128.0	127.9	128.4	128.6	129.7	135.4	125.5	125.8	118.8	
Public.....	180.8	180.5	180.5	187.7	180.1	186.1	188.9	185.4	182.4	182.4	182.8	181.6	181.1	178.8	172.2	

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home.³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.⁴ In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.⁵ Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-3. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Special groups of items

Year and month	All items less food	All items less shelter	All commodities	All commodities less food	Durable commodities ²	Nondurable commodities less food ³	All services ⁴	All services less rent ⁵
1947: Average.....	95.1	95.6	96.3	95.7	94.9	95.7	94.5	94.7
1948: Average.....	101.9	103.1	103.2	102.9	101.8	103.1	100.4	100.1
1949: Average.....	103.0	101.3	100.6	101.5	103.3	101.1	105.1	105.2
1950: Average.....	104.2	102.0	101.2	101.3	104.4	100.9	108.5	108.1
1951: Average.....	110.8	110.5	110.3	108.9	112.7	108.6	114.1	114.6
1952: Average.....	113.5	112.7	111.7	109.8	115.8	109.1	119.3	120.1
1953: Average.....	115.7	113.1	111.3	110.0	112.6	110.1	124.2	124.6
1954: Average.....	116.4	113.0	110.2	108.6	108.3	110.6	127.5	127.7
1955: Average.....	116.7	112.4	109.0	107.5	105.1	110.6	129.3	130.1
1956: Average.....	118.8	114.0	110.1	108.9	105.1	113.0	132.6	133.0
1957: Average.....	122.8	117.8	113.6	112.3	108.8	116.1	137.7	138.6
1957: September.....	123.4	118.7	114.5	112.6	106.6	116.7	138.8	139.8
October.....	123.7	118.6	114.3	112.8	106.6	117.0	139.2	140.3
November.....	124.6	119.2	114.7	113.8	110.9	117.4	139.5	140.9
December.....	124.5	119.2	114.7	113.6	110.3	117.3	140.0	141.1
1958: January.....	124.7	120.0	115.4	113.5	110.5	117.0	140.5	141.7
February.....	124.8	120.2	115.5	113.2	110.3	116.7	141.0	142.3
March.....	125.0	121.0	116.4	115.1	109.6	116.9	141.2	143.1
April.....	125.0	121.2	116.6	112.8	109.6	116.6	142.1	143.5
May.....	125.1	121.3	116.6	112.9	109.7	116.5	142.3	143.8
June.....	125.2	121.4	116.6	112.9	109.6	116.7	142.3	143.8
July.....	125.4	121.6	116.8	113.1	109.8	116.9	142.6	144.1
August.....	125.6	121.4	116.4	113.2	109.9	116.9	143.0	144.4
September.....	125.8	121.5	116.4	113.5	110.3	117.2	143.0	144.4

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.² Includes household appliances, furniture and bedding, floor coverings, dinnerware, automobiles, tires, radio and television sets, durable toys, sporting goods, and from 1953 forward, water heaters, kitchen sinks, sink faucets, and porch flooring.³ Includes solid fuels, fuel oil, textile householdings, household paper, electric light bulbs, laundry soap and detergents, apparel (except shoe repairs), gasoline, motor oil, prescriptions and drugs, toilet goods, nondurable toys, newspapers, cigarettes, cigars, beer, whiskey, and from 1953 forward, house paint and paint brush.⁴ Includes rent, gas, electricity, dry cleaning, laundry service, domestic service, telephone, water, postage, shoe repairs, auto repairs, auto insurance,

auto registration, transit fares, railroad fares, professional medical services, hospital services, group hospitalization, barber and beauty shop services, television repairs, motion picture admissions, and from 1953 forward, home purchase, real estate taxes, mortgage interest, property insurance, repainting garage, repainting rooms, reshingling roof, and refinishing floors.

⁵ Formerly all services less shelter for 1953 and later years; for definition of services, see footnote 4.

Note: Indexes from 1953 forward have been revised to reflect the distribution of shelter items, formerly included in "all services and shelter" now entitled "all services," among the appropriate commodity and service classifications.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, Sept. 1958	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															
		1958												1957		Annual average	
		Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
Cereals and bakery products: Unit																	
Flour, wheat..... 5 lb.	54.8	113.6	114.0	114.6	114.9	115.4	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.4	113.7	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.4	110.7	110.7
Biscuit mix..... 20 oz.	26.8	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.8	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.6	95.8	95.4	95.4
Corn meal..... lb.	12.9	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.6	115.5	115.4	115.3	115.2	114.1	114.1	114.1	114.0	114.1	113.3	111.0	111.0
Rice..... lb.	18.6	98.0	98.1	97.6	97.5	96.8	96.8	95.9	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.2	94.6	94.4	93.5	92.8	92.8
Rolls oats..... 18 oz.	20.3	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	137.9	137.9	137.7	137.7	137.2	137.2	136.7	136.5	136.3	134.0	119.1	119.1
Corn flakes..... 12 oz.	25.5	150.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	149.4	149.0	148.5	147.6	146.5	143.0	138.5	136.4	136.2	136.1	128.9	128.9
Bread..... lb.	19.5	146.1	144.6	144.5	144.4	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.7	143.7	142.7	142.5	142.2	142.0	141.0	134.7	134.7
Soda crackers..... lb.	29.3	114.0	113.6	113.8	113.6	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.6	113.3	113.4	113.4	112.9	112.9	112.4	107.3	107.3
Vanilla cookies..... 7 oz.	24.5	126.6	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.7	126.8	127.7	127.6	128.1	127.9	127.8	127.7	127.4	127.3	124.0	124.0
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef and veal..... lb.	119.5	119.8	122.3	122.6	122.7	121.5	117.9	114.8	112.8	107.7	105.6	105.9	107.3	102.8	98.7	98.7	98.7
Round steak..... lb.	103.7	125.4	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.4	125.4	125.2	122.7	122.1	117.8	116.3	117.1	119.1	113.7	107.1	107.1
Chuck roast..... lb.	62.4	112.6	113.0	117.4	118.2	116.9	118.5	115.4	110.2	106.6	102.1	98.5	98.4	99.9	95.0	87.2	87.2
Rib roast..... lb.	81.6	122.2	122.4	124.3	124.5	124.5	123.9	121.5	120.4	120.6	114.9	112.9	113.7	118.2	111.0	104.7	104.7
Hamburger..... lb.	53.8	110.8	110.9	112.6	112.3	110.9	109.1	103.3	100.7	98.3	91.8	90.1	89.7	90.6	86.6	79.3	79.3
Veal cutlets..... lb.	135.0	145.9	145.1	144.7	145.3	144.3	145.1	142.4	140.4	135.9	130.4	128.7	128.8	129.5	127.9	120.8	120.8
Pork..... lb.	116.8	120.3	120.7	118.3	118.0	114.2	112.6	111.3	110.1	105.2	103.7	108.2	108.2	116.0	107.8	98.1	98.1
Pork chops, center cut..... lb.	93.5	128.6	130.1	132.2	131.8	125.4	125.3	123.0	121.7	120.5	117.1	117.3	120.9	120.9	107.6	107.6	107.6
Bacon, sliced..... lb.	83.0	113.7	118.2	116.5	112.4	110.4	100.2	105.8	105.9	103.7	96.8	96.0	103.7	117.4	101.5	79.0	79.0
Ham, whole..... lb.	66.3	102.8	108.7	107.1	106.1	104.7	105.5	105.5	102.3	102.1	99.0	94.7	93.3	99.1	97.4	92.4	92.4
Lamb, leg..... lb.	77.1	111.9	111.6	113.1	112.6	111.5	113.4	112.4	113.2	110.5	105.1	104.3	104.5	105.7	103.5	99.8	99.8
Other meats:																	
Frankfurters..... lb.	66.3	108.7	110.1	109.6	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	100.2	99.0	97.3	97.2	98.1	98.5	93.1	85.4	85.4
Luncheon meat, 12-oz. can..... lb.	51.6	108.7	105.1	104.3	103.4	101.6	99.7	98.4	95.1	97.7	96.8	94.2	94.6	93.1	84.4	84.4	84.4
Poultry, frying chickens..... lb.	74.1	77.6	81.5	81.9	81.7	80.1	83.5	79.7	77.0	74.2	73.1	73.5	73.5	78.5	78.4	78.4	78.4
Ready-to-cook..... lb.	44.3	118.2	117.8	117.5	117.1	117.6	117.6	117.1	115.4	113.8	112.3	111.4	110.5	110.0	109.9	108.5	108.5
Fish:																	
Fish, fresh or frozen..... lb.	121.1	120.1	119.9	119.4	120.4	120.4	119.7	116.6	113.9	111.5	110.1	108.5	107.6	107.6	106.5	106.5	106.5
Ocean perch fillet, frozen..... lb.	45.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5
Haddock, fillet, frozen..... lb.	56.2	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5
Salmon, pink..... 16-oz. can..... lb.	62.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5
Tuna fish, chunk..... 6-8 1/2-oz. can..... lb.	33.2	96.6	96.2	95.9	95.3	95.2	95.3	95.0	94.9	94.4	93.7	93.4	93.6	93.6	93.3	94.6	94.6
Dairy products:																	
Milk, fresh, grocery..... lb.	120.7	119.1	118.2	117.0	117.1	118.3	120.5	121.2	121.5	121.9	121.8	121.0	119.5	117.6	113.6	113.6	113.6
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	24.0	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	123.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	122.8	122.1	118.4	118.4
Milk, fresh, delivered..... lb.	25.3	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	123.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	122.8	122.1	118.4	118.4
Homogenized, with vitamin D added..... qt.	25.3	125.4	123.9	122.6	121.6	121.7	122.4	123.2	125.8	126.0	126.2	126.1	125.5	122.8	122.1	118.4	118.4
Ice cream..... pt.	29.7	95.4	95.4	95.0	95.3	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.4	95.4	95.1	97.8	98.0	98.1	97.4	95.5	95.5
Butter..... lb.	74.6	94.4	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.1	93.5	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.4	94.4	94.0	91.3
Cheese, American process..... lb.	57.8	109.1	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.9	110.0	109.8	109.9	109.9	109.6	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.3	108.4	108.4
Milk evaporated..... 14 1/2-oz. can..... lb.	15.1	111.2	111.1	111.2	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.8	110.5	110.1	109.4	108.4	108.5	108.5	107.2	103.1	103.1
All fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits and vegetables..... 10 oz.	26.2	81.3	81.9	82.0	82.4	82.6	82.5	82.6	81.9	80.3	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.5	82.1	91.2	91.2
Orange juice concentrate..... 6 oz.	28.9	157.7	156.8	155.2	152.2	143.2	141.5	134.8	129.4	124.4	102.2	98.9	98.9	97.8	99.4	107.0	107.0
Peas, green..... 10 oz.	19.8	101.3	100.6	100.2	99.8	98.5	98.5	99.7	100.4	100.5	99.8	100.3	100.3	100.8	100.9	105.5	105.5
Beans, green..... 9 oz.	23.3	106.6	106.4	106.3	106.4	106.6	106.4	106.2	103.1	102.6	101.9	101.6	101.5	98.8	99.2	95.9	95.9
Fresh fruits and vegetables:																	
Apples..... lb.	14.4	127.1	(9)	(9)	193.3	157.7	133.3	121.8	117.6	114.1	110.9	104.6	104.8	123.5	140.8	125.9	125.9
Bananas..... lb.	17.1	106.1	118.3	103.2	104.2	103.8	98.3	104.8	106.9	104.9	99.3	100.7	104.6	110.9	107.7	104.4	104.4
Oranges..... doz.	87.2	189.3	174.2	173.8	165.4	160.9	169.0	147.7	142.2	137.3	124.6	133.2	141.9	139.2	126.2	126.7	126.7
Lemons..... lb.	18.0	97.6	96.6	97.1	98.9	102.9	101.8	102.6	101.8	104.2	103.3	104.9	96.7	97.5	103.0	101.9	101.9
Grapefruit..... each.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	148.3	130.5	118.2	115.4	122.4	110.0	113.4	(9)	(9)	1111.3	104.0	104.0
Peaches..... 12 lb.	15.1	92.6	89.5	104.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	106.7	97.4	97.4
Strawberries..... pt.	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	76.7	95.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	80.7	99.7	99.7
Grapes, seedless..... 12 lb.	22.1	79.9	88.5	110.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	82.6	77.8	75.1	80.6	80.9	80.9
Watermelons..... 12 lb.	(9)	(9)	54.9	69.6	101.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	87.5	70.5	70.5
Potatoes..... 10 lb.	52.2	98.7	111.7	127.4	128.7	144.1	155.9	128.4	115.7	112.6	106.3	107.1	105.0	106.2	107.9	127.9	127.9
Sweet potatoes..... lb.	13.8	122.7	166.6	165.2	158.5	138.4	152.9	147.6	138.3	134.2	120.3	109.2	112.7	114.2	131.0	114.8	114.8
Onions..... lb.	9.0	106.4	111.2	119.9	123.0	132.9	159.7	128.7	105.5	101.2	98.9	97.5	96.7	96.7	111.9	112.4	112.4
Carrots..... lb.	14.5	114.8	119.7	118.0	113.9	108.4	106.2	119.3	123.7	135.2	132.7	131.6	125.5	131.1	117.1	108.1	108.1
Lettuce..... head.	15.9	110.9	103.2	111.6	106.4	145.8	135.5	140.7	113.0	113.8	104.7	128.7	133.3	127.9	121.9	114.4	114.4
Celery..... lb.	14.2	95.5	97.3	116.4	127.1	147.0	132.4	109.7	106.4	102.2	93.2	91.3	92.7	98.5	104.1	92.7	92.7
Cabbage..... lb.	7.0	101.3	101.3	111.0	126.3	152.3	160.9	174.1	165.5	151.7	120.4	113.1	120.8	125.9	114.5	114.5	114.5
Tomatoes..... lb.	18.3	65.2	66.3	94.2	101.7	157.8	163.8	148.6	145.8	138.7	115.4	95.1	83.3	70.9	105.1	105.4	105.4
Beans, green..... lb.	19.3	90.9	80.2	94.3	93.9	125.0	136.3	(9)	(9)	171.0	110.5	113.4	104.5	93.2	117.7	119.5	119.5
Canned fruits and vegetables:																	
Orange juice..... 46-oz. can..... lb.	43.8	139.8	132.4	125.5	121.1	117.5	114.4	111.9	111.1	109.3	108.4	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.1	113.2	120.0
Peaches..... 24-oz. can..... lb.	34.2	122.2	122.2	108.0	107.6	107.9	108.5	117.2	112.3	111.2	110.9	109.4	109.8	110.5	110.4	111.0	111.0
Fruit cocktail..... 22-oz. can..... lb.	24.9	112.9	112.3	112.3	112.3	111.8	111.7	111.4	112.0	110.9	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6
Fruit cocktail..... 2303 can..... lb.	26.5	102.3	101.4	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.7	100.6	100.8	100.6	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.8
Corn, cream style..... 2303 can..... lb.	17.8	105.6	104.8	104.1	103.7	104.0	103.7	103.6	103.9	103.6	102.8	103.2	102.8	102.8	102.2	106.8	106.8
Peas, green..... 2303 can..... lb.	21.1	100.1	100.2	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.7	100.6	100.9	101.2	101.0	101.6	101.2	102.3	102.1	102.1	102.1
Tomatoes..... 2303 can..... lb.	16.7	115.0	119.8	123.7	124.2	121.0	118.2	112.2	107.9	106.3	105.5	104.9	104.0	103.7	103.4	104.1	104.1
Baby foods..... 4 1/2-5 oz. can..... lb.	10.1	102.9	102.8	102.5	102.2	101.7	101.8	102.2	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.

TABLE D-4. Consumer Price Index ¹—United States city average: Retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, Sept. 1955	Indexes (1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)															Annual average	
		1955										1957					1957	1956
		Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.				
Other foods at home:																		
Partially prepared foods: Unit	Cents																	
Soup, tomato ¹ 11-oz. can.	12.4	99.3	99.9	100.5	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.5	98.7	99.0	99.3		
Beans with pork ¹ 16-oz. can.	15.1	100.7	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.7	100.6	100.3	100.9	104.9	104.6	104.4	104.1	103.6	103.9	103.0		
Condiments and sauces:																		
Pickles, sweet ¹ 7½ oz.	27.0	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.1	99.9	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.0	99.8		
Catsup, tomato ¹ 14 oz.	22.2	97.9	97.2	96.9	96.4	96.1	95.4	95.3	97.4	98.2	97.4	96.9	96.3	95.7	99.2	101.6		
Beverages:																		
Tea bags ¹ package of 16.	(19)	174.7	178.2	179.9	180.9	181.2	182.5	183.4	184.7	184.8	183.5	183.9	184.7	185.0	182.7	184.0		
Coffee.....	(19)	150.2	164.4	167.3	168.9	169.9	171.6	172.9	175.0	175.2	173.9	174.2	175.4	180.1	187.4	192.0		
Cola drink ¹ carton, 36 oz.	24.1	124.5	124.4	124.5	124.3	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.0	123.8	123.2	122.7	123.3	123.5	122.9	121.2		
Fats and oils:																		
Shortening, hydrogenated		123.1	123.1	121.9	121.7	120.7	120.8	120.7	120.3	120.4	120.2	120.1	119.8	119.4	118.1	113.0		
3-lb. can.	28.0	85.6	85.8	85.8	85.9	86.2	86.2	86.1	85.8	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.5	86.8	83.1		
Margarine, colored..... lb.	92.8	88.2	89.2	89.9	89.9	90.9	91.0	90.5	90.1	91.5	91.3	90.9	90.9	92.0	93.1	90.5		
Lard..... lb.	29.1	78.3	78.2	78.5	77.3	77.7	78.0	78.0	77.7	78.1	78.0	77.7	78.0	77.9	78.5	73.6		
Salad dressing..... pt.	37.8	100.7	100.9	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.7	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.2	94.3		
Peanut butter ¹ lb.	56.8	115.9	115.4	113.7	112.5	111.5	111.0	110.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.2	109.9	109.8	109.8	110.0		
Sugar and sweets:																		
Sugar..... 5 lbs.	56.9	118.3	118.4	118.1	117.6	116.2	115.9	115.5	115.6	115.8	115.6	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.0	101.5		
Corn syrup ¹ 24 oz.	26.1	111.3	110.9	110.7	110.5	110.2	109.7	108.7	107.9	107.3	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.0	101.5		
Grape jelly ¹ 12 oz.	27.8	116.4	116.3	116.2	115.9	115.7	115.9	115.9	115.3	115.4	115.0	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.4		
Chocolate bar ¹ 1 oz.	5.2	114.3	114.2	113.8	113.2	112.2	109.6	100.7	100.4	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.0	96.3		
Eggs, grade A, large..... doz.	63.7	98.5	87.2	82.5	78.9	81.1	84.5	90.6	81.4	87.6	95.5	98.1	99.6	93.0	82.2	96.3		
Miscellaneous foods:																		
Gelatin, flavored ¹ 3-4 oz.	9.0	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.6	104.3	104.1	104.6	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.9	103.5	102.8	103.0	99.3		

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1.

² Based on prices in the 46 cities used in compiling the Consumer Price Index. Average prices for each of the 20 large cities listed in table D-5 are available upon request. Not strictly comparable with prices published for months prior to January 1958 because of revision of outlet weights. For explanation, see Retail Food Prices by Cities, January 1958.

³ Prices collected the 9th, 10th, and 11th instead of the week containing the 15th as usual.

⁴ December 1952=100.⁵ Not available.⁶ 11 months' average.⁷ May 1953=100.⁸ Priced only in season.⁹ January 1953=100.¹⁰ 7 months' average.¹¹ July 1953=100.¹² 3 months' average.¹³ April 1953=100.¹⁴ 2 months' average.¹⁵ 5 months' average.¹⁶ 4 months' average.¹⁷ June 1953=100.

¹⁸ Price of 1-lb. can, \$7.7 cents. Price of 1-lb. bag, 69.4 (priced only in chain stores and large supermarkets).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-5. Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes, by city

[1947-49=100]																
City	1956										1957				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
United States city average ¹	123.7	123.7	123.9	123.7	123.6	123.5	123.3	122.5	122.3	121.6	121.6	121.1	121.1	120.2	116.2	
Atlanta, Ga.	124.6	(²)	(²)	124.9	(²)	(²)	124.9	(²)	(²)	122.4	(²)	(²)	122.2	121.4	118.1	
Baltimore, Md.	124.8	(²)	(²)	124.8	(²)	(²)	124.1	(²)	(²)	122.1	(²)	(²)	121.7	121.0	116.9	
Boston, Mass.	(²)	(²)	125.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	124.5	(²)	(²)	123.4	(²)	(²)	122.0	(²)	117.1	
Chicago, Ill.	127.4	126.9	127.6	127.5	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.6	124.7	124.3	123.3	119.5	
Cincinnati, Ohio	122.5	(²)	(²)	122.7	(²)	(²)	122.3	(²)	(²)	120.8	(²)	(²)	120.9	119.6	116.0	
Cleveland, Ohio	(²)	125.1	(²)	(²)	125.0	(²)	(²)	124.5	(²)	(²)	123.3	(²)	(²)	122.1	118.0	
Detroit, Mich.	123.8	123.7	124.3	124.2	124.3	124.4	124.2	123.7	123.7	123.3	123.3	122.7	122.8	122.2	118.7	
Houston, Tex.	(²)	124.0	(²)	(²)	123.7	(²)	(²)	122.3	(²)	(²)	122.4	(²)	(²)	121.5	117.4	
Kansas City, Mo.	(²)	(²)	124.8	(²)	(²)	(²)	123.7	(²)	(²)	122.4	(²)	(²)	121.8	(²)	117.5	
Los Angeles, Calif.	125.6	125.2	125.4	125.1	125.2	125.6	125.0	124.1	123.7	122.9	122.9	122.2	122.2	121.2	117.4	
Minneapolis, Minn.	(²)	(²)	124.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	124.1	(²)	(²)	123.2	(²)	(²)	122.3	(²)	121.1	
New York, N. Y.	121.4	121.1	121.1	121.0	121.1	121.2	121.2	120.3	120.0	118.7	118.6	118.4	118.3	117.6	113.9	
Philadelphia, Pa.	123.4	123.4	123.3	123.0	122.9	122.9	123.1	122.3	122.2	122.1	122.1	122.0	121.9	120.8	117.0	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(²)	(²)	124.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	123.8	(²)	(²)	122.6	(²)	(²)	121.1	(²)	120.2	
Portland, Oreg.	(²)	(²)	124.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	123.0	(²)	(²)	123.3	(²)	(²)	121.9	(²)	121.7	
St. Louis, Mo.	125.3	(²)	(²)	124.5	(²)	(²)	124.5	(²)	(²)	122.5	(²)	(²)	122.1	121.2	117.2	
San Francisco, Calif.	129.4	(²)	(²)	128.0	(²)	(²)	126.7	(²)	(²)	124.8	(²)	(²)	123.8	123.1	118.4	
Seranton, Pa.	(²)	120.4	(²)	(²)	120.7	(²)	(²)	119.1	(²)	(²)	117.8	(²)	(²)	116.9	112.9	
Seattle, Wash.	(²)	126.3	(²)	(²)	126.1	(²)	(²)	125.0	(²)	(²)	123.9	(²)	(²)	123.1	118.1	
Washington, D. C.	(²)	121.2	(²)	(²)	121.3	(²)	(²)	120.3	(²)	(²)	119.4	(²)	(²)	118.3	114.9	

¹ See footnote 1 and Note, table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Average of 46 cities.

³ Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for 15 other cities.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-6. Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city
[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1957	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1957	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1957	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1957
United States city average ³	120.3	120.7	117.0	118.7	119.2	115.5	133.5	132.9	131.2	115.8	117.7	110.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	118.4	118.5	115.4	118.0	118.1	114.5	128.5	126.6	124.2	118.2	120.9	112.2
Baltimore, Md.....	120.3	122.1	118.1	117.5	119.7	114.9	128.2	128.1	127.0	114.5	116.6	110.4
Boston, Mass.....	120.0	121.2	117.4	118.1	119.4	115.6	132.5	133.1	131.2	116.6	116.7	108.3
Chicago, Ill.....	117.7	117.0	114.0	115.6	114.7	111.8	123.7	123.5	123.2	109.0	110.8	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	122.8	123.5	119.7	121.0	121.8	118.3	131.8	132.0	131.5	118.2	120.4	112.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	117.0	118.2	115.0	115.1	116.4	113.1	129.9	129.6	129.1	109.8	112.5	106.1
Detroit, Mich.....	120.3	120.5	118.7	118.6	118.7	117.0	125.6	125.8	124.8	112.5	113.9	108.1
Houston, Tex.....	117.3	117.1	114.7	115.8	115.6	112.8	126.1	125.8	121.4	112.3	112.8	105.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	113.6	113.3	111.9	111.5	111.1	109.8	127.6	127.5	126.6	111.2	114.3	108.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	123.3	122.7	119.4	119.7	119.0	116.4	141.1	141.1	139.7	114.8	118.1	113.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	118.1	119.4	115.5	116.6	118.1	114.4	134.5	137.7	130.1	110.1	112.1	103.5
New York, N. Y.....	121.3	121.0	116.6	119.5	119.0	114.2	141.8	137.7	135.2	116.7	116.7	109.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	123.3	124.3	120.7	120.9	122.2	118.5	134.6	134.2	133.0	115.7	118.6	112.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	121.9	121.7	118.3	120.8	120.7	116.9	132.7	130.6	129.3	115.0	116.8	109.0
Portland, Oreg.....	121.6	121.5	117.7	120.3	120.3	116.3	140.2	135.7	134.7	119.5	120.5	112.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	122.4	121.3	117.8	118.5	117.4	114.5	124.7	124.9	124.6	113.2	115.2	106.4
San Francisco, Calif.....	123.9	122.5	119.4	122.5	121.0	117.7	147.2	147.0	146.1	118.8	120.6	112.6
Seranton, Pa.....	118.2	118.6	113.4	118.0	118.5	113.1	134.9	135.2	127.1	116.9	118.6	108.8
Seattle, Wash.....	122.5	122.7	118.1	121.7	121.9	117.2	147.3	146.4	146.6	118.8	119.8	111.6
Washington, D. C.....	121.7	122.4	118.3	120.0	120.9	116.3	131.7	131.2	128.9	113.6	117.3	108.6

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1957	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1957	Sept. 1958	Aug. 1958	Sept. 1957
United States city average ³	114.1	113.0	113.1	120.7	124.9	114.8	115.2	112.8	115.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.5	114.1	113.6	126.0	128.0	120.8	108.2	105.4	107.4
Baltimore, Md.....	117.7	117.5	111.9	116.9	128.7	115.1	114.1	112.6	114.1
Boston, Mass.....	113.3	113.0	117.8	129.5	130.1	115.9	109.8	108.6	111.3
Chicago, Ill.....	112.6	112.2	111.7	119.5	117.6	113.4	121.3	116.5	119.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.2	116.2	114.6	125.9	129.4	119.9	119.2	116.8	120.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	110.6	110.6	107.4	113.1	119.0	111.1	117.5	115.4	118.3
Detroit, Mich.....	112.1	111.4	112.2	125.7	129.4	124.2	116.8	113.5	117.5
Houston, Tex.....	112.8	112.6	112.3	122.6	123.4	117.3	110.5	108.7	112.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	101.1	91.8	102.0	111.2	115.5	108.5	108.4	106.8	107.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.8	109.3	109.4	125.6	120.2	113.0	115.0	113.1	113.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	103.8	104.2	107.4	121.0	128.0	119.1	123.4	119.8	123.4
New York, N. Y.....	117.8	116.0	114.5	115.9	121.7	107.4	115.0	111.7	114.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	118.8	118.7	117.4	126.5	133.2	121.9	114.6	111.7	114.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	116.8	114.0	114.1	122.4	125.2	114.9	123.7	121.8	124.6
Portland, Oreg.....	117.3	117.2	117.2	114.3	115.8	107.3	117.3	117.3	117.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	107.3	103.3	105.5	127.7	125.7	120.3	123.4	119.9	122.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.4	113.7	116.5	126.0	121.2	117.2	115.8	113.0	113.2
Seranton, Pa.....	113.3	110.5	113.4	113.5	120.2	106.3	113.8	110.9	112.0
Seattle, Wash.....	115.6	115.5	118.7	121.4	124.1	112.6	115.6	113.9	113.3
Washington, D. C.....	118.0	118.3	116.6	124.2	127.6	117.1	117.5	114.1	116.0

¹ See footnote 1, table D-1.² See footnote 2, table D-2.³ Average of 46 cities.⁴ See footnote 3, table D-2.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-7. Indexes of wholesale prices, by major groups¹

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities other than farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, leather, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting materials	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic mineral—structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous products
1947: Average	96.4	100.0	96.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	96.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948: Average	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	106.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949: Average	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	96.2	98.5	104.5	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	98.1
1950: Average	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	90.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951: Average	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952: Average	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	98.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.6	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.1	111.8	108.3
1953: Average	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.8	109.5	105.7	128.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954: Average	110.3	95.6	105.3	114.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	123.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955: Average	110.7	98.6	101.7	117.0	96.3	98.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	125.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1956: Average	114.3	98.4	101.7	122.2	95.3	99.3	115.3	107.2	145.8	125.4	127.2	148.4	137.8	119.1	129.6	122.3	91.0
1957: Average	117.6	90.9	106.6	123.6	95.4	96.4	117.2	109.5	145.2	119.0	129.6	151.2	145.1	122.2	134.6	125.1	89.6
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.8	130.1	122.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.3	92.3	108.7	107.1	136.5	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.5	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.5	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	122.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	122.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.7	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	104.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.5
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	106.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.3	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.8	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	96.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.9	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	123.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	123.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	95.3	120.4	95.7	97.1	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	85.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	132.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	96.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	113.6	88.0	100.4	121.6	95.1	100.6	110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	127.4	147.7	135.7	118.0	128.6	121.6	92.1
May	114.4	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.0	110.8	106.9	143.5	128.0	127.3	146.8	136.5	118.0	128.6	121.6	96.1
June	114.2	91.2	102.3	121.5	94.9	100.2	110.5	107.1	142.8	127.3	127.4	145.8	136.8	118.1	128.9	121.6	92.9
July	114.0	90.0	102.2	121.4	94.9	100.1	110.7	107.3	143.3	126.8	127.7	144.9	136.9	118.3	130.6	121.7	91.3
August	114.7	89.1	102.6	122.5	94.8	100.0	110.9	107.8	146.9	125.3	127.9	150.2	137.7	119.1	130.8	122.5	91.1
September	115.5	90.1	104.0	123.1	94.8	100.2	111.1	107.1	145.7	125.6	127.9	151.9	139.7	119.7	131.1	122.6	89.9
October	115.6	88.4	103.6	123.6	95.3	99.7	111.7	107.7	145.8	122.0	128.1	152.2	141.1	121.0	131.5	123.1	89.2
November	115.9	87.9	103.6	124.2	95.4	96.8	111.2	108.2	146.9	121.5	127.8	152.1	143.4	121.1	131.2	123.5	91.2
December	116.3	88.9	103.1	124.7	95.6	99.2	114.0	108.3	147.9	121.0	128.0	152.3	143.6	121.2	131.3	123.6	91.7
1957:																	
January	116.9	89.3	104.3	125.2	95.8	98.4	116.3	108.7	145.0	121.3	128.6	152.2	143.9	121.9	132.0	124.0	93.2
February	117.0	88.8	103.9	125.5	96.7	98.0	116.6	108.8	143.9	120.7	128.5	151.4	144.8	121.9	132.7	124.1	92.4
March	116.9	88.8	103.7	125.4	95.4	98.4	119.2	108.8	144.3	120.1	128.7	151.0	144.8	121.9	133.2	124.1	92.0
April	117.2	90.6	104.3	125.4	95.3	98.6	119.5	109.1	144.5	120.2	128.6	150.1	145.0	121.5	134.6	124.5	91.4
May	117.1	89.5	104.9	125.2	95.4	98.9	118.5	109.1	144.7	119.7	128.9	150.0	145.1	121.5	135.0	124.5	89.4
June	117.4	90.9	105.1	125.2	95.5	99.8	117.2	109.3	145.1	119.7	128.9	150.6	145.2	121.7	135.1	124.7	87.3
July	118.2	92.8	107.2	125.7	95.4	100.6	116.4	109.5	144.9	119.3	129.5	152.4	145.8	122.2	135.2	127.7	88.8
August	118.4	93.0	106.8	126.0	95.4	100.3	116.3	109.8	146.9	118.6	129.9	153.2	146.2	122.4	135.3	127.7	90.1
September	118.0	91.0	106.5	126.0	95.4	100.0	116.1	110.2	146.5	117.8	130.1	152.2	146.9	123.2	135.2	127.7	89.4
October	117.8	91.5	105.5	125.8	95.1	100.1	115.8	110.4	146.2	117.3	130.9	150.8	147.7	122.6	135.3	127.7	87.7
November	118.1	91.9	106.5	125.9	95.0	100.0	115.7	110.3	144.7	116.9	130.9	150.4	149.2	122.7	135.4	127.8	86.3
December	118.5	92.6	107.4	126.1	94.9	99.5	116.2	110.6	145.7	116.3	131.0	150.5	149.4	123.5	135.7	128.0	87.2
1958:																	
January	118.9	93.7	106.5	126.1	94.6	99.5	116.1	110.8	145.1	116.3	130.8	150.0	149.4	123.8	136.4	128.1	88.3
February	119.0	96.1	109.9	125.7	94.1	99.6	113.6	110.6	144.6	115.8	130.8	150.1	149.3	123.6	136.5	128.1	86.3
March	119.7	100.5	110.7	125.7	94.0	99.5	112.4	110.7	144.6	115.5	130.5	149.8	149.2	123.5	135.3	128.0	94.3
April	119.3	97.7	111.5	125.5	93.7	99.7	111.0	110.4	144.6	115.7	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.4	134.4	128.0	97.8
May	119.5	98.5	112.9	125.3	93.5	99.9	110.3	110.8	143.8	115.9	130.5	148.6	149.4	123.2	135.4	128.0	96.2
June	119.2	95.6	113.8	125.3	93.3	100.3	110.7	110.7	144.2	116.4	130.5	148.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	93.7
July	119.2	96.0	112.7	125.6	93.3	100.3	111.9	110.4	144.7	116.8	131.0	148.8	149.5	123.2	135.3	128.0	97.2
August	119.1	93.2	111.3	126.1	93.3	100.5	113.7	110.0	144.4	118.6	131.0	150.8	149.5	123.0	135.2	128.0	95.6
September	119.1	93.1	111.2	126.2	93.3	100.4	114.1	110.9	144.8	120.4	131.7	151.1	149.6	122.9	136.3	128.0	92.6

¹ As of January 1958, new weight factors reflecting 1954 values were introduced into the index. Technical details furnished upon request to the Bureau.

² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1108 (1954).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹

Commodity group	1958												Annual average	
	[1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified]												1957	1958
	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.		
All commodities.....	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.8	118.1	117.8	117.6	114.3
Farm products.....	93.1	93.2	95.0	95.6	95.5	97.7	100.5	96.1	93.7	92.6	91.9	91.5	91.0	88.4
Fresh and dried fruits and vegetables.....	97.6	96.9	106.0	103.0	123.4	130.4	143.1	127.9	121.2	108.3	106.3	107.7	98.9	104.2
Grains.....	76.1	77.3	79.8	81.3	84.2	85.7	82.2	79.9	79.0	80.5	80.9	80.6	81.2	87.0
Livestock and live poultry.....	91.5	94.0	96.7	98.8	98.8	94.5	95.8	91.1	86.2	82.6	79.3	78.4	81.5	71.3
Plant and animal fibers.....	101.1	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.6	101.4	101.7	102.8	103.7	104.7	103.3	102.9	104.0	102.8
Fluid milk.....	95.4	93.5	92.0	90.2	90.5	91.7	90.7	98.4	97.7	95.4	96.4	98.8	96.9	94.5
Eggs.....	98.6	81.5	76.1	74.9	75.7	77.1	93.6	74.2	73.9	98.4	100.1	103.5	91.2	81.9
Hay, hays, and oil seeds.....	72.2	75.9	76.2	70.3	70.7	79.9	79.4	70.0	70.2	78.6	77.6	77.3	78.0	82.0
Other farm products.....	137.3	130.5	130.9	141.4	142.0	142.3	143.4	142.2	143.7	142.5	144.1	141.5	143.2	146.9
Processed foods.....	111.2	111.3	112.7	113.5	112.9	111.5	110.7	109.9	109.5	107.4	108.5	105.5	106.5	101.7
Cereal and bakery products.....	117.7	116.9	117.5	118.5	117.9	118.4	117.8	118.1	118.0	115.3	117.6	117.3	116.7	113.2
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	107.1	108.2	112.1	114.1	115.8	108.5	105.9	102.7	101.7	95.5	93.6	91.6	95.7	81.6
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.9	112.4	111.6	111.1	110.8	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.2	114.7	114.5	113.7	112.4	111.7
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	112.1	111.8	111.6	110.3	108.2	107.6	106.8	105.7	105.6	104.6	103.8	103.6	102.5	103.9
Sugar and confectionery.....	117.2	116.7	117.1	117.1	116.1	115.7	114.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	114.4	113.8	113.9	110.8
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.2	161.2	165.2	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	173.3	173.3	173.3	172.9	172.9	173.3	192.7
Animal fats and oils.....	74.5	80.4	74.1	73.4	72.7	72.5	73.7	70.4	68.5	70.4	71.1	74.0	78.3	65.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	53.3	46.6	57.0	58.5	63.9	64.1	63.6	66.4	67.7	67.1	65.2	61.8	61.3	67.7
Refined vegetable oils.....	64.5	67.5	67.5	70.0	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	68.5	68.5	64.5	70.1
Vegetable oil end products.....	81.3	81.6	82.6	83.2	84.2	85.1	85.8	86.4	86.4	85.5	84.7	84.7	84.1	86.1
Other processed foods.....	96.7	96.5	97.1	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.4	95.2	95.3	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.0	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	126.2	126.1	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.5	125.7	125.7	126.1	126.1	125.9	125.8	126.0	122.2
All commodities except farm products.....	125.5	125.4	125.3	125.1	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.9	125.1	125.8	125.8	125.2	125.5	118.6
Textile products and apparel.....	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.1	94.6	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.4	95.3
Cotton products.....	87.9	87.7	87.4	87.8	88.3	88.5	89.0	89.3	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.2	90.0	90.7
Wool products.....	99.6	100.4	100.5	101.3	100.5	101.6	102.8	103.8	105.1	105.8	107.4	108.3	110.2	109.5
Manmade fiber textile products.....	79.7	80.0	80.1	80.4	80.3	80.5	81.0	81.2	81.3	82.1	82.1	82.3	82.3	82.0
Silk products.....	115.8	116.3	116.2	109.9	116.1	116.5	116.1	117.6	118.5	118.6	118.6	120.0	121.1	121.9
Apparel.....	98.8	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.6
Other textile products.....	78.3	78.9	78.8	78.6	78.4	78.4	78.8	78.2	78.7	78.8	78.7	77.2	77.2	78.4
Hides, skins, leather, and leather products.....	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.3	99.9	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.3
Hides and skins.....	59.0	60.4	58.1	57.0	54.4	53.3	51.2	51.2	50.5	50.3	53.8	56.8	58.2	55.2
Leather.....	91.3	91.5	91.5	91.8	91.1	91.1	91.0	90.6	90.7	90.8	91.2	91.2	91.6	90.2
Footwear.....	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.2	122.1	122.0	122.0	121.8	121.0	119.8
Other leather products.....	97.1	96.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.6	97.5	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.7	98.4	98.4	98.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	114.1	113.7	111.9	110.7	110.3	111.0	112.4	113.6	116.1	116.2	118.7	118.8	116.1	111.2
Coal.....	122.6	121.9	121.1	120.3	119.7	119.8	126.2	126.2	126.1	126.3	128.8	128.8	124.8	114.5
Coke.....	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7
Gas fuels.....	164.1	162.0	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.7	149.7
Electric power.....	107.8	100.8	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Petroleum and products.....	119.7	119.2	117.1	115.3	114.7	115.8	117.0	118.9	123.0	123.8	123.5	124.6	122.6	118.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7	110.8	111.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	110.6	110.3	110.4	110.2	107.2
Industrial chemicals.....	122.7	122.8	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	123.7	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.6	123.6	123.5	121.4
Prepared paint.....	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.2	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4	158.4
Paint materials.....	102.9	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.9	104.0	104.4	104.7	104.8	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4
Fats and oils, inedible.....	61.7	62.6	62.5	61.9	61.5	62.2	64.2	62.9	63.1	63.4	63.2	64.8	64.5	61.4
Mixed fertilizer.....	106.8	110.3	111.5	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.1	112.3	112.1	112.0	108.7
Fertilizer materials.....	104.3	104.4	108.0	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.4	110.7	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.4	108.4
Other chemicals and allied products.....	106.8	106.4	107.0	107.4	107.2	107.2	106.8	106.9	106.9	106.9	106.6	106.6	106.7	103.2
Rubber and rubber products.....	144.8	144.4	144.7	144.2	143.8	144.5	144.6	144.6	145.1	145.7	144.7	146.2	146.5	145.8
Crude rubber.....	135.7	134.3	133.0	129.4	127.7	131.2	131.3	131.2	133.7	135.7	131.6	138.1	140.3	141.8
Tires and tubes.....	162.8	162.8	162.1	157.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	152.1	153.5	153.5	153.5	153.5	152.2
Other rubber products.....	141.1	140.9	142.7	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.3	143.3	143.3	142.7	142.7	142.5	140.9	138.0
Lumber and wood products.....	120.4	118.6	116.8	116.4	115.9	115.7	115.5	115.8	116.3	116.3	116.9	117.3	117.8	119.0
Lumber.....	121.0	119.0	117.3	116.8	116.7	116.9	116.9	116.2	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.3	118.3	122.1
Millwork.....	127.9	127.0	127.3	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.6	127.6	127.6	127.6	128.0	128.3	128.3	128.1
Plywood.....	102.0	100.2	98.3	94.9	92.2	94.4	92.9	93.6	95.6	96.6	96.4	96.9	94.7	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	131.7	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.8	130.8	131.0	130.9	130.9	130.1	129.6
Woodpulp.....	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.1	118.8
Waste paper.....	106.4	106.0	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1
Paper.....	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8
Paperboard.....	136.5	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.1	136.2	136.3	136.3	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.2	136.5
Converted paper and paperboard products.....	127.9	127.8	127.9	127.9	128.0	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.2	127.0	127.0	126.8	126.1
Building paper and board.....	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1	144.1
Metals and metal products.....	151.1	150.8	148.8	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	150.1	150.0	150.5	150.4	150.8	152.2	151.2
Iron and steel.....	171.5	171.3	167.0	166.7	166.2	166.4	167.3	167.6	166.6	166.6	166.5	167.8	170.2	164.7
Nonferrous metals.....	127.2	126.1	124.9	124.8	123.9	124.1	127.0	127.8	128.7	130.6	130.8	129.9	131.7	137.4
Metal containers.....	155.9	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7	155.7
Hardware.....	172.0	172.0	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7	171.7
Plumbing equipment.....	123.6	123.9	123.9	123.8	123.7	123.6	123.8	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9
Heating equipment.....	121.5	121.2	121.2	121.0	120.8	120.8	120.7	121.3	121.5	121.5	122.1	122.3	122.3	122.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	132.7	132.2	132.1	132.7	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1
Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....	145.4	145.4	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	146.7	146.7	147.0	147.0	147.1	147.1	145.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8. Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1917-49=100, unless otherwise specified]

Commodity group	1958										1957				Annual average	
	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
Machinery and motive products.....	140.6	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.4	140.4	140.2	140.3	140.4	140.4	140.2	147.7	146.9	146.1	137.8	
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	138.6	138.4	138.4	138.3	138.4	138.5	138.3	138.3	138.4	138.3	137.3	136.2	133.4	133.6	127.6	
Construction machinery and equipment.....	165.9	165.6	165.6	165.5	165.5	165.4	165.4	165.6	165.6	165.3	165.2	164.9	162.9	160.0	148.6	
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	169.2	169.3	169.7	169.4	169.6	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.2	171.3	171.3	170.6	168.9	167.0	156.4	
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	160.5	160.1	160.1	160.3	159.8	159.6	159.4	159.8	160.8	160.8	160.8	159.5	158.5	157.6	147.5	
Miscellaneous machinery.....	147.7	147.6	147.5	147.7	147.6	148.0	148.9	148.8	148.8	148.4	148.1	147.5	147.3	144.2	137.0	
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	152.8	152.8	152.6	152.6	152.3	151.8	151.3	151.3	151.2	151.1	151.2	151.0	151.1	149.0	135.4	
Motor vehicles.....	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.1	139.1	139.1	139.1	138.7	138.5	134.8	135.4	129.8	
Furniture and other household durables..... ²	122.9	123.0	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.4	123.5	123.6	123.8	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.3	122.2	119.1	
Household furniture.....	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	122.8	122.8	122.8	123.3	123.1	122.8	122.8	122.6	122.6	122.5	119.0	
Commercial furniture.....	155.0	155.0	155.0	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.1	154.1	153.8	153.6	153.6	150.4	141.8	
Floor covering.....	126.6	127.1	127.1	126.3	126.9	126.9	126.8	126.9	126.1	126.6	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	105.5	
Household appliances.....	104.2	104.7	104.8	104.9	104.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.4	105.1	105.4	104.6	103.5	105.5	
Television, radio receivers, and phonographs.....	94.9	94.9	95.0	93.7	94.3	94.7	94.7	94.7	95.4	95.8	95.6	95.6	94.4	94.4	93.1	
Other household durable goods.....	154.9	154.7	155.1	155.2	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	153.1	149.5	148.8	148.3	148.3	140.9	
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	156.3	155.2	155.3	155.2	155.4	155.4	155.3	155.3	156.5	156.4	155.4	155.3	155.2	154.6	126.6	
Flint glass.....	153.3	153.3	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	132.4	
Concrete ingredients.....	139.1	139.1	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	139.0	120.6	
Concrete products.....	127.0	128.3	128.5	128.5	128.4	128.0	128.0	127.9	127.8	127.2	126.7	126.5	126.3	126.4	123.0	
Structural clay products.....	158.2	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.6	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.3	155.1	155.1	155.0	154.0	148.0	
Gypsum products.....	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.1	
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	114.4	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	111.7	
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2	123.4	
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.1	128.1	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.7	126.1	122.3	
Cigarettes.....	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	134.8	129.4	124.0	
Cigars.....	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.1	106.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	104.2	
Other tobacco manufactures.....	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7	122.8	
Alcoholic beverages.....	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.6	119.6	119.5	118.8	
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.2	145.3	
Miscellaneous products.....	92.6	92.6	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	91.0	
Toys, sporting goods, small arms, and ammunition.....	118.8	119.3	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.0	118.0	117.9	118.2	117.7	116.1	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	71.4	78.8	79.7	78.3	78.0	80.9	74.6	65.7	64.0	62.1	61.4	63.2	66.4	67.8	72.0	
Notions and novelties.....	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.4	96.5	97.8	97.4	97.3	95.3	
Jewelry, watches, and photographic equipment.....	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.1	107.7	107.7	107.6	107.6	107.5	104.9	
Other miscellaneous products.....	132.4	132.4	132.3	132.6	132.4	132.4	131.0	131.7	131.5	130.9	130.9	130.7	130.1	128.4	124.1	

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Revised.⁴ January 1958=100.⁵ Not available.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-9. Indexes of wholesale prices for special commodity groupings¹

[1917-49=100]

Commodity group	1958										1957				Annual average	
															1957	1956
	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
All foods.....	109.4	108.5	110.3	110.6	111.7	111.2	112.4	109.5	108.6	106.7	106.1	105.4	105.2	104.0	100.8	
All fish.....	130.1	129.9	131.2	131.5	128.9	122.9	124.5	126.9	123.7	126.6	121.9	119.3	120.0	119.4	114.1	
Special metals and metal products.....	147.7	147.5	146.2	146.3	146.1	146.1	146.9	147.1	147.0	147.4	147.3	146.7	147.4	146.9	143.3	
Metalworking machinery.....	177.8	178.1	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.0	178.6	178.7	178.7	178.3	177.9	165.0	
Machinery and equipment.....	155.3	155.2	155.2	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.8	154.9	155.0	154.9	154.9	154.3	153.5	151.9	142.1	
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	139.2	139.0	139.0	138.9	138.7	138.7	138.8	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.6	138.7	127.4	
Total tractors.....	147.0	147.0	147.0	146.8	146.8	147.0	147.3	147.5	147.5	147.4	146.4	145.1	142.7	141.3	132.5	
Steel-mill products.....	188.1	187.6	188.0	188.0	188.1	188.1	188.1	188.2	188.2	188.2	188.2	188.2	188.2	188.2	178.9	
Construction materials.....	131.8	130.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	129.6	130.1	130.3	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	120.6	
Soaps.....	109.8	107.7	107.7	107.7	109.0	109.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.0	104.5	99.7	
Synthetic detergents.....	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	95.1	
Refined petroleum products.....	117.2	116.6	114.1	111.9	111.1	112.5	113.9	116.1	121.0	121.5	121.6	123.0	124.1	125.8	117.5	
East Coast petroleum.....	109.2	108.4	107.7	108.6	108.6	111.0	112.3	114.1	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.2	117.2	122.0	114.6	
Mid-continent petroleum.....	117.3	116.4	112.0	112.0	108.7	110.8	110.7	114.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.8	124.3	118.3	
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	126.0	120.6	119.7	114.3	114.3	114.3	117.2	117.4	123.6	123.0	123.0	126.7	126.7	128.8	118.8	
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	121.3	121.3	118.3	112.2	116.4	117.7	120.4	124.1	127.7	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	132.3	117.4	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	131.4	130.7	130.6	130.1	130.2	130.2	130.2	130.6	130.6	130.8	130.7	130.6	129.9	129.3	127.0	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	124.0	123.0	120.8	118.8	117.2	117.4	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.6	125.6	124.0	123.2	121.5	115.4	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	119.6	117.6	115.4	114.9	114.3	114.0	113.7	114.1	114.7	114.7	114.7	115.4	115.7	116.3	124.9	

¹ See Note and footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised.⁴ This index was formerly Building materials.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-10. Indexes of wholesale prices, by stage of processing¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958										1957				Annual average	
	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
All commodities.....	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	117.6	114.3	
Crude materials for further processing.....	98.3	99.1	100.0	100.7	101.7	100.3	101.5	99.5	97.5	96.4	95.3	95.3	97.0	97.2	95.0	
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	90.6 + 92.1	94.3	95.7	97.7	97.7	95.4	96.7	93.2	90.3	88.5	86.8	86.1	87.3	87.7	84.0	
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	109.6	109.3	107.7	107.0	106.0	106.3	107.1	107.9	107.6	107.7	108.1	108.9	112.6	112.5	114.2	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	108.1	107.8	106.0	105.2	104.1	104.4	105.3	106.3	105.9	106.2	106.6	106.8	111.5	111.5	113.6	
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	139.1	139.1	139.0	138.9	139.0	138.9	138.7	139.0	138.9	136.9	136.9	136.9	136.7	136.0	130.6	
Crude fuel.....	121.7	120.6	118.8	118.2	117.9	117.9	123.4	123.5	123.0	122.4	120.5	119.0	118.6	119.7	113.3	
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	121.4	120.3	118.5	117.9	117.6	117.7	123.0	123.1	122.6	122.1	120.2	118.7	118.4	119.4	113.0	
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	122.2	121.1	119.2	118.5	118.3	118.3	124.1	124.2	123.6	123.0	121.0	119.4	118.9	120.1	113.7	
Intermediate materials, supplies, and components.....	125.4	125.3	125.0	124.7	124.9	125.1	125.0	125.0	125.4	125.4	125.3	125.2	125.4	125.1	122.1	
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	127.3	127.2	126.7	126.9	126.8	126.9	127.1	127.3	127.5	127.6	127.5	127.3	127.4	126.9	123.7	
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	101.8	101.8	102.6	103.4	103.5	103.2	102.4	102.5	102.4	101.6	100.8	99.6	99.6	99.9	98.0	
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.5	104.6	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.7	105.8	105.8	106.0	106.0	105.7	104.3	
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	155.3	155.0	152.9	152.9	152.9	152.9	153.5	153.6	153.8	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.3	153.2	148.5	
Components for manufacturing.....	150.1	149.5	149.5	149.4	149.0	148.5	148.8	149.1	149.3	149.3	149.2	148.9	149.4	148.3	142.9	
Materials and components for construction.....	133.6	132.7	132.1	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.9	132.6	133.0	132.9	133.0	133.0	133.1	132.9	132.0	
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	107.7	107.6	106.0	105.0	104.6	105.4	106.1	107.7	111.1	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.0	113.0	106.7	
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	106.6	106.5	105.1	104.5	104.2	105.3	106.5	107.2	109.9	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.3	111.2	105.3	
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	109.6	108.5	107.6	106.0	105.4	106.2	107.0	108.7	113.1	113.5	113.2	114.1	114.9	116.0	109.1	
Containers, nonreturnable.....	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.4	137.5	137.1	137.0	136.2	136.4	136.6	135.5	135.3	134.9	134.3	128.5	
Supplies.....	113.7	114.8	116.1	114.6	116.3	117.3	115.8	113.2	112.7	112.4	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.5	111.3	
Supplies for manufacturing.....	139.0	138.2	139.1	139.4	139.6	140.6	140.4	140.7	140.6	140.6	140.2	139.5	137.6	137.6	132.9	
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	101.8	103.3	105.0	102.9	105.1	106.1	103.7	100.5	99.9	99.5	99.2	99.7	100.9	101.1	101.6	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	69.5	74.0	77.7	71.7	76.9	79.8	73.4	65.1	68.5	62.0	61.2	62.6	66.0	67.6	72.9	
Other supplies.....	120.8	120.9	121.0	121.2	121.6	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.3	120.7	118.2	
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	120.9	120.6	120.8	120.7	121.0	120.9	121.4	120.6	120.6	119.9	119.6	119.0	118.8	118.1	114.0	
Consumer finished goods.....	113.7	113.3	113.7	113.6	113.9	113.7	114.4	113.3	113.3	112.5	112.2	111.8	111.6	111.1	108.0	
Consumer foods.....	110.8	110.0	111.5	111.6	112.5	111.9	113.1	110.1	109.2	107.2	106.8	106.2	106.0	104.5	101.6	
Consumer crude foods.....	100.6	94.1	95.7	93.2	102.4	105.9	117.3	105.8	102.8	104.0	105.4	106.9	98.6	95.0	96.2	
Consumer processed foods.....	113.0	113.3	114.8	115.5	114.7	113.3	112.4	111.1	110.6	108.0	107.3	106.3	107.6	106.4	102.1	
Consumer other nondurable goods.....	112.2	112.0	111.4	111.0	110.9	111.1	111.5	111.8	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4	112.4	112.4	108.9	
Consumer durable goods.....	124.6	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.8	124.9	124.9	125.1	124.9	124.7	123.5	123.0	123.3	119.7	
Producer finished goods.....	150.1	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.1	150.0	150.1	150.1	149.8	148.4	147.8	146.7	138.1	
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.5	154.6	154.6	154.5	154.1	152.7	152.3	151.2	142.2	
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	146.3	146.2	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.3	146.1	144.9	144.1	142.9	134.9	

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary. ³ Revised.

NOTE: For a description of these series, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE D-11. Indexes of wholesale prices, by durability of product

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1958										1957				Annual average	
	Sept. ¹	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1957	1956	
All commodities.....	119.1	119.1	119.2	119.2	119.5	119.3	119.7	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.1	117.8	118.0	117.6	114.3	
Total durable goods.....	143.2	142.8	142.1	142.1	141.9	141.9	142.2	142.4	142.5	142.5	142.4	141.9	142.0	141.4	136.7	
Total nondurable goods.....	106.1	106.2	106.8	106.8	107.3	107.1	107.5	106.4	106.1	105.4	105.0	104.8	105.0	104.7	102.1	
Total manufactures.....	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.3	124.1	124.4	124.1	123.8	123.5	123.7	123.2	119.5	
Durable manufactures.....	144.2	143.9	143.3	143.3	143.2	143.3	143.4	143.6	143.7	143.8	143.6	142.9	142.7	142.0	136.8	
Nondurable manufactures.....	109.1	109.4	109.6	109.7	109.7	109.6	109.2	108.8	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.7	108.4	105.8	108.4	
Total raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.9	100.6	101.3	101.4	101.3	102.6	104.9	102.3	100.5	99.8	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.9	97.0	
Durable raw or slightly processed goods.....	111.6	111.7	106.8	106.1	102.9	103.1	105.9	107.1	104.7	104.8	105.4	111.2	121.8	122.3	126.3	
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods.....	100.3	100.0	101.0	101.2	103.2	102.6	104.8	102.0	100.2	99.5	98.7	98.3	97.7	97.7	94.9	

NOTE: For a description of these series and data beginning with 1947, see Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes, 1957, BLS Bull. 1235 (1958).

¹ Preliminary.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E.—Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes ¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,882	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	2,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	58,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,990,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,006	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,230,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,600,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	2,468	-----	1,530,000	-----	22,600,000	.21
1955.....	4,320	-----	2,650,000	-----	28,200,000	.26
1956.....	3,825	-----	1,900,000	-----	33,100,000	.29
1957.....	3,673	-----	1,360,000	-----	16,500,000	.14
1957: October.....	293	471	94,000	159,000	1,410,000	.13
November.....	184	246	63,000	109,000	765,000	.08
December.....	168	220	81,000	84,000	404,000	.04
1958: January ²	300	300	90,000	110,000	750,000	.07
February ²	150	275	45,000	70,000	500,000	.06
March ²	300	300	165,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
April ²	275	375	110,000	160,000	1,250,000	.13
May ²	350	475	150,000	200,000	2,000,000	.21
June ²	350	500	160,000	250,000	1,650,000	.18
July ²	350	525	160,000	240,000	1,700,000	.18
August ²	300	475	140,000	250,000	2,000,000	.22
September ²	400	575	400,000	500,000	2,500,000	.28

¹ The data include all known work stoppages involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer. Figures on workers involved and man-days idle cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

NOTE: For a description of this series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1169 (1964).

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

F.—Building and Construction

TABLE F-1. Expenditures for new construction ¹

(Value of work put in place)

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions of dollars)													
	1958										1957		1957	1956
	Oct. ²	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total
Total new construction	4,763	4,835	4,903	4,642	4,397	4,054	3,703	3,400	3,153	3,386	3,791	4,208	4,600	48,492
Private construction	3,196	3,220	3,215	3,128	2,979	2,773	2,583	2,442	2,301	2,435	2,750	3,020	3,143	34,138
Residential buildings (nonfarm).....	1,724	1,742	1,718	1,641	1,539	1,407	1,288	1,177	1,063	1,155	1,365	1,524	1,586	17,019
New dwelling units.....	1,325	1,320	1,280	1,200	1,110	1,000	945	880	815	865	1,050	1,140	1,180	12,615
Additions and alterations.....	345	371	387	359	377	356	295	239	219	220	293	333	357	3,803
Nonhousekeeping.....	54	51	51	52	52	51	48	48	49	50	50	51	49	501
Nonresidential buildings ³	754	742	743	734	735	698	677	680	705	740	759	842	844	9,556
Industrial.....	175	174	179	185	193	204	218	235	252	274	277	287	289	3,557
Commercial.....	323	316	316	325	315	285	263	262	258	270	306	332	330	3,564
Office buildings and warehouses.....	160	168	169	169	169	165	163	161	161	167	178	183	179	1,893
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	154	148	147	157	146	120	100	101	97	103	128	149	151	1,671
Other nonresidential buildings.....	256	252	248	243	227	209	196	192	195	202	216	223	225	2,435
Religious.....	81	80	79	75	70	65	61	61	64	68	74	78	80	868
Educational.....	53	53	52	50	46	43	42	41	42	43	46	47	48	528
Hospital and institutional ⁴	51	52	53	52	51	51	50	50	50	51	51	52	52	525
Social and recreational.....	44	45	42	41	37	32	28	26	25	27	28	28	28	311
Miscellaneous.....	27	24	22	25	23	18	15	14	14	15	18	18	17	206
Farm construction.....	135	162	175	171	162	147	127	114	105	101	100	114	133	1,590
Public utilities.....	566	565	562	542	524	504	478	450	397	411	472	525	554	5,774
Railroad.....	33	36	34	33	30	29	27	27	21	26	32	36	37	406
Telephone and telegraph.....	79	74	77	77	77	81	82	80	71	74	78	84	96	1,068
Other public utilities.....	454	455	451	432	417	394	369	343	305	311	362	405	431	4,800
All other private.....	17	18	17	20	19	17	13	12	11	12	14	15	16	199
Public construction	1,567	1,606	1,588	1,514	1,418	1,281	1,120	938	852	945	1,041	1,188	1,456	14,254
Residential buildings ⁵	76	73	71	69	65	63	62	60	56	59	54	56	54	506
Nonresidential buildings (other than military facilities).....	430	425	422	417	406	381	370	347	308	340	342	367	409	4,456
Industrial.....	32	33	34	34	34	33	31	29	28	29	31	36	38	473
Educational.....	259	258	257	263	257	239	237	222	201	226	226	235	263	2,825
Hospital and institutional.....	34	35	34	31	30	29	28	26	21	22	24	25	27	353
Administrative and service.....	54	56	54	48	45	42	39	36	29	30	31	34	41	439
Other nonresidential buildings.....	41	43	43	41	40	38	35	34	29	33	30	37	41	416
Military facilities ⁶	120	125	120	105	95	88	80	77	73	87	97	108	132	1,322
Highways.....	660	685	675	635	580	500	375	265	240	290	350	425	604	5,215
Sewer and water systems.....	125	130	131	128	123	118	111	105	91	99	99	107	117	1,344
Sewer.....	77	79	79	77	73	69	65	62	54	59	62	67	73	781
Water.....	48	51	52	51	50	49	46	43	37	40	37	40	45	563
Public service enterprises.....	43	50	51	46	41	37	33	28	21	27	23	31	38	393
Conservation and development.....	97	102	103	101	96	82	78	67	56	65	67	86	101	971
All other public.....	16	16	15	13	12	12	11	9	7	8	7	8	11	117

¹ Estimated monetary value of new construction put in place during the periods shown, including major additions and alterations but excluding maintenance and repair. These figures differ from permit-valuation data reported in the tabulations for building-permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards (table F-2).

² Preliminary.

³ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential buildings are included under "Public utilities."

⁴ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁵ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as house-keeping units.

⁶ Covers all building and nonbuilding construction, except production facilities (which are included in public industrial building), and Armed Forces housing under the Capehart program (which is included in public residential building).

NOTE: For a description of these series, see Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (1954). See also Technical Note on Revised Estimates of Residential Additions and Alterations, 1945-56 (in Monthly Labor Review, August 1957, p. 973).

SOURCE: Joint estimates of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-2. Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction¹

Ownership and type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)													
	1956							1957						
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total
Total public construction	1,269.4	1,245.2	1,812.8	1,608.0	1,165.5	941.5	822.6	686.5	718.9	871.1	891.5	745.7	898.6	11,473.8
Federally owned ²	215.4	159.9	695.2	474.2	273.9	189.7	121.9	120.2	58.4	125.9	141.3	63.4	57.6	2,317.3
Residential buildings	114.0	39.0	101.3	82.4	29.2	23.0	22.0	47.5	3.2	2	56.5	3.5	1.4	406.2
Nonresidential buildings	49.2	43.0	239.8	184.9	122.8	78.0	22.2	42.8	28.7	41.2	46.8	22.1	17.1	776.5
Educational	2.2	1.8	13.8	5.0	6.5	5.8	3.2	8	4	2.0	3	2	(9)	48.4
Hospital and institutional	1.2	4	11.2	27.0	12.9	14.7	3	8	2	20.0	3.7	7	1	78.9
Administrative and service	1.2	13.9	37.5	29.1	24.7	16.2	6.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	23.7	1.7	4.8	148.3
Other nonresidential buildings	44.6	26.9	177.0	123.8	78.9	42.3	12.3	30.7	18.2	16.3	19.1	19.5	12.2	500.9
Airfield buildings	10.7	8.2	63.6	37.7	38.1	13.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	6	3.0	2.3	8	98.9
Troop housing	5.7	3.9	38.2	22.5	8.0	4.0	5	(9)	1.4	1.0	(9)	1.1	(9)	60.9
Warehouses	1.2	1.6	10.2	9.2	3.5	4.4	1.0	8	(9)	(9)	3	4	35.0	63.3
All other	27.0	13.2	67.0	54.4	28.3	20.0	5.9	28.1	16.6	14.7	15.2	13.8	11.0	306.1
Airfields ³	21.9	20.1	150.3	120.5	28.7	18.0	17.5	8.3	1.4	3	2.5	3.7	1.8	182.2
Conservation and development	23.3	6.1	133.1	73.9	68.5	28.5	12.7	8.0	14.3	21.2	22.7	14.8	14.4	563.5
Highways	3.4	9.3	25.4	11.8	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	7.6	9.2	7.5	91.5
Electric power	1.8	6.2	13.9	13.1	3.4	16.6	4.0	1.5	3.7	59.7	8	1.0	2.4	140.3
All other federally owned	2.4	3.2	31.4	17.8	10.4	11.0	8.1	7.3	3.4	1.1	3.4	9.1	13.0	156.8
State and locally owned	1,054.0	1,085.3	1,117.6	1,133.8	891.6	751.8	700.7	576.3	660.5	745.2	750.2	683.3	812.0	8,156.5
Residential buildings	85.8	31.9	67.6	70.3	47.2	39.5	30.7	21.8	20.2	23.3	55.2	20.4	44.3	326.7
Nonresidential buildings	323.9	327.0	335.6	355.9	326.5	311.0	279.2	229.5	228.7	267.7	303.5	278.1	305.5	3,409.4
Educational	227.1	225.1	212.3	229.2	208.8	213.2	188.3	169.5	163.7	207.4	215.4	201.0	223.2	2,450.5
Hospital and institutional	31.4	38.7	55.8	36.4	32.5	37.3	17.9	15.0	19.8	15.8	41.6	18.5	19.6	287.1
Administrative and service	34.8	35.8	40.6	53.4	40.5	31.0	48.4	30.7	18.8	24.6	19.7	31.7	36.8	315.4
Other nonresidential buildings	22.6	29.4	28.9	38.9	44.7	28.9	24.6	24.3	26.4	19.9	26.8	29.9	25.9	356.4
Highways	519.0	525.6	461.0	418.8	365.8	291.4	213.2	207.2	272.1	234.6	248.0	272.3	293.5	3,823.1
Sewer and water systems	91.0	116.1	104.7	129.2	95.9	80.4	66.9	75.2	94.5	93.4	77.0	68.8	73.1	1,034.2
Sewer	66.9	77.2	74.5	73.1	66.0	48.9	37.9	55.5	65.1	44.4	42.7	47.8	53.5	619.4
Water	24.1	38.9	30.2	56.1	29.9	31.5	19.0	19.4	29.4	49.0	34.3	22.0	21.6	414.8
Public service enterprises	53.9	55.4	114.0	137.4	24.5	24.4	108.2	16.0	19.4	13.0	48.2	26.6	74.7	394.2
Electric power	21.2	18.9	84.2	107.3	12.1	6.1	102.9	7.0	9.4	5.3	24.3	10.1	61.6	300.1
Other	32.7	36.5	29.8	30.1	12.4	18.3	6.3	9.0	10.0	9.7	23.9	16.5	13.1	194.1
Conservation and development	12.2	9.0	17.1	6.4	15.7	3.4	7.8	10.8	11.2	6.9	8.4	7.8	10.8	112.7
All other State and locally owned	16.2	20.3	17.6	15.8	16.3	10.3	8.0	8.8	6.4	4.3	8.8	7.3	8.1	84.2

¹ Includes major force account projects started (construction done directly by a government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property).

² Includes construction contracts awarded under Lease-Purchase programs.

³ Less than \$50,000.

⁴ Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under All other federally owned.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration.

TABLE F-3. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building¹

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1958								1957							
	Aug.	July	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug. ³	Total	Total	Total
All building construction	1,929.0	1,950.2	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,628.4	18,142.3	18,787.8	18,787.8
Private	1,655.9	1,731.6	1,703.1	1,557.7	1,568.3	1,324.5	938.4	995.1	968.2	1,061.9	1,453.5	1,417.3	1,464.0	15,997.0	16,908.4	16,908.4
Public	273.1	218.7	339.5	362.4	228.8	192.3	171.7	157.9	139.0	168.7	189.2	134.4	164.4	2,145.3	1,879.4	1,879.4
New residential building	1,042.5	1,081.2	1,056.1	1,024.3	959.1	779.1	536.9	578.4	556.9	649.0	895.7	813.2	887.5	9,404.2	10,291.9	10,291.9
Dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,025.1	1,060.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	873.4	9,220.0	10,140.6	10,140.6
Privately owned	974.3	1,038.3	953.6	935.8	916.9	729.5	491.4	548.2	525.2	604.5	825.6	784.8	853.3	8,937.6	9,971.9	9,971.9
1-family	855.5	899.4	838.4	813.3	793.2	622.8	419.0	464.4	451.6	536.4	730.8	696.7	750.1	7,922.0	8,221.8	8,221.8
2-family	25.4	23.5	22.2	23.5	27.5	21.3	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.8	22.2	20.1	18.8	228.7	218.6	218.6
3 and 4-family	14.2	14.5	10.3	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	6.5	8.7	9.9	9.2	8.7	111.6	87.9	87.9
5 or more family	70.2	110.9	82.7	85.4	88.4	74.4	48.3	58.0	60.0	41.6	62.8	58.8	75.6	673.3	447.2	447.2
Publicly owned	50.7	22.5	83.8	66.1	25.8	30.5	33.6	14.9	10.2	31.3	44.7	12.2	20.1	282.4	177.7	177.7
Nonhousekeeping buildings	17.5	20.4	18.7	22.4	16.3	19.1	11.9	15.2	21.5	18.2	25.4	16.3	14.1	184.2	142.3	142.3
New nonresidential buildings	718.0	672.8	705.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	599.2	557.9	6,834.1	6,664.5	6,664.5
Commercial buildings	349.0	236.2	201.4	203.0	269.9	228.6	149.8	140.6	151.4	147.4	203.9	203.4	167.3	2,224.0	2,184.7	2,184.7
Amusement buildings	16.1	30.8	21.9	17.6	17.8	13.3	14.7	10.2	11.6	18.2	11.6	10.8	8.8	136.8	116.1	116.1
Commercial garages	5.6	8.9	5.8	4.1	6.6	3.0	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.0	4.0	57.5	60.6	60.6
Gasoline and service stations	10.4	11.0	11.9	11.2	11.6	11.3	10.3	13.0	9.9	10.3	13.0	14.2	13.9	156.1	163.5	163.5
Office buildings	117.1	92.6	64.0	139.9	116.7	119.9	64.8	56.0	67.4	60.3	92.2	102.1	69.1	974.7	828.3	828.3
Stores and other mercantile buildings	90.7	92.9	97.6	90.3	117.2	79.0	58.1	60.0	60.3	53.7	82.1	71.7	71.4	891.8	1,014.3	1,014.3
Community buildings	259.4	208.6	235.0	276.6	219.5	236.6	171.9	168.7	163.3	194.2	219.5	204.2	213.1	2,478.6	2,293.1	2,293.1
Educational buildings	169.7	139.4	144.0	149.9	119.2	139.6	118.4	108.9	108.6	98.8	132.0	134.3	119.7	1,491.8	1,431.4	1,431.4
Institutional buildings	49.6	78.1	47.5	81.0	61.0	40.8	26.2	33.7	27.3	61.0	46.9	32.0	30.9	422.6	360.3	360.3
Religious buildings	40.1	31.2	43.5	45.6	49.2	36.2	27.4	28.1	27.3	34.4	40.6	37.9	42.6	454.2	451.4	451.4
Garages, private residential	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.1	18.2	10.3	4.8	5.9	6.3	12.2	21.9	24.2	23.3	200.4	201.9	201.9
Industrial buildings	70.8	61.5	204.1	83.6	61.9	67.5	44.9	62.8	63.8	59.8	92.0	81.7	87.2	1,085.9	1,273.3	1,273.3
Public utilities buildings	63.7	24.2	30.4	55.8	36.9	21.2	47.4	28.4	22.1	24.7	25.3	24.2	37.0	423.5	328.4	328.4
All other nonresidential buildings	55.5	62.8	105.1	89.9	50.6	32.0	33.5	29.2	26.9	20.8	29.7	21.5	30.1	421.7	413.0	413.0
Additions and alterations	168.5	196.2	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	1,904.0	1,831.4	1,831.4

¹Data relate to building construction authorized by local building permits in all localities (over 7,000) having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. Because permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction and because of lapsed permits and the lag between permit

issuance or contract-awarded dates and start of construction, these data do not represent the volume of building construction started.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

²Revised.

³Includes a retroactive building permit issued during the month for a steel plant, valued at \$120 million, which was actually begun early in 1957.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-4. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions of dollars)															
	1958								1957							
	Aug.	July	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug. ³	Total	Total	Total
All building construction ²	1,929.0	1,950.2	2,042.6	1,920.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,628.4	18,142.3	18,787.8	18,787.8
Northeast	389.7	360.8	387.1	380.4	360.4	270.5	189.4	215.7	219.4	272.9	352.8	330.8	371.9	3,878.8	4,056.2	4,056.2
North Central	514.4	567.8	643.2	531.5	559.0	395.4	224.2	231.2	319.0	324.9	489.3	480.0	506.0	5,282.1	5,681.0	5,681.0
South	581.8	500.8	508.3	518.2	457.1	418.9	370.5	375.7	288.2	324.3	400.3	381.1	387.4	4,614.8	4,467.0	4,467.0
West	453.0	520.8	504.0	489.9	440.6	431.9	326.2	330.4	270.6	308.6	400.3	339.8	363.1	4,366.6	4,583.2	4,583.2
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,025.1	1,060.8	1,037.4	1,001.9	942.8	760.0	525.0	563.1	535.4	635.8	870.3	796.9	873.4	9,220.0	10,140.6	10,140.6
Northeast	188.8	195.0	203.2	220.8	189.2	131.2	90.7	79.7	102.1	139.0	178.2	158.4	190.8	1,864.4	2,200.4	2,200.4
North Central	274.7	304.7	279.9	273.7	278.4	203.1	102.7	109.1	131.4	165.0	253.1	247.7	268.8	2,644.3	3,144.7	3,144.7
South	267.5	277.3	281.3	245.7	248.5	218.7	198.2	195.6	155.9	169.3	210.0	199.5	203.6	2,361.9	2,846.0	2,846.0
West	294.1	283.8	273.1	261.9	226.6	205.0	166.4	178.7	146.0	162.6	229.0	191.3	201.2	2,349.3	2,394.3	2,394.3
New nonresidential buildings	718.0	672.8	705.1	727.6	656.9	586.2	452.3	435.6	433.9	459.1	592.1	599.2	557.9	6,834.1	6,664.5	6,664.5
Northeast	156.5	121.5	137.1	123.7	132.1	109.8	107.7	107.5	99.8	100.8	126.0	147.8	129.4	1,550.0	1,435.8	1,435.8
North Central	195.2	208.9	311.4	210.9	211.0	148.2	91.9	89.3	156.9	128.5	193.5	177.6	181.7	2,104.0	1,903.5	1,903.5
South	212.4	162.0	174.4	216.5	151.5	154.9	130.1	131.3	91.8	119.0	144.5	137.1	129.8	1,664.3	1,806.9	1,806.9
West	153.9	180.5	172.2	176.5	162.3	173.2	122.7	107.5	93.4	110.7	128.1	105.8	116.9	1,515.7	1,638.3	1,638.3
Additions and alterations	168.5	196.2	191.4	168.2	181.1	151.5	120.8	139.0	106.4	122.5	154.8	169.2	183.0	1,904.0	1,831.4	1,831.4
Northeast	40.6	42.2	44.2	34.9	35.9	28.2	20.8	24.7	23.5	29.4	35.1	42.5	40.5	424.6	394.5	394.5
North Central	41.7	45.6	48.2	45.4	45.6	40.0	28.3	32.2	25.5	29.6	38.9	47.4	52.5	499.9	510.7	510.7
South	45.3	53.7	48.9	45.7	51.2	41.8	37.8	43.3	30.4	32.2	41.5	40.6	49.1	520.6	481.9	481.9
West	40.8	51.6	50.1	42.2	47.6	41.4	32.9	38.8	27.1	31.3	39.3	38.7	40.9	458.8	444.2	444.2

¹See footnote 1, table F-3.

²Revised.

³Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-5. Building-permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State¹

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)														
	1958										1957				
	July	June ²	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug. ¹	July	Total	Total
All States.....	1,950.2	2,042.6	1,929.1	1,797.1	1,516.8	1,110.1	1,153.0	1,097.2	1,230.6	1,642.7	1,551.7	1,628.4	1,703.2	18,142.3	18,787.8
Metropolitan areas ²	1,530.8	1,581.6	1,453.0	1,388.9	1,196.6	881.2	913.2	860.2	967.8	1,278.2	1,202.5	1,233.9	1,304.4	14,104.1	14,688.9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	419.4	461.0	476.1	408.2	320.2	228.9	239.8	237.0	262.8	364.5	349.2	394.5	398.9	4,038.2	4,098.9
Alabama.....	22.8	25.3	20.8	18.2	21.1	16.6	15.3	16.5	15.6	13.0	14.1	13.8	18.7	190.6	173.3
Arizona.....	23.6	25.5	33.1	20.5	23.6	19.9	13.2	13.0	15.1	17.6	19.4	20.1	19.3	224.5	189.7
Arkansas.....	7.0	9.8	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.3	3.2	4.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	8.4	70.6	57.4
California.....	373.2	340.4	308.1	275.0	317.4	208.6	247.2	195.1	216.1	267.6	229.5	251.2	273.4	3,048.0	3,163.3
Colorado.....	37.9	34.8	37.9	25.6	15.1	24.3	18.8	16.0	17.6	24.0	21.2	18.1	25.3	253.8	282.0
Connecticut.....	32.0	30.8	30.6	30.9	20.2	17.7	18.7	18.4	27.9	25.2	30.3	40.8	44.1	300.3	375.1
Delaware.....	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.1	3.6	6.9	7.0	2.3	4.5	6.1	5.9	7.4	8.5	68.9	66.0
District of Columbia.....	12.6	13.8	66.6	8.3	6.4	9.3	12.9	3.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	2.9	13.0	133.8	66.8
Florida.....	88.9	78.3	84.1	83.3	69.6	83.5	70.9	77.0	73.4	77.7	74.5	81.4	88.9	946.3	834.8
Georgia.....	24.4	25.8	27.8	30.6	27.5	19.6	28.3	17.1	13.8	22.9	24.4	18.9	21.9	247.0	250.1
Idaho.....	4.6	3.5	4.8	5.9	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.5	4.7	3.0	4.0	3.3	38.2	39.6
Illinois.....	129.8	233.0	136.2	112.9	110.2	83.8	85.8	93.8	73.6	108.9	105.7	103.9	109.2	1,230.5	1,334.2
Indiana.....	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.7	30.4	21.3	22.9	30.0	19.3	44.1	43.9	49.0	37.8	419.5	432.0
Iowa.....	21.6	19.3	18.5	16.8	17.4	3.9	6.5	7.9	12.5	16.6	17.1	14.7	18.2	160.5	181.9
Kansas.....	12.7	11.3	12.6	14.6	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	7.1	10.8	12.6	18.2	15.8	134.5	151.9
Kentucky.....	15.6	19.8	12.2	13.5	15.5	6.3	13.5	5.0	10.5	12.2	16.5	14.5	16.1	169.1	168.2
Louisiana.....	26.6	29.3	29.6	21.0	31.2	17.3	32.2	19.6	16.8	23.0	30.1	20.9	23.2	250.5	273.1
Maine.....	3.3	4.4	2.9	4.1	9	3	7	8	1.3	2.7	3.2	1.8	3.3	29.2	33.9
Maryland.....	41.2	48.3	39.4	35.7	35.4	28.0	27.2	24.0	33.4	55.3	29.9	32.5	40.7	446.7	430.4
Massachusetts.....	47.4	68.8	47.4	50.3	31.5	14.0	24.0	24.2	26.6	38.4	31.5	42.6	50.9	440.5	470.4
Michigan.....	104.8	90.6	83.3	78.9	64.5	27.7	38.8	43.9	72.5	82.1	82.6	87.9	91.1	933.4	1,090.8
Minnesota.....	45.6	36.5	51.5	60.4	22.1	14.1	10.1	18.1	37.0	35.2	40.1	35.2	42.1	390.7	378.1
Mississippi.....	3.2	6.6	3.9	7.3	2.9	7.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	54.2	53.5
Missouri.....	40.7	40.4	31.1	31.9	23.1	18.7	17.8	29.0	13.5	33.5	27.7	29.4	35.0	302.0	306.7
Montana.....	4.0	2.9	4.8	4.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.6	35.1	43.7
Nebraska.....	9.0	7.1	11.8	17.1	5.4	2.5	3.1	6.3	3.1	7.5	5.7	8.3	7.0	78.5	82.0
Nevada.....	4.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	3.8	4.7	2.0	3.1	7.8	3.2	4.9	4.7	3.5	60.2	45.6
New Hampshire.....	3.2	4.3	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.0	6	4.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.0	30.1	37.5
New Jersey.....	75.0	65.6	80.0	76.7	62.6	27.1	51.4	42.9	49.9	70.1	65.0	71.8	60.5	723.2	811.8
New Mexico.....	12.6	11.4	12.1	6.8	8.5	7.5	11.0	6.3	8.9	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.7	88.4	77.2
New York.....	126.9	128.3	145.7	122.1	99.4	91.3	80.1	90.1	108.8	139.5	147.4	114.2	102.4	1,450.6	1,476.0
North Carolina.....	17.4	20.9	26.3	22.7	17.6	18.0	16.1	10.5	13.4	14.5	16.9	17.6	18.3	194.3	221.6
North Dakota.....	4.0	7.9	4.6	5.6	1.6	4	5	6	1.5	4.3	5.4	5.4	8.7	37.2	40.8
Ohio.....	116.3	115.8	98.2	118.8	78.7	51.5	44.9	60.5	87.2	101.2	93.3	109.3	101.2	1,093.9	1,205.5
Oklahoma.....	18.3	16.5	13.2	14.4	22.6	15.9	10.3	7.4	9.3	10.5	9.3	13.2	13.8	121.3	143.2
Oregon.....	15.9	22.7	18.4	36.2	12.0	9.7	8.8	7.6	7.2	12.1	12.3	13.7	14.6	138.9	182.0
Pennsylvania.....	66.2	74.8	65.7	68.6	47.7	35.2	37.1	36.1	51.1	60.8	53.4	63.0	73.7	749.3	781.4
Rhode Island.....	6.2	7.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	8.3	65.8	59.6
South Carolina.....	6.0	7.5	9.2	6.6	5.4	4.5	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.3	6.2	7.3	63.4	71.8
South Dakota.....	3.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	6	8	1.4	2.4	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.6	36.0	37.4
Tennessee.....	23.9	20.0	24.5	25.8	15.1	22.7	13.6	8.8	12.4	14.5	14.2	15.8	16.9	179.3	213.8
Texas.....	128.0	108.1	103.7	102.4	97.6	77.4	83.9	64.0	68.0	89.2	88.0	83.6	101.5	1,013.4	916.9
Utah.....	15.9	16.3	16.7	20.8	14.2	12.4	8.4	6.9	8.9	11.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	112.5	145.3
Vermont.....	5	2.7	7	6	1.1	2	2	2	9	1.8	7.0	6	6	15.6	10.1
Virginia.....	49.0	58.1	38.5	36.2	34.8	26.5	28.4	18.5	23.4	30.6	32.2	34.0	32.4	384.3	457.5
Washington.....	36.6	37.5	45.8	34.8	28.3	34.3	22.5	17.9	24.3	29.1	26.4	31.3	38.2	335.3	390.6
West Virginia.....	7.3	13.6	6.4	11.1	6.4	8.5	4.3	4.4	3.0	5.2	4.5	14.8	6.9	80.8	64.4
Wisconsin.....	46.2	42.4	46.7	44.1	28.2	19.8	19.1	26.8	32.2	41.1	42.7	41.0	40.3	457.3	442.0
Wyoming.....	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.8	31.1	25.6

¹ See footnote 1, table F-3.
² Revised.

³ Comprised of 166 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.
 SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE F-6. Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost ¹ (in thousands)		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North Central	South	West			
1950.....	1,306,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,000	374,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951.....	1,061,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,802	9,186,123	614,709
1952.....	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,208,083	9,706,276	502,707
1953.....	1,105,800	1,068,300	37,500	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954.....	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,800	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,290	169,037
1955.....	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	386,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,529	199,118
1956.....	1,118,100	1,063,900	21,200	779,800	338,300	228,800	303,100	334,200	232,000	13,077,027	12,814,776	262,251
1957.....	1,041,900	992,800	49,100	690,700	342,200	195,500	258,400	346,800	241,700	12,693,995	12,136,800	557,195
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	39,100	2,340,448	2,190,446	41,002
Second quarter.....	332,700	328,800	3,900	244,000	88,700	67,300	68,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,571	3,398,958	55,613
Third quarter.....	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
Fourth quarter.....	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	65,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
1955: First quarter.....	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
Second quarter.....	404,100	397,000	7,100	294,800	109,300	89,100	116,000	109,700	88,700	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
Third quarter.....	362,300	357,800	4,500	263,400	98,900	75,400	108,000	99,400	79,600	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
Fourth quarter.....	271,300	266,700	4,600	195,800	75,400	58,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,722	2,971,529	55,194
1956: First quarter.....	252,100	244,000	7,500	183,800	68,300	45,700	58,300	83,300	65,000	2,846,078	2,761,446	84,632
January.....	75,100	73,700	1,400	54,300	20,800	12,400	15,700	27,200	19,800	814,448	800,665	13,783
February.....	78,400	77,000	1,400	57,600	20,800	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,800	857,138	871,700	7,566
March.....	98,600	93,900	4,700	71,900	26,700	18,900	26,100	29,200	24,400	1,144,422	1,080,081	64,341
Second quarter.....	332,800	325,300	7,500	228,300	104,200	72,300	98,100	93,200	68,900	3,923,607	3,844,192	79,415
April.....	111,400	109,900	1,500	76,200	35,200	23,400	33,600	31,100	23,300	1,390,178	1,353,458	36,720
May.....	113,700	110,800	2,900	77,000	36,100	24,700	33,300	32,800	22,900	1,446,587	1,312,800	133,787
June.....	107,400	104,600	2,800	74,500	32,900	24,200	31,200	29,300	22,700	1,267,948	1,237,814	30,134
Third quarter.....	298,900	292,900	6,000	202,900	96,000	61,800	87,200	85,500	63,400	3,532,193	3,471,787	60,406
July.....	101,100	99,000	2,100	69,700	31,400	21,800	29,900	27,700	21,700	1,201,139	1,179,256	21,883
August.....	103,900	103,200	700	70,900	33,000	20,800	29,200	30,700	23,200	1,227,290	1,222,281	5,009
September.....	93,800	90,700	3,100	62,300	31,600	19,200	28,100	28,100	18,800	1,103,785	1,070,240	33,545
Fourth quarter.....	234,500	231,100	3,400	164,800	69,800	49,000	69,600	71,300	54,700	2,775,219	2,737,351	37,868
October.....	93,600	91,200	2,400	64,900	28,500	14,800	20,700	27,500	19,800	1,103,963	1,078,142	25,821
November.....	77,400	77,000	400	54,800	22,600	16,500	19,200	22,700	19,000	830,942	825,991	4,951
December.....	63,500	62,900	700	45,100	18,500	12,400	14,200	21,100	15,900	740,614	733,218	7,396
1957: First quarter.....	217,000	202,800	14,800	149,100	67,900	33,800	46,800	80,000	56,400	2,099,458	2,032,406	177,052
January.....	64,200	60,100	4,100	44,000	20,200	9,300	10,700	35,000	18,200	732,234	704,917	27,317
February.....	65,800	63,100	2,700	46,600	19,300	9,700	14,000	34,600	17,500	784,019	751,813	32,206
March.....	87,000	79,300	7,700	58,500	28,500	14,800	22,100	39,400	20,700	1,073,205	1,075,676	7,529
Second quarter.....	296,600	282,800	13,800	200,300	96,300	60,700	77,200	92,900	65,900	3,645,581	3,479,262	166,319
April.....	93,700	91,400	2,300	63,500	30,300	19,900	23,700	38,100	22,000	1,152,166	1,123,388	28,778
May.....	103,000	96,900	6,100	68,200	34,800	20,900	25,700	33,700	22,700	1,294,385	1,191,780	102,605
June.....	99,900	94,900	5,000	68,600	31,300	19,900	27,800	31,000	21,200	1,228,980	1,164,088	64,892
Third quarter.....	289,700	280,900	8,800	192,600	97,100	67,900	79,300	91,200	61,300	3,535,278	3,443,443	91,835
July.....	97,800	93,900	3,900	63,400	32,300	19,200	27,000	31,800	20,100	1,198,141	1,154,771	43,370
August.....	100,000	96,800	3,200	67,700	32,300	21,800	27,300	31,000	19,900	1,207,763	1,176,606	31,157
September.....	91,900	90,200	1,700	61,500	30,400	16,900	25,000	28,700	21,300	1,129,374	1,112,072	17,302
Fourth quarter.....	238,600	226,600	12,000	167,700	80,900	43,100	55,100	82,300	58,100	2,903,728	2,771,689	132,039
October.....	97,000	88,400	8,600	61,800	35,200	19,500	24,200	30,100	23,200	1,195,309	1,098,140	97,169
November.....	78,200	75,700	2,500	52,500	25,700	13,800	17,400	28,200	18,800	946,481	921,444	25,037
December.....	63,400	62,500	900	43,400	20,000	9,800	13,800	24,000	16,100	761,038	732,105	28,933
1958: First quarter.....	215,400	201,200	14,200	143,700	71,700	27,400	40,200	68,100	59,700	2,546,845	2,381,164	165,681
January.....	67,900	63,900	4,000	44,500	22,400	8,100	11,000	28,700	20,100	792,427	737,503	54,924
February.....	66,100	61,000	5,100	44,400	21,700	7,000	11,200	26,700	19,200	781,091	718,803	62,288
March.....	81,400	77,300	4,100	54,800	26,600	12,300	18,000	30,700	20,400	973,320	924,799	48,521
Second quarter.....	320,500	296,800	23,700	218,100	102,400	63,800	79,400	103,300	74,000	3,886,703	3,606,142	280,561
April.....	99,100	94,200	4,900	67,400	31,700	18,900	25,700	33,000	21,500	1,192,101	1,136,650	55,451
May.....	108,500	101,800	7,200	73,900	34,600	23,400	27,000	32,600	25,500	1,323,709	1,237,717	85,992
June.....	112,900	101,300	11,600	76,800	36,100	21,500	26,700	37,700	27,000	1,570,993	1,521,766	149,227
Third quarter.....	348,000	324,100	23,900	239,900	108,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	4,221,590	3,982,420	239,170
July.....	111,000	107,300	3,700	76,100	34,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,354,560	1,309,000	45,560
August.....	119,000	108,800	10,200	80,500	38,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,458,300	1,327,800	130,500
September.....	118,000	108,000	10,000	83,300	34,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,421,700	1,296,000	125,700

¹ Excludes temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, and military barracks; includes prefabricated housing if permanent. These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction, (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

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* Not available.

* Revised.

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